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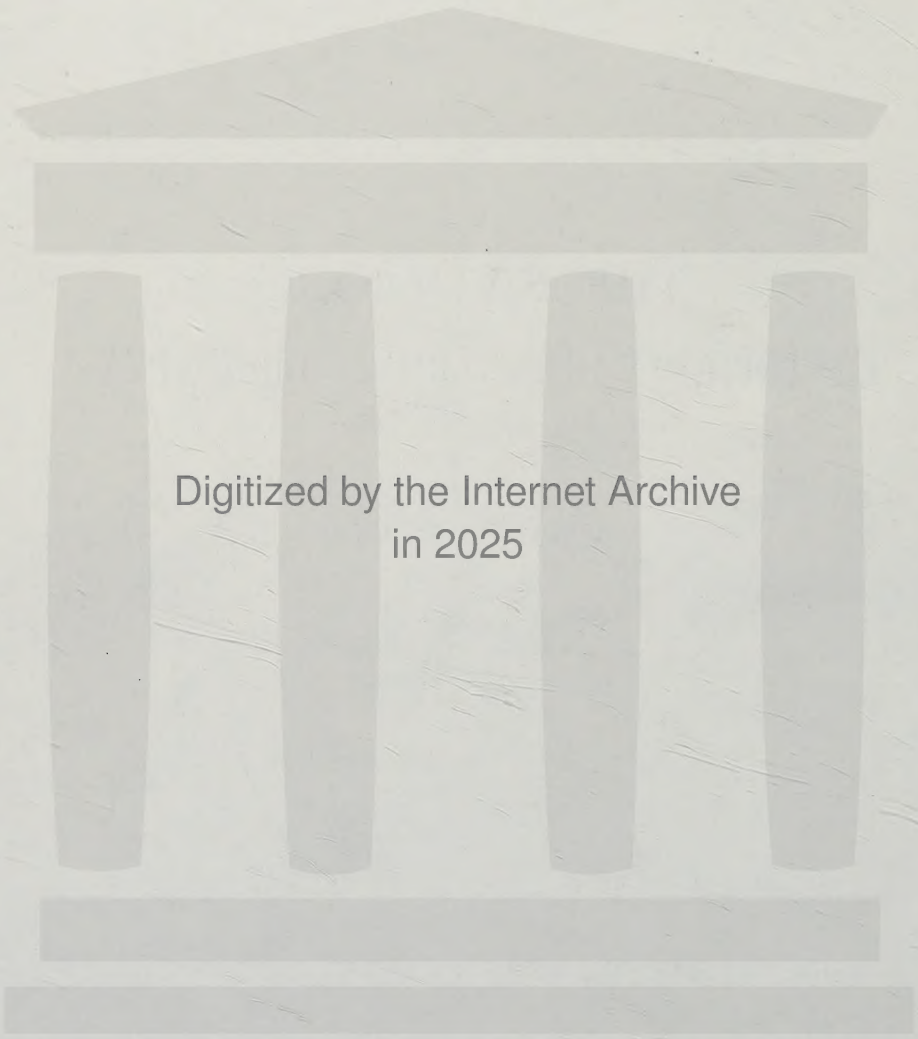

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THE NATIONAL CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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CHASE, Philander, founder and first president of Kenyon College (1826–31), and first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, was born at Cornish, N. H., Dec. 14, 1775, son of Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase, who were among the first settlers of that town. He was the sixth lineal descendant of Aquila Chase, who came to New England in 1640, and died in Newbury, Mass., in 1670. His parents were Congregationalists, and he was brought up in that faith. He studied in the schools of his neighborhood, was fitted for college, and entered Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1795. His adoption of the creed of the Protestant Episcopal church came about through his chance possession of a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, and a study of its contents determined him to embrace its doctrines and study for its ministry. He was ordained deacon June 10, 1798, and priest Nov. 10, 1799, by Bishop Provoost of New York. He taught school and labored in the missionary field in northern and western New York. He married; but, on account of his wife's failing health, he was forced to seek a milder climate, going to New Orleans, La., where he continued his labors in behalf of the church of his adoption. In 1811 he returned to the North and accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn. Here he ministered for six years, during which time the parish prospered greatly. The missionary spirit, however, so possessed his mind that he determined to re-enter the field, and fixed upon Ohio as his scene of labor. He emigrated thither in 1817 and established several churches, assuming the rectorship of each in turn until he could find suitable assistants. He had at most times three churches under his personal charge, besides the academy at Worthington, O. After two years' labor in his new field, he was elected bishop of the new diocese of Ohio, and consecrated in Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1819. As bishop he continued his labors amid trials and discouragements, the greatest being the need of money to sustain the struggling churches and educate clergymen. He made a trip to England and asked for aid, succeeding in collecting about $30,000. With this money he purchased 8,000 acres of land, and laid the foundation of a college and theological seminary. In acknowledgment of help and sympathy received from two English noblemen, he named the institution thus founded Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary. Bishop Chase was a man of heroic mold, and his history, record of labor and struggle, though it be, reads like a romance. His devotion to the cause of Kenyon College, amid numerous and great discouragements, marked him as a man of inflexible determination in the way he had concluded to be right. After much discussion as to the scope and location of the proposed institution—for literally "seven cities strove for the honor of giving it birth"—a spot of his own selection in the untrodden wilderness of Knox county was finally agreed upon, and the beginnings of the college made. It was necessary to start with the most elementary steps in civilization, to employ workmen to clear the soil, prepare it for occupation, and erect log huts and workshops. The undertakings, however, were on so extensive a scale that the $30,000 secured from English friends was soon exhausted, and it became necessary to raise as much again to continue the work to a successful issue; so in December, 1827, the bishop went to Columbus and addressed the legislature in behalf of the college, receiving its endorsement of an appeal to congress. Soon after a bill was introduced and passed in the senate, making the college a grant of a township of land. It was advocated by Thomas H. Benton and William Henry Harrison among others, but, on account of pressure of party issues in the house of representatives, was tabled, and finally pushed aside. Nothing daunted, the good bishop set about soliciting, through the mail, contributions of $1 from his friends and fellow-churchmen throughout the country, and by virtue of the novelty of his plan—for the method was, strangely enough, unheard of then—succeeded in accumulating in all some $25,00€. Many public men were generous in its behalf, contributing freely in funds and influence. John Quincy Adams, then president of the United States, contributed $100. In the early days the principal revenue of the institution was derived from cultivation of the lands, wheat-growing and sheep-raising; so that the president was not only supervisor of education, but also farmer and lord of the manor. The president received a yearly salary of $800, and each professor $500, with supplies of groceries and farm products, according to need: nor does there seem to have been

any lack. The charges for board, tuition, room rent, fuel, lights, etc., varied from $50 to $70 per annum. The college drew quite a revenue also from its mills, stores, and a hotel which it maintained. But how the level of prosperity of those early days was continued, remains a mystery of financiering. The number of students increased encouragingly, six being graduated in the first class, 1829, and four and three in the two succeeding years. The faculty also numbered several noted names, among them William Sparrow, D.D., whose record as an educator is a bright spot in the histories of several prominent institutions of the country. Kenyon was always an Episcopal institution. It, like Harvard and many another American college, was first conceived and founded as a school for the training of clergymen. Indeed, for a time it was seriously debated whether it should include any other department than the theological, and a bill was actually passed by the legislature incorporating the "Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio," so fixing the legal title of the institution. Until 1840 there was a joint faculty of theology and arts at Gambier, which was divided into two separate bodies only in pursuance of a plan by which the bishop of Ohio, hitherto also president, was given control over the faculty of theology, while the president wielded authority in the college, subject only to his orderings in general matters. In 1831 unfortunate dissension arose between Bishop Chase and some of the clergy as to the proper use of the funds, and, accordingly, he resigned both as bishop and president of the college, and removed further West. He took up a large tract of land in Michigan, and began again his aggressive pioneering. He did missionary work for three years in the vicinity, when he was elected bishop of Illinois. He made a second visit to England to secure funds for educational work, and obtained about $10,000, with which he founded Jubilee College at Robin's Nest, Ill., in 1838. His college was chartered in 1847, and placed entirely in the hands of the church. From 1843 to 1852 Bishop Chase was presiding bishop of the Episcopal church. He was, beyond doubt, the most energetic and successful pioneer of the Protestant Episcopal church in the West. Bishop Chase was twice married: first, in 1796, to Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary Fay of Hardwick, Mass.; second, in 1819, to Sophia May, daughter of Duncan and Susannah Ingraham of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Chase entered heartily into her husband's plans, and, by her marked efficiency and wisdom, contributed largely in founding Kenyon and Jubilee colleges. She survived her husband twelve years. Bishop Chase left three sons and one daughter. His published works include "A Plea for the West" (1828); "The Star of the West of Kenyon College" (1828); "Defense of Kenyon College" (1831), and an autobiography published in 1848. Bishop Chase died at Jubilee College, Illinois, Sept. 20, 1852.

McILVAINE, Charles Pettit, second president of Kenyon College (1833–40), and second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, was born at Burlington, N. J., Jan. 18, 1799. His family traces its descent directly from the Makilvanes of Ayrshire, Scotland, whose lands, extending, in the early part of the sixteenth century, for many miles along the river Doon, now form part of the possessions of the Marquis of Ailsa. Sometime in the beginning of the eighteenth century, the first American representative, who was a Presbyterian, emigrated from England. The bishop's father, Joseph McIlvaine, was a leading lawyer of New Jersey, and one of its representatives in the U. S. senate at the time of his death in 1826. His mother, *née* Maria Reed, was a daughter of Bowes Reed of Burlington, a brother of Joseph Reed, Gen. Washington's confidential secretary, and first governor of Pennsylvania. His early education was received at Burlington Academy, and afterward entering the College of New Jersey, he was graduated in the class of 1816. In the following year, as there was no theological seminary in connection with the Episcopal church, he entered that attached to the Presbyterian Church at Princeton. Here he originated the Sunday-school of St. Mary's Church, one of the first organized in the United States, and superintended it until his ordination to the diaconate, at Philadelphia, June 28, 1820. He was immediately called to Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., and made so favorable an impression that even at that early stage in his career, while only in deacon's orders, he was appointed chaplain to the U. S. senate during the second session of the seventeenth congress, Dec. 9, 1822, a distinction which was conferred on him again at the corresponding session of the eighteenth congress, Dec. 14, 1824. In the meantime he was married, on Oct. 8, 1822, to Emily, daughter of William and Rachel Coxe of Burlington, by whom he became the father of several children, and who, during more than fifty years of married life, was a devoted and faithful wife. On attaining his twenty-fourth year he was ordained priest by Bishop Kemp at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, March 20, 1823. In January, 1825, he was appointed chaplain and professor of ethics in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, where he ministered with good results, notwithstanding discouraging circumstances, for three years. Among his pupils who rose into after-eminence were Jefferson Davis, Gens. Lee, A. S. and J. E. Johnston, C. F. Smith, and Maj. Anderson. In 1827, after having declined the presidency of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., he accepted a call to St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn (then on the site now occupied by the Brooklyn Bridge terminus). In 1831 he was elected professor of the evidences of revealed religion at the University of the City of New York, and delivered a notable course of lectures, which were afterward published. On Sept. 10th of the same year he was elected bishop of Ohio, his consecration following on Oct. 31, 1832, at St. Paul's Church, New York. He left Brooklyn in April, 1833, and took up his residence at Gambier, O., in order to be of assistance to Kenyon College, the affairs of which had fallen into much confusion after the resignation of Bishop Chase. As president of the college he brought it once more to a state of prosperity, building Rosse and Bexley halls, and broadening its scope and influence. Bishop McIlvaine made repeated voyages to England from 1830 to the end of his life, and saw much of Europe His knowledge of the mother country, and his acquaintance with some of the highest and most influential Englishmen in and out of the church, made him a peculiarly fit person for Pres. Lincoln to send to England, in company with Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes of the Roman Catholic church, for the

purpose of averting the threatened war with Great Britain on account of the Trent affair. Previous to this, his advancing age had led him to ask for the appointment of an assistant bishop to help him in the administration of the affairs of the diocese, which had very largely increased, and in June, 1859, Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York, was elected to that office. In 1860 he was visited at Cincinnati, where he had a few years before established his home, by the Prince of Wales, then on a short American tour; and when in England, in 1872, received numerous tokens of the high regard in which the prince continued to hold him. In 1871 he was a member of a special deputation which was sent by the Evangelical Alliance of New York to wait on the Czar in behalf of the persecuted Protestants in the Baltic provinces, and which, in July, at Friedrichshofen, Lake Constance, had an official interview of an hour and a half with his prime minister, Prince Gortschakoff, obtaining from him public assurance that both the Czar Alexander II. and himself were in full sympathy with religious freedom, and would do all in their power to promote it. In 1872 Bishop McIlvaine made another voyage to Europe for the sake of his health,

and was the recipient of a special invitation from Queen Victoria to visit her at Osborne in company with Gen. Sherman and the American minister, Gen. Schenck. He then planned a short trip to Italy. This journey was his last. While in Florence he caught a chill, and, after lingering nearly a month, passed peacefully away in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Bishop McIlvaine was a man who combined in singular harmony the uncompromising attitude of the strict doctrinarian with the broad-minded sympathy of an enlightened man of the world. As far as Protestantism was concerned, he was willing to welcome all of whatever sect as brothers in Christ, and to work and commune with them as such; but he was not latitudinarian enough to tolerate any approach to ritualism, while for Roman Catholicism he entertained a feeling almost strong enough to be termed abhorrence; and was particularly stirred by the desecration of the Sabbath as practiced in France. He believed little in religious revivals, or at least regretted many of their excesses, pinning his faith to gradual growth in earnest Christian character. "Beware," he said in a letter dated Gambier, Feb. 5, 1834, "of all efforts to kindle excitement. . . Let all noise and all endeavors to promote animal feeling be shunned. You can no more advance the growth of religion in the soul by excitement than you can promote health in the body by throwing it into fever. Religion is principle. It is the peaceful love of God, and can only be promoted by the truth and prayer, united with a diligent waiting upon all duty." And again: "If any think they have advanced so far in religion that they cannot relish the liturgy, they have been learning elsewhere than at the feet of Jesus, and have received some spirit besides that which is of God." As a parent he felt his responsibilities very keenly. He records in his diary how "their inheritance in heaven will depend in a very great degree upon the example they shall see in me, the instruction they shall receive from me, the prayers that I shall offer, and the spiritual solicitude that I shall feel in their behalf." As a preacher Bishop McIlvaine easily took rank among the best pulpit orators of his time, as well for the masterly grasp of his subject, the rich exposition of Scripture, the lucid arrangement and choice diction, as for the glowing eloquence and forceful earnestness of his delivery. It has been said of him that "the hearer was constrained to hearken, as it were, to a pleading Saviour, and to feel his own deep personal stake in the truths to which he listened." His influence on all with whom he came in contact was greatly strengthened by the majestic attributes of his physical presence. Bishop Bedell, his successor in the episcopate of Ohio, and long his assistant, spoke thus of him: "In form, and features, and presence, he was a prince among men. Combining dignity with grace, manly beauty with great impressiveness of demeanor; having an eye keen and piercing, capable of a frown that startled, and with a peculiarly gentle and winning manner—he was one of those few noble men whom men instinctively reverence." His private character Bishop Lee has thus summed up: "In all that pertained to his private and public walk he was manifestly an epistle of Christ, known and read of all men." As an administrator his moral power, his firmness, tact, and vigor marked him pre-eminent among the sons of the church. He received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College and Brown University in 1832; and that of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, England, in 1853, at the same time as Benjamin Disraeli, Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, Macaulay and Grote. In 1858 Cambridge bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a voluminous writer, among his chief published works being: "Evidences of Christianity" (New York, 1832), of which over thirty editions have been issued; "Oxford Divinity Compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches" (Philadelphia, 1841); "The Holy Catholic Church" (1844); and various volumes of sermons, and charges to his clergy, particularly one on "Preaching Christ Crucified" (1863). Memorials of him have been written by Canon Carus of Winchester, England (published by Whitaker in New York, 1882); Bishop Bedell (1873); and Bishop Huntington (1873); besides a series in the "Standard of the Cross" (Cleveland, 1882). He died of inflammation of the lungs, in Florence, Italy, March 14, 1873.

DOUGLASS, David Bates, third president of Kenyon College (1841–45), and civil engineer, was born in Pompton, N. J., March 21, 1790. He entered Yale College, where he pursued a course in civil engineering, and was graduated with high standing, Sept. 18, 1813. He obtained, on Oct. 1st, the commission of a second lieutenant of engineers in the U. S. army, and was appointed to duty at West Point as commander of sappers and miners,

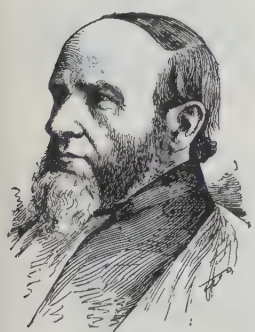
being later commander of the post. In 1814 he commanded a company on the northern frontier, under Gen. Brown, being present at the battles of Niagara and Lundy's Lane. During the siege of Fort Erie he conducted repairs on its outworks under fire, and upon the attempt to storm it by the British troops, managed the battery with such skill as to break their lines and compel them to retire. For this eminent service he was promoted first lieutenant and brevet captain. The strong battery on the right of the American encampment, built by him with two guns en barbette, was named in his honor Douglass battery. At the close of the war he was stationed at West Point, as a professor, and took a prominent part during the next fifteen years in reorganizing the military academy on its present splendid basis. In 1819 he was astronomical surveyor to the commission for determining the United States boundary from Niagara to Detroit, and consulting engineer to the board of commissioners on internal improvements in Pennsylvania. In the same year he was commissioned captain of engineers; and in 1820 served with the exploring party under Lewis Cass. He was later transferred to the chair of mathematics, and in 1823 was made professor of civil and military engineering, with the rank of major. On March 1, 1831, he resigned his professorship and commission, and accepted the post of chief engineer of the Morris canal, New Jersey. He here introduced the inclined plane in which he had become deeply interested as substitute for the lock, and in which he himself made several notable improvements. The theory was to save the great expenditure of water and time incident in "locking," and consisted in conveying the boats on a carriage up a railway inclined plane from one reach to another. The plane at Montvale, on this canal, was 1,040 feet long, with a descent of seventy feet, but allowed the passage of loaded boats at the average rate of six minutes and a half. In the same year he was elected professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering to the recently founded University of the City of New York, and was the architect of the famous old building on Washington square. He, however, resigned the following year, although his name was retained on the faculty roll as professor of civil engineering and architecture until 1840. In 1833 he conducted the surveys for the Brooklyn and Jamaica railroad, and also began his most memorable service in surveying and estimating for the construction of the water-supply system of New York city. The common council of the city had appropriated $5,000 for the purpose, and commissioned Maj. Douglass and Canvass White to explore and report on the Croton, Sawmill, and Bronx rivers, with their tributaries, and determine on the most available means of storing and supplying water. Maj. Douglass, who, in reality, conducted the work alone, after exhaustive surveys, recommended the Croton river system, and made estimates for building masonry conduits from the proposed dam at Croton lake to the distributing reservoir in New York city. His recommendations were at once approved by the water commissioners, and he was appointed chief engineer, entering at once upon the work in May, 1834. He perfected his surveys and laid out the line of the aqueduct, but, owing to a difference of opinion with the commissioners, was removed in October, 1836, and succeeded by John B. Jarvis; howbeit his plans and reports were adopted and followed. In the meantime he had been actively associated with Henry E. Pierrepont in projecting a rural cemetery on Gowanus hills, near Brooklyn, on the plan of the famous Mount Auburn, at Cambridge, Mass.; and in 1838, upon the incorporation of a stock company, with a capital of $300,000, and the right to hold 200 acres of land for burial purposes, undertook the laying out of the grounds since known as Greenwood Cemetery. Upon the completion of this task he was elected president and superintendent of the company, and so continued until 1841, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College. The executive offices of that institution had, since its foundation, been discharged by the bishop of Ohio,

but, on account of the increasing work of the diocese, there had arisen a grave question regarding the interference of episcopal and pedagogical functions. A part of the duties of administration had been, for several years, discharged for Bishop McIlvaine by Prof. William Sparrow, the vice-president, but in 1840 a division was finally made by which the faculty of arts and science was placed under the guidance of a president, while the theological department remained under the sole direction of the bishop himself. In pursuance of this plan, the bishop used his influence to induce Maj. Douglass, with whom he had formed most affectionate relations while chaplain at West Point, to accept the former office, and was finally successful. Pres. Douglass' short administration was characterized by several marked improvements in studies and discipline. He became popular with the students, winning at once their respect and affection. Rutherford B. Hayes (K.C., 1842), in his valedictory oration, thus addresses him: "We have met you on terms of familiarity and confidence not often accorded to the pupil by his instructor. We are sensible that it has ever been your earnest desire to render our intercourse with you, not merely instructive, but pleasant and improving. We have not been cold observers of your constant attention to our convenience and comfort, nor uninterested spectators of your exertions to add to our means of enjoyment by improving the natural advantages and beauties for which this place is distinguished." Pres. Douglass conferred a lasting benefit on Kenyon, and left an enduring memorial of his presence, by his services in laying out the college grounds. Its wild and too rural surroundings he soon transformed into a park, and the wandering dirt paths became fine, serviceable roads. He marked out the path to the village, and, with student-labor, constructed a roadway, underlaid with rough stones of convenient size, with a thick coating of river gravel. To his taste, also, is to be ascribed the imposing gateway, with its stone pillars, marking the limit of the college park. In all matters his policy was boldly in the direction of improve-

D. B. Douglass.

ment and advance, and worthy to be called successful. In time, however, the nature of the restrictions, necessarily imposed upon the autonomy of his office by the constitution of the college as changed under Bishop McIlvaine's leadership, brought him into conflict with the authority of the bishop, who still claimed to be sole executive. The discussion between the varying interpretations of the matter reached such a point that it became impossible, in the bishop's view, that Douglass should any longer continue at the head of the collegiate department. The board of trustees requested his resignation, which he refused to render, although suggesting that the alternative would be to "pass an ostracism upon" him. The final action of the board was to pass a resolution to the effect that his connection with the college was forthwith dissolved, at the same time indicating their appreciation of the fact that he had "bestowed his best endeavors to promote the interests of the institution," and expressing the highest regard for him "as a gentleman of integrity and moral worth." Thoroughly saddened by this unfortunate misunderstanding with his old friend, and that friend's still more unfortunate treatment, Maj. Douglass left Gambier at once, and, returning to New York, resumed the active work of his profession. In 1845 he was engaged to lay out the Rural Cemetery at Albany, N. Y., and the Protestant Cemetery at Quebec. The supporting wall of Brooklyn Heights and the water-supply system of that city were also built from his designs, and he was prominent in developing the landscape features of Staten Island. In 1848 he accepted the chair of mathematics in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and thereafter confined his outside engagements to the delivery of occasional lectures at various colleges and institutions. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Maj. Douglass by Yale College in recognition of his exceptional achievements in his profession. His wife was a daughter of Maj. Andrew Ellicott, surveyor-general of the United States, who laid out the city of Washington, D. C., and determined most of the original state boundaries. Maj. Douglass died at Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1849. His remains were buried in Greenwood Cemetery, at the especial request of the board of trustees, and an imposing monument was erected to his memory.

BRONSON, Sherlock Anson, fourth president of Kenyon College (1845–50), was born at Waterbury, Conn., Apr. 21, 1807. In the same year his parents removed into the wilderness of Ohio, then the goal of the great tide of westward emigration, and settled about fifteen miles from Cleveland, in the eastern part of what is now Lorain county. He was carried in his mother's arms in the first wagon to cross the Cuyahoga river, and spent his early years in the heart of the wilderness, far away from the advantages and drawbacks of civilization. He attended the log school-house of the settlement, and during the summers assisted his father with his farm work, until his sixteenth year, when he began to support himself by teaching. His thirst for knowledge was insatiable, and his fixed determination was to secure a college education. He took private lessons in the higher branches, and it is recorded that on one occasion he rode seventy miles on horseback in a fruitless search for a Latin dictionary. In 1826 he became assistant principal of the Norwalk Academy, and availed himself of its enlarged advantages to prepare himself for college. He entered the freshman class of Kenyon College in 1829, and delivered the valedictory oration at graduation in 1833. In 1835 he was ordained to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop McIlvaine, and for one year thereafter



S. A. Bronson.

Bexley Hall, A.D. 1830.

was a missionary at Lancaster, O. He settled at Granville in 1837, and remained there until September, 1845, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Kenyon College. Besides his adminstrative duties as president of the college, he filled the "Lorillard-Wolfe" professorship of mental and moral philosophy; was professor of rhetoric for some time; was instructor in Hebrew in Bexley Hall; acted as missionary in charge of the parish at Utica, Licking co.; and did his full share of work as editor of the "Western Episcopalian." He gave to Kenyon, not only his work and thought, but also donated, to relieve its financial stress, a material part of his salary. The landed estate of the college, of some 4,000 acres, was constantly consuming a large part of its income in taxes, college realty not being exempt under the Ohio laws of that day. The matter had long been seriously debated, particularly since stock-breeding, wheat-growing, and other forms of farming had long since ceased to furnish any profit whatever. Pres. Bronson originated and effectively carried out the policy of selling the greater part of the land, and investing the surplus proceeds in remunerative securities. This proceeding, so utterly a departure from the original plans of Bishop Chase, was widely criticised by the friends and detractors of the college alike, but in the end turned out to be the best possible move under the prevailing conditions. Pres. Bronson gained the confidence of all, and did much to finally establish the prosperity of Kenyon. His administration was characterized by zeal, unselfishness and determination, and it has been well said that of all its earnest friends he was among those best entitled to the "highest regard of Kenyon's sons." Although in perfect harmony with the episcopal supervision, he was thoroughly convinced of the necessity of autonomy in the president, and opposed to the practical separation of the college and seminary. Long after resigning the presidency, he wrote to a fellow trustee: "We have already decided that the seminary and college are a unit. Let us treat them so. . . . Let those on the spot who do the work gauge the expenses and have the pay, with only just so much interference from bishops and trustees as is necessary to secure the interests of the church and carry out the will of the donors." Pres. Bronson resigned in 1850, and immediately accepted a call to Grace Church, Sandusky, where he ministered successfully for sixteen years. He returned to Gambier at the end of that period, and was for five years professor of theology in the seminary. In November, 1870, he began supplying the pulpit of Grace Church, Mansfield, of which he became rector in 1872, continuing in active pastoral work until 1889. He was a man of great ability both as teacher, pastor and executive, but had a particularly

winning manner, which endeared him to his associates everywhere, and for whom again he frequently formed deep and lasting attachments. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Kenyon in 1836, and of D.D. by Hobart College in 1846. He was four times married: first, to Mary Putnam, Sept. 2, 1835; second, to Eliza Estabrook, in February, 1849; third, to Louisa Williams of Norwalk, in 1854; and lastly, to Mrs. Pride of Erie county, N. Y., on May 31, 1882. He died at Mansfield, O., May 7, 1890.

SMITH, Thomas Mather, fifth president of Kenyon College (1850–54), was born in Stamford, Conn., March 7, 1796. His father, Rev Daniel Smith, was a well-known clergyman of Congregational connection, for fifty years pastor of the church in Stamford, and his ancestors were among the most famous of Puritan worthies. He was directly related to Increase Mather, sixth president of Harvard College, who, with his son Cotton Mather, was long identified with its management. He was graduated at Yale College in 1816, spent a year in study with his uncle, John Cotton Smith, then began preparation for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church in 1822, and settled over the Third Congregational Church, Portland, Me. (1822–24). During a period of about twenty years he was also pastor in Fall River, Mass. (1826–31), Catskill, N. Y. (1831–39), and New Bedford, Mass. (1839–42). He then joined the Episcopal church; was ordained deacon by Bishop Smith of Kentucky, in 1844, and priest by Bishop Eastburn of Massachusetts, in 1845. In 1845 he became Minor professor of systematic divinity and sacred literature in the Gambier Theological Seminary, and continued to discharge its duties until 1863. Upon the resignation of Dr. Sherlock A. Bronson, in 1850, he became president of Kenyon College. His brief administration was characterized by an even prosperity and constant, if slight, improvement in all departments. Kenyon's stormy days had passed. The year 1853, however, made Kenyon remarkable in college annals by the institution of the Lambda Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. The laws of the college at the time made membership in a secret society an offense punishable with expulsion, but the meetings of the chapter were conducted with the utmost stealth and secrecy in the old bell-room of the college building; later they were held in an old, deserted log cabin with but a single room, in the depths of the woods, about a mile east from the college hill. Hither, by circuitous routes, the members would gather for midnight conclaves. Later, however, the faculty consented to remove the ban of secrecy, provided one of their number were present at the meetings. The boys consented, and shrewdly chose Prof. Henry D. Lathrop, one of their own charter members, who had been graduated in the class of 1853, and at once appointed adjunct professor of Latin. The chapter was thereafter tolerated and other Greek-letter societies soon appeared in Gambier. The college authorities donated a small plot of land on which the members of D. K. E. erected, by their own labor and at a total cost of $50, a primitive log hut, forty feet long, by twenty wide and ten high, which for a number of years served for their meetings and banquets, and was the first college fraternity chapter house in the United States. In 1854 Pres. Smith resigned, and thereafter confined his energies to his professorship in the seminary, where, during his eighteen years of incumbency, he endeared himself to students, professors, and trustees alike, and left behind a lasting memory of work well done. He resigned in 1863, and was made emeritus professor. His son-in-law, Bishop Perry of Iowa, thus fittingly characterizes him: "Singularly gifted in conversational powers, exact and ready in his knowledge, and with a mind of large grasp and great discrimination; happy in his explanations, clear and collected in argument, he was admirably calculated for a professor's chair; and the post he retained so long, and filled with such universal acceptance, attests his power." The degree of D.D. was awarded him by Bowdoin College, in 1850. He died in Portland, Me., March 6, 1864.

Thos. M. Smith

ANDREWS, Lorin, sixth president of Kenyon College (1854–61), was born in Ashland, O., Apr. 1, 1819. When about eighteen years old he entered Kenyon Grammar School, and in due time also Kenyon College with the class of 1842. Owing to his father's financial embarrassment, he was unable to remain for graduation, and returning home began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, but instead of practicing his profession, immediately entered upon his career as an educator, in which he was destined to attain wide eminence. He successfully filled important positions in Ashland, Mansfield, and Massillon, O., and rapidly acquired a state and national reputation by his zealous activity in the cause of common school education. He advocated and secured the adoption of many educational facilities, and much of the present excellence of the Ohio school system is due to him. The improvement of the practice of education in all respects seemed a passion and pleasure as well as the work of his life. Upon the resignation of Pres. Smith, in 1854, he was elected to the presidency of Kenyon College, and at once turned his wide influence and splendid executive ability to bear upon securing its prosperity. He found helpers in every county of the state. The list of students was quickly swelled from thirty to more than 200, so that "room for enlargement" became a necessity. "Ascension Hall" a new and elegant dormitory building, was built during his administration from donated funds, and other buildings were enlarged and improved. The faculty was also increased by the endowment of several new professorships. So the tide of prosperity continued to increase under his management, until the outbreak of the civil war. When Pres. Lincoln issued his call for volunteers to go to the front, Lorin Andrews was the first name received by the governor of Ohio. He at once set about raising a company in Knox county, and was made its captain. Later he was appointed colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers, saw service in Camp Dennison and was then ordered to Virginia. His military career was short, however, for the arduous duties of his new work and the necessary exposure brought on an attack of camp fever, from which he never recovered. In thus impulsively offering himself a willing sacrifice for his country, Pres. Andrews exemplified the same spirit of earnestness and hearty devotion to his ideals, which had ever characterized him. He enlisted, it is said, as an "example," although he "did not love a soldier's life, and shrank with horror

Andrews

from scenes of blood." In August he was brought home, and lingered between life and death for several weeks. He sent, as a last message to his regiment, these words: "Tell them to stand for the right, for their country, and for Jesus." Some of his Kenyon experiences as president were most encouraging; some were very sad, but he nobly performed a difficult work with phenomenal success. His characteristics as a leader were so marked that, had he lived, it is probable that he would have attained to the very greatest national distinction. He died at Gambier, Sept. 18, 1861.

SHORT, Charles, seventh president of Kenyon College (1863–67), was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 28, 1821. His rudimentary education was obtained in the village schools, and then entering Phillips Academy, Andover, he was prepared for Harvard College. It was at Andover he first developed the great aptitude for languages and the insatiate industry which afterward made him one of our foremost

scholars. A "fairly good" translation of any passage was not for him good enough, and frequently he would work for hours over some obscure sentence until he had satisfied himself that the best rendering had been obtained. It is related that on one occasion, when no satisfactory translation of a certain passage could be obtained, either from his teachers or books of reference, he walked twenty miles to Cambridge, where, in the Harvard College library, he found the authority which settled the disputed question. Completing the course at the academy in 1842, he entered Harvard College, and was graduated with highest honors in 1846. After a year's postgraduate work in Cambridge, he was appointed assistant master at Andover, but accepted the head mastership of the Public Classical School at Roxbury, later conducting a private classical school in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1863 he accepted the presidency of Kenyon College, the duties of which had been discharged, for the two years following Pres. Andrew's death, by Prof. Benjamin L. Lang. As president he also filled the chair of mental and moral philosophy. He resigned in 1867 to accept the professorship of Latin in Columbia College, New York, and became prominently identified with several learned societies, to which he contributed many learned papers on philological and kindred subjects. He was a member of the American committee on the revision of the New Testament in 1881, and acted as its secretary. In this work his opinion was always considered of the highest authority on account of his exact knowledge of the original and his exquisite discrimination in the choice of words in his mother tongue. He did monumental work in editing many learned treatises, among them: Schmitz and Zumpt's "Advanced Latin Exercises" (1860); and Mitchell's "Ancient Geography"; in his essay "On the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose," the most exhaustive treatise on the subject, prefixed to Yonge's "English-Greek Lexicon" (1870); with Charlton T. Lewis, in a new edition of Andrews' Freund's "Latin Lexicon" (1876); and in his numerous contributions to the "North American Review," "American Journal of Philology," "Bibliotheca Sacra," and other periodicals. Says the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers: "Dr. Short was remarkable as a painstaking scholar, who would have contributed more to classical literature but for his reluctance to let anything pass from his pen until he had exhausted his ability upon it." He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1847, and of LL.D. from Kenyon in 1868. During his residence in New York city he was a member of the Century Club, and a vestryman of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, where a tablet has been erected to his memory. He died in New York, Dec. 24, 1886.

STONE, James Kent, eighth president of Kenyon College (1867–68), was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1840, son of Rev. John Seely and Mary Kent Stone. His father, a descendant of an old Puritan family, was a noted Episcopal clergyman and author, of evangelical opinions; especially remembered in his church as the founder of the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, and dean of the Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. His mother was the daughter of James Kent, chancellor of New York state, and was also descended from old New England stock. James K. Stone was graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1861, and spent one year of study at the University of Göttingen, Germany. Returning to this country, he enlisted in the 2d Massachusetts volunteers, but was retired at the end of six months on account of serious wounds received at the battle of Antietam. He was later ordained to the Episcopal ministry, and became adjunct-professor, and then professor of Latin in Kenyon College; and in 1867, upon the resignation of Pres. Short, became president. He held the office for one year, and then resigned, to accept the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. In 1869 he severed his connection with the Episcopal church, and became a Roman Catholic. He was ordained a priest in that communion, and was for several years a member of the community of St. Paul the Apostle, or Paulist Order, which is largely recruited by converts from Protestantism, and especially active in propagating the Catholic faith. In 1875 he became a member of the austere order of the Passionist fathers, entering their monastery at West Hoboken. After conducting religious retreats for a time, he was assigned to missionary work in South America, where he labored for about twelve years. He is now superior of the order, and known as "Father Fidelis." He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard College, and of S.T.D. from Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1868. He published "The Invitation Heeded" (1870), setting forth his reasons for joining the Roman church. Pres. Stone was married, in 1863, to Cornelia Fay of Boston, who died after bearing him three children.

TAPPAN, Eli Todd, ninth president of Kenyon College (1868–75), was born in Steubenville, O., Apr. 30, 1824, son of Benjamin Tappan, U. S. senator from 1839 to 1845. He was educated at the schools of his native town and by tutors in his father's house, and entered St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Md. He left college in 1842, before the completion of his course, and immediately began the study of law in the office of his father and his partner, Edwin M. Stanton, subsequently secretary of war under Pres. Lincoln. He was admitted to the bar in 1846,

but instead of entering upon the practice of his profession, began the publication of the "Ohio Press," a weekly at Columbus, O., which he continued for over two years. He then opened a law office in Steubenville, and continued the practice of law with marked success for a period of nine years. With the prestige of his father's honored name, and with native abilities of a high order, his prospects for honor and advancement were of the best, but his heart had gradually been enlisted in the cause of education, in which he discerned a broader field of usefulness and a higher calling to serve his fellow-men. He accordingly relinquished his brilliant prospects, and in the fall of 1857 began teaching in the public schools of Steubenville, and was for some time school superintendent. In 1859 he accepted the chair of mathemathics in Ohio University, Athens, O., which he resigned the next year to accept the same position at the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, near Cincinnati. He continued here until 1865, and in the meantime wrote his text-books on geometry and trigonometry for Ray's series. Long before finally relinquishing the profession of law, he had been actively identified with several teachers' institutes. On Feb. 2, 1854 he delivered a lecture on "Arithmetic" before the Union Institute of Teachers and Friends of Education for Jefferson and Harrison Counties. In this and subsequent lectures he gives the pedagogical idea the chief place, and shows that keenness of analysis so characteristic of all his work; also giving a view of the principles of teaching remarkable in a day when the science of methods had scarcely a name. In December, 1856, he joined the Ohio Teachers' Association, with which he was actively identified during the remainder of his life. His name appeared also on the rolls of other similar associations both state and national. He was state and county examiner; a member of the first state board of examiners appointed in Ohio; and as an instructor in teachers' institutes delivered lectures in most of the counties of the state. In 1865 he again became professor of mathematics in Ohio University, and there continued until called to the presidency of Kenyon College in 1868. He accepted the charge and ably administered the affairs of Kenyon, especially benefiting the departments of study by his management until 1875, when he resigned and devoted his whole time, for the next twelve years, to the department of mathematics. Prominent among the improvements during his incumbency was the completion of the Church of the Holy Spirit, for the college chapel. Hitherto the basement of Rosse Hall had been used for the daily worship of the students. In 1887 Dr. Tappan became state commissioner of common schools for Ohio. His thought and study had always been most largely enlisted in the interests of the common schools, although most of his active work had been in the domain of higher education. He was thus most highly qualified for his new position, for it is probable that no man in the state was better acquainted with the conditions and needs of the schools, and it is certain that few had done more to improve the system of instruction. Dr. Tappan was president of the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1866; and was treasurer in 1880–81, and president in 1883 of the National Education Association, the largest and most influential organization of teachers in the world. In 1880 he established the National Council of Educators, composed of fifty-one members selected from the membership of the National Education Association, and was one of the original seven members from Ohio. He was the author of several standard text-books, and of a large number of addresses and essays on educational topics. He also wrote the article on school legislation in the volume entitled "Education in Ohio." The degree of A.M.

Henry P. Tappan

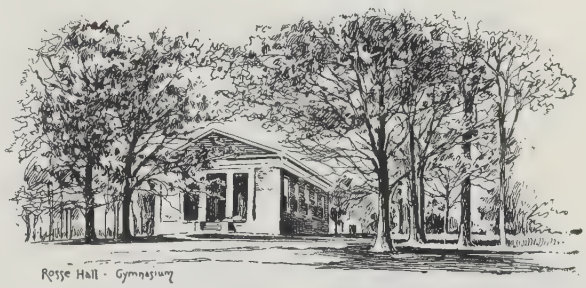
was conferred on him by St. Mary's College in 1860; and that of LL.D. by Williams in 1873, by Washington and Jefferson in 1874, and by several other colleges. He was married, Feb. 4, 1851, to Lydia L., daughter of Alexander McDowell of Steubenville, a lady whose tastes and sympathies were singularly in accord with his own, and who was his adviser and assistant in all his plans and achievements in the cause of humanity. He was a man of deep and thorough religious tone, keenly conscientious and possessed of a sense of truth and a transparency of character which rendered him unable to comprehend dissimulation or tolerate insincerity. His life devotion to a cause where wealth and distinction are seldom the rewards of effort, demonstrates his utter unselfishness and absence of all form of self-seeking. He died in Columbus, O., Oct. 23, 1888.

BODINE, William Budd, tenth president of Kenyon College (1876–91), was born near Mt. Holly, Burlington co., N. J., March 10, 1841. He received his early education at Trenton Academy, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1860. After a year in Tarrytown, N. Y., he began the study of divinity at Princeton, and in October, 1862, entered the middle class of the Theological Seminary of Ohio, at Gambier. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Odenheimer, in 1864, and priest by Bishop Whittingham, in 1865. After serving acceptably as rector of Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., and in Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., he returned to Gambier in 1871, in obedience to a pressing invitation to become chaplain of Kenyon College and rector of Harcourt Parish. Kenyon College and the

Theological Seminary had at that time reached a crisis, and the problem of one institution or two was pressing for solution. The college presidency had long been seriously handicapped by the uncertainty regarding the scope and nature of its duties in relation to the bishop's right of supervision and the total independence of the theological department. Accordingly, upon the resignation of Pres. Tappan, in 1875, the overseers eagerly sought for a person whose eminence or executive ability would enable him to cope with the difficulties at hand. The presidency of the college was offered successively to Revs. Phillips Brooks, John Cotton Smith, William Stevens Perry (now bishop of Iowa), George Z. Gray and others, who declined. The deanship of the seminary remained vacant for the same reason. Finally, in December, 1867, Dr. Bodine was unanimously elected to both offices, and after some hesitation accepted.

By his election the two institutions were, for the first time since Bishop McIlvaine's presidency, combined under one headship, although not yet perfectly united; but the new president, acting upon the advance thus made, labored earnestly to encompass their full organic union, according to the original conceptions of Bishop Chase, and was finally successful. By his efforts the preparatory department was also placed under the direction of the college authorities, being further improved by the amplification of its courses of instruction, and by the introduction of military discipline. Although Pres. Bodine will ever be known as the reconstructor of Kenyon College—for thus the united institution is known—he sowed, and his successors reaped the advantage. The sentiment of the majority of trustees and friends of both college and seminary had long been favorable to the plan of union, but it was only after fifteen years of struggle with the force of tradition that it became a reality. In May, 1890, he addressed a letter to Bishop Vincent, of the diocese of southern Ohio, urging immediate legislation to secure the long-needed result; but with characteristic delicacy preferred his resignation so soon as the consummation of his earnest labors was finally attained. In 1891, he became rector of the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia, Pa., where he still (1896) remains. He has published a number of sermons and addresses, and a "History of Kenyon College" (Columbus, O., 1890). He was married in 1867 to Rachel Alice Allen of Baltimore. His son, William B. Bodine, Jr., was graduated at Kenyon in the class of 1890.

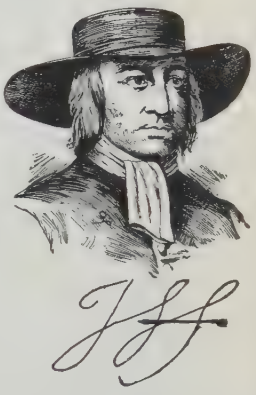
STERLING, Theodore, eleventh president of Kenyon College (1891–96), was born at Falls Village, Berkshire co., Mass., Feb. 8, 1827. He attended the district school of Falls Village and an academy in the neighboring town of Salisbury, in the midst of the traditions of Puritanism, laying the foundations of that rugged and indomitable character we are accustomed to consider the natural heritage of the sons of New England. In 1840 his parents removed to Geneva, N. Y., where, after four years of preparatory training, he entered Hobart College. Immediately after graduation he was appointed, on the recommendation of the president of Hobart College, to the principalship of Rock Hill Institute, Ellicott City, Md., and there gained his first practical experience in his life work. His ambition, however, had been always centered in the study of medicine. Consequently, after a year at teaching, he resigned, and entered the medical department of Western Reserve University. In 1851 he began the practice of medicine in Ohio City, now the western part of Cleveland, where, by his skill, pleasant manners and kindly heart, he soon won popularity and high rank. His reputation was further extended by his courage and assiduity among the poorer classes during the cholera visitation of 1852. The benefit of his skill was freely given to the sufferers, and the danger to himself unthought of. The winter of 1853–54 was spent in the hospitals of New York and Boston, and in the following summer he resumed his practice in Cleveland. In the midst of ever-increasing professional duties, he found ample time for active interest in movements for the common good, particularly education. In 1859, at the earnest solicitation of friends, he consented to accept the principalship of the Central High School of Cleveland, and for eight years thereafter conducted it on broad and progressive lines. Determined to make it a stepping-stone to the higher education, he resisted the efforts of politicians to impoverish the curriculum, by dropping Greek and kindred subjects, in pursuance of a policy of false economy. By Dr. Sterling's efforts, physical culture was introduced into the school. The trying nature of his office,



the arduousness of his duties, and the unremitting energy with which he worked, soon told heavily on his health and spirits; he was literally wasting in a cause unworthy one of his abilities. In 1867, however, he was offered and accepted the professorship of mathematics in Kenyon College. In his new position he displayed his wonted energy and industry, quickly taking his place among the most popular members of the faculty. In 1870, upon the resignation of Prof. Smith, he was elected to the vacant Bowler professorship of natural philosophy and chemistry, which he has held continuously to the present time (1896). When Pres. Bodine resigned in 1891, Prof. Sterling was called upon to act as president pro tempore. His first year of administration (1891–92) was fraught with uncertainty and increased responsibility, on account of the adoption of the new constitution, whereby the president of the college became head of all departments. Prof. Sterling, however, displayed such rare qualities as executive, and so skilfully guided the college through its crisis, that he was unanimously elected president and duly inaugurated in 1892. With this election the crisis in Kenyon's affairs was passed. The autumn brought an increase of almost 100 per cent. in the number of students, an enlarged faculty and a more extensive course of study. After nearly four more years, which amply fulfilled the promise of the first, Pres. Sterling resigned. He was married, in October, 1854, to Charlotte M. Higgins of Boston, Mass.

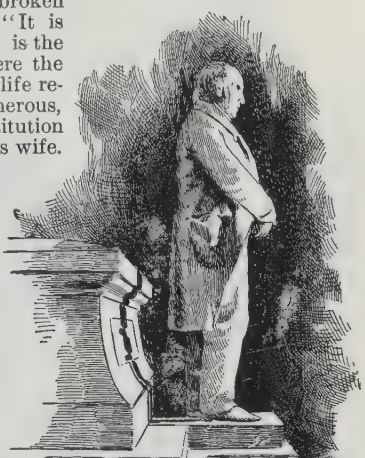
BRADSTREET, Anne Dudley, author, was born in Northampton, Eng., in 1612. She was the daughter of Thomas Dudley, and the wife of Simon Bradstreet, both of whom were governors of colonial Massachusetts. She was married in 1628, and two years later came to this country with her husband. Though soon the mother of eight children, she found time to write verses, and in 1640 published in Boston a volume under the title of "Several Poems, compiled with Great Variety of Wit and Learning"; to which was added a sub-title altogether too long for quotation. The volume brought her great applause at home, and, being republished in England, gave her the name of the "Tenth Muse." A copy of the London edition was recently disposed of at the sale of the library of S. L. M. Barstow (*q. v.*) for $130. The following is its somewhat unique title: "The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America; on Several Poems, Compiled with Great Variety of Wit," by Anne Bradstreet (London, 1650). The book was frequently republished, and some of the succeeding editions contained verses of more merit than any in the original collection; but the critic of to-day will find it difficult to find in any of them enough of the "divine fire" to justify the remark of the worthy clergyman of the eighteenth century who said, that "if Virgil could hear her poems he would throw his own into the flames." The most distinguished men of the time were her friends, and the admirers of her genius, and some of her descendants have been men whom the country was delighted to honor. Among them have been the jurists, Richard and Francis Dana; the poet, Richard Henry Dana; and his eminent son, the author of "Two Years before the Mast." She died Sept. 16, 1672.

FOX, George, the founder of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was born in Drayton, Eng., in July, 1624. His father, Christopher Fox, a woolen weaver, called by his neighbors "Righteous Christer," apprenticed him, as soon as he had learned to read and write, to a man who combined the trades of shoemaking, wool dealing, and farming. With him George was principally employed in tending sheep, an occupation which suited his meditative disposition. When about nineteen, his religious convictions deepened to such an extent as to make him believe he was the subject of a special divine call to leave his native place, his friends, "to forsake all, young and old, to keep out of the way of all, and to be a stranger to all." Bible in hand, he wandered about the country, spending even his nights in the open air, a small competency he had supplying his slender wants. From his clothing he became known as "the man in the leather breeches." About 1646 he began to receive more revelations, as he expresses it, which "opened to him" that "none were true believers but such as were born of God," and that, "being bred at Oxford or Cambridge was not enough to fit men to be ministers of Christ," and that "God, who made the world, did not dwell in temples made with hands." In 1647 he began the work of his life as an itinerant preacher, first at Dukinfield, and later at Manchester, and had great "openings and prophecies," which attracted a large following. He began to attend meetings, and to interrupt divine services, especially when these were conducted by "professors," persons whom he believed to be formalists, and not genuine Christians; and when held in "steeple houses," and called together by church bells, to which he had a special antipathy. He was not, he said, the head of a mixed multitude, or of an old house composed of lime, stone, and wood. The "inner light," in which all Christians now believe, though to him it seemed a special revelation, which he afterwards found in the Scriptures, was the central idea of his teaching. He was not only a great religious, but a great social reformer. As the former he inveighed against everything approaching to sacerdotalism and formalism; as the latter he ran tilt against all social conventionalism. Not only priests, but lawyers and soldiers were obnoxious to him, as the embodiment of principles which he hated. Everywhere he went he was a marked man: his dress, his mode of speech, his manners, were different from those of others. "The Lord forbade him to put off his hat to any, high or low," and he felt himself required to 'thee' and 'thou' all men and women, without respect to rich or poor, high or low, great or small. And as he traveled up and down, he was not to bid men 'good morning' or 'good evening,' neither might he bow or scrape his leg to anyone." He saw the evils of intemperance, and denounced all public amusements. He thus came into collision with all sorts of people, and his life is, indeed, little else than a record of insults, persecutions, and imprisonments, to which his zeal and indiscretions subjected him. His experiences in prison were numerous, aggregating a period of three years, and of such a nature as to make him one of the earlier of prison reformers. For a disturbance in Derby he was imprisoned for nearly a year, and it was from his telling Justice Bennet, before whom he was brought, to "quake at the word of the Lord," that the term "quakers" was applied to his followers. Arrested on one occasion by Col. Hacker, he was taken to London, to be examined by Oliver Cromwell, who became convinced of his sincerity, and of the harmlessness of his tenets. This did not prevent the continued persecution of himself and his followers, who, in 1656, the year after they refused to take the oath of abjuration, had increased to such an extent that there were nearly 1,500 of them in jail. He visited Wales and Scotland, and after his marriage with Margaret Fell, the widow of a Welsh judge, he went to Barbadoes, and afterwards to America, where he visited the colonies of Maryland, New Jersey, and New England. He met with a cordial reception, and preached to large gatherings, and left a strong impress upon the people, which remains to this day. Afterwards he visited Holland and Germany, in which later wanderings he was accompanied by Penn, Barclay, Keith, and others of the more eminent of the second generation of Quaker ministers. Among his last words were, "All is well. The seed of God reigns over all, even death itself." Full of personal peculiarities, guilty of many indiscretions, he was yet an amiable and Christlike man, with a heart full of love for his fellows, and a mind so capable and comprehensive as to enable him to institute the admirable systems of registration, poor-relief, education, and self-help, which have made the sect he founded a real social power. His preaching and writings were often turgid, incoherent, and mystical. As a writer, he will be remembered by his "Journal," full of heart and intellect, valuable as giving with extreme simplicity and an unflinching regard for truth, a record of his own life, and of the manners and customs, especially of the poorer classes, in the stormy times in which he lived. His writings were collected and published in three volumes, London, 1694. An edition in eight volumes was published in Philadelphia in 1852. An exhaustive list of his writings is found in Joseph Smith's "Catalogue of Friends' Books." He died in London, Nov. 13, 1690.

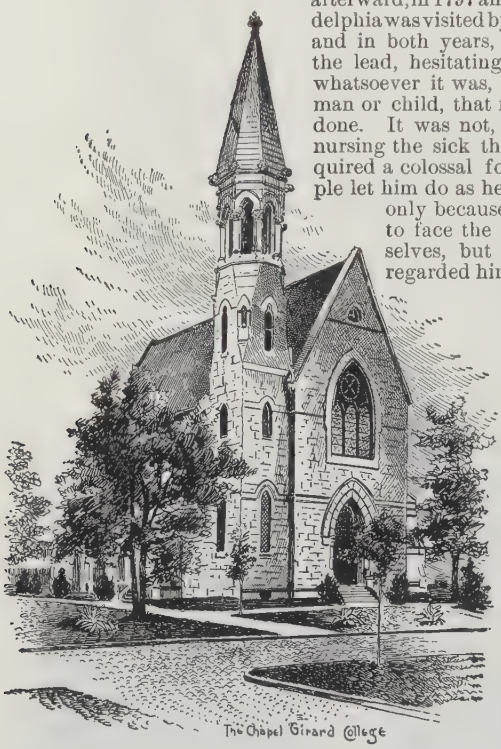


GIRARD, Stephen, philanthropist, was born near Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He was the eldest of the five children of a sea captain, Pierre Girard, a mariner of substance and respectability. At the age of eight years the lad discovered that he was blind in one eye, a circumstance that caused the reckless ridicule of his boyish companions, and aided materially in embittering his later life. At an early age the lad lost his mother, and soon after was brought under the sway of an unsympathetic stepmother. Before reaching his fourteenth year, and with limited education, he left his stepmother's tyranny, and went to sea as a cabin boy, with but a sixpence in his pocket. For nine years he followed the sea, sailing between Bordeaux and the French West Indies, and rose, grade by grade, until he became first mate of the vessel. He had become by careful study, although on shipboard, a skillful navigator. At that time it was the law of France that no man should command a vessel who was not twenty-five years old, and had not sailed two cruises in a ship of the royal navy. Girard was then but twenty-three years of age, and had sailed in none but merchant vessels. He, however, through parental influence secured a command, and at the age of twenty-four was captain of a vessel engaged in the American coasting trade with the West Indies, and part owner of the ship and cargo. He disposed of his cargo, and having shipped another, sailed for New York, reaching the port in July, 1774. The storm of the coming revolutionary war was already gathering on the horizon, but for the next two years he carried on his twofold avocation between the West Indies and the North American Atlantic seaports. On his way from New Orleans to a Canadian port, he was lost in a Delaware bay fog, amid a swarm of British cruisers, of whose presence he had at that time heard nothing. By the merest accident, he succeeded in passing the British men-of-war, who were guarding the waters, and arrived safe in Philadelphia in the early days of May, 1776. It was by this peculiar accident of war that Philadelphia became his future home. His religious notions were peculiar. He liked Quakers, or rather esteemed them, probably because they had no priests and disregarded religious ornaments of every kind, and reduced life to its simplest and most obvious utilities. He was naturally an unbeliever in every matter of religious faith, and as such remained to the last. The war of the revolution was impending and with his peculiar genius he was ready for it. He was a mariner no more. The great fleet of the British commander caused every harbor to be blockaded, and all commerce to be suspended. Girard accepted the situation, gave up his sea-labors, and rented a small store near the locality where for sixty years he subsequently lived. He opened up and carried on the business of a grocer and wine bottler. Those who dealt with him described him as a "taciturn, repulsive young man, associating with no one, devoted exclusively to business, close in the last degree in his dealings, observing the most rigorous economy, and clinging to the rough clothing of a common sailor." When only twenty-six years of age he was, by reason of what were termed his eccentricities, called "Old Girard." The one-eyed victim, conscious of his inability to please, bore the derision of the lookers-on, and stoically attended to his planned-out work. Girard had no false pride, and drove business to its utmost extent.

Besides opening a cider-bottling establishment, he became a grocer, sutler and liquor dealer. Just at this time came the romance of his life; a fine-looking servant girl went to a pump for a pail of water. She proved enchanting with her bare feet and empty pail, in airy and unconscious grace, and captivated the one-eyed Frenchman, the result being an ill-omened marriage. The war of the revolution burst, and "Old Girard" as he was called, with his pretty young wife, needlessly fled. They sought refuge in Mount Holly, N. J., where Girard sold liquor of various kinds to British officers, until the departure of Lord Howe in June, 1778, permitted his return to Philadelphia. His married life proved miserable. The wife was an ignorant girl of seventeen; he an ungracious, eager man of business, with a violent temper and unyielding will, besides being ten years her senior. She was an American; he a Frenchman, and one without imagination, cold and intolerant. The beauty of his wife as against his unwarrantable jealousy made home life for eight years a scene of growing contention, at the end of which time the wife was placed in an insane asylum. Girard seems to have done all he could for her, sparing no pains for her restoration, possibly from purely business motives. He removed her to a place in the country, but without effect. Life became insupportable, according to his theories, and he resumed his old calling of a mariner, and made a voyage to the Mediterranean. On his return he found no improvement in his wife's condition. In 1790, thirteen years after their marriage, and five after her first exhibition of insanity, the wife was committed permanently to the Pennsylvania hospital which he afterward so generously endowed. She lingered twenty-five years, then, dying in 1815, was buried in the hospital grounds after the manner of the Quakers. Girard was present, and the silence of the ceremony was broken by his single remark, "It is well." A green mound is the only mark to show where the remains of the wrecked life repose. Girard was generous, but not lavish to the institution which had cared for his wife. In 1778 Girard, in the midst of the troublous times incident to the revolution, recorded an oath of allegiance, casting his lot with the struggling colonists and repeated the oath the year following. As a man in the capacity of an employer, Girard was exacting in the last degree, even harsh and cruel, close and ungracious. Yet, while indifferent to the woes of individuals, he was capable of performing sublime acts of devotion to a community. In 1793 a malignant yellow fever desolated Philadelphia. The people, ignorant of the laws of contagion, were seized with a panic, and half the population fled the city. The churches were closed. Of four daily newspapers, only one continued to be published. Every notion for relief that an erratic imagination could devise was tried; some constantly smoked tobacco, even women and children did so; others chewed garlic; no one ventured abroad without a handkerchief or a sponge



saturated with vinegar to apply to the nostrils; no one ventured to shake hands. A horrible silence pervaded the streets that was broken only by the appalling rumble of the dead wagon; whole families perished, and without assistance. From Aug. 1st to Nov. 9th, a period of 101 days, out of a population of 25,000, there were 4,031 burials—one-sixth of the living had been swept away by the terrible plague. The hospital was in a shocking condition; nurses could not be had at any price, for, to go into the place where nearly every bed contained a dead and rotting body, and the floors were reeking with filth, was courting death in its most awful form. Yet two men, both wealthy, Stephen Girard and Peter Helm, went into the hospital and for sixty days performed the repulsive and revolting duties incident to the plague. Girard did not only this, but went into the infected districts, and alone and unaided carried the stricken victims of the pestilence to his carriage and drove them to the hospital. Twice afterward, in 1797 and 1798, Philadelphia was visited by the scourge, and in both years, Girard took the lead, hesitating at nothing, whatsoever it was, for man, woman or child, that needed to be done. It was not, however, by nursing the sick that Girard acquired a colossal fortune. People let him do as he pleased, not only because they feared to face the plague themselves, but because they regarded him as an erratic fanatic, who had no religious belief whatever and cared not who knew it. Yet, while no believer in either God or medicine Girard was singularly successful in his care of the sick, as well as in amassing a fortune. The one schooner in which his West Indian trade brought profit, was the initiative of a business that expanded until the ships belonging to the Girard fleet were known in all the seas of both hemispheres. He rarely, if ever, lost a vessel. It is not known that he ever lost any, so great was his reticence about his business affairs. Rival merchants attributed his success to "good luck." He claimed that his "good luck" came because he understood his business. While strictly honest, he was nevertheless close and hard in every bargain, and denied himself every pleasure in life. When the war of 1812 came, he had $1,000,000 dollars on deposit with the Baring Bros., in London, England. United States stock, and the stock of the United States bank were both depreciated. He was able to buy out, and did buy out the entire bank, and, changing the name to the "Girard bank," carried it on as a private institution. By this procedure he brought his own money back to America, and benefited both his country and himself. He became the very "sheet anchor" of the government credit during the entire war. In 1814, when the credit of the government was at its lowest ebb, and a loan of $5,000,000 was up for weeks and had only procured $20,000, it was "Old Girard" who boldly subscribed for the whole amount. It was promptly acknowledged that but for Girard the war of 1812 could not have been carried on, and subsequent events proved the truth of the assertion. At the age of seventy-eight, Girard began to consider regarding the disposal of his millions. On one point his mind had been long made up: "No man shall be a gentleman on *my* money." For several months he carefully deliberated over the future of his great fortune. He summoned William J. Duane, an eminent lawyer, and after the study of the contemplated project was entered upon, Mr. Duane met the multi-millionaire many times and invariably dined with him on Sunday afternoons, at Mr. Girard's country house, discussing the problem as to the disposition of his wealth. At last, when all was ready, the two men closeted themselves for the space of three weeks, toiling on the multifarious details of one of the most remarkable wills ever made. The minor bequests and family matters were speedily arranged, and then the public bequests were taken up. Among the more important of his legacies, after attending to the possible demands of relatives, were the following:

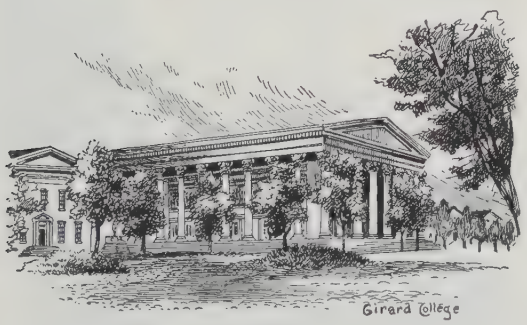

The Chapel Girard College

BENEFACTIONS.

Pennsylvania hospital	$30,000
Deaf and dumb asylum	20,000
Orphan asylum	10,000
Lancaster public schools	10,000
Fuel for Philadelphia poor	10,000
Society for the relief of distressed sea captains and their families	10,000
Freemasons of Philadelphia and their poor	20,000
Establishing a free school at Passyunk, near Philadelphia	6,000
To his surviving brother, and to each of his eleven nieces he gave from five to twenty thousand dollars, but to one of his nieces who had a very large family, he left sixty thousand dollars.	
To each of the captains who had made two voyages in his service, and should bring his ship safely into port, fifteen hundred dollars.	
To each of his apprentices, five hundred dollars.	
To each of his old servants, an annuity of three hundred and five hundred dollars each.	
To the city of New Orleans, a portion of his valuable estates in Louisiana.	
For certain improvements to be made in the city of Philadelphia	500,000
For canals in Pennsylvania	300,000

The remainder of his vast estate, worth at the time about $6,000,000, he devoted to the celebrated college for orphans, better known as Girard college. Accustomed all his life to give minute directions, he made them minute in his will. The whole will, embracing about 12,000 words, or twelve pages of this cyclopedia, was written out three times and some parts more than three. He was determined that his meaning should not be misunderstood, and that no contest after his death should break it. The will was finished and put away in his iron safe in 1830. The lawyer, Mr. Duane, by reason of his professional capacity, observed secrecy; the three witnesses to the will were carefully selected and sworn to secrecy. No human being outside of Girard and his attorney and witnesses knew of the existence of the will, and no one but himself and Mr. Duane knew the nature of the contents. His will was drafted when he was eighty years of age, and Girard lived nearly two years longer, devoted to business just as in the past. An accident in the street gave a shock to his constitution, and he was prostrated. Influenza followed and terminated his life. At his death his relatives and the public swarmed to his abode. His kindred invaded the cellars of his house, and, drinking his choicest wines, entered upon a lengthy carouse. While in a frenzied condition, they learned

for the first time of the existence of a will, and demanded its production. They were only appeased by Mr. Duane's appearing and opening and reading the document. At first they waited with bated breath, but their wildest passions were aroused when it was found that the public had received millions, while they, the relatives, had received but thousands, and in some instances hundreds, when they had expected millions or at least hundreds of thousands. Everything was done to break the will that human ingenuity could devise, but Girard, although an uneducated man, knew what he wanted, and had expressed himself in such plain, solid language, devoid of technicalities or involved phrases, or faulty verbiage, that the will remained without a sentence broken. A most remarkable clause, and the one which has done much to make the Girard will famous, is as follows: "I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college. In making this restriction I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever, but as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrine and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce; my desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality so that, on their entrance into active life, they may, from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow-creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer." Another peculiar feature of the will: that while there were five executors named, three of them were Quakers. The minor parts of the work required by the will having been accomplished, work on the college was finally begun in 1833. In its construction there were many variations from the details laid down by the donor of the moneys, but the dead man was powerless to oppose the wrangling politicians and factions in the city government, who were looking for spoils, and



many changes were made to suit the living actors that were not in accordance with the dead man's wish. The first class of one hundred pupils was admitted Jan. 1, 1848. The number of inmates had increased in 1866 to six hundred, and in 1887 to 1,400, and of the young men who left the institution previous to and during the civil war, three-fourths joined the Union army. The income of the estate is estimated at half a million per annum, and constantly increasing, but owing to political differences and party factions among the rulers of the city of Philadelphia, to whom the magnificent property was bequeathed in trust, grave questions regarding its management have arisen, and are constantly arising. The will could not be broken, but the income could be diverted from its destined object, and fail to accomplish all that the founder of the millions meditated. Stephen Girard died December, 1831.

JONES, Joel, first president of Girard college (1847–48), was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1797, son of Amasa and Elizabeth (Huntingdon) Jones. He entered his uncle's store in early youth to become a merchant, but on the failure of the firm matriculated at Yale college, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1817. He then entered the law office of Judge Bristol, meanwhile attending the celebrated Litchfield law school and later, upon establishing himself at Wilkesbarre, was admitted to the Luzerne county (Pa.) bar. Subsequently he settled at Easton, Pa., where with J. M. Porter he became a leader at the Northampton county bar. He married, while living at Easton, Eliza Perkins Sparhawk, a daughter of John Sparhawk, M. D., of Philadelphia. He took a leading part in revising the laws of the state by appointment of the governor; and in connection with Horace Binney the elder, tried the celebrated case of Barnet *vs.* Iprie, the only "real action" ever tried in Pennsylvania—"an assize of nuisance." This case brought him to the front as a lawyer, and caused his appointment on the district court bench of Philadelphia, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Coxe, the father of Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Luzerne county. In 1835 Judge Jones was made president judge on the death of Judge Petit. In 1847 his eyesight failed in part, and he resigned his office. Later on he was elected president judge again, but resigned after eighteen months' service. He was then elected mayor of Philadelphia, as a democrat, on the consolidation issue over Swift. Judge Jones took a great interest in young lawyers, was extremely professional in his views, and very silent about his opinion of others. When asked what kind of a lawyer so-and-so was, his answer would invariably be, "Mr. A. is a member of the bar, and an officer of the court." He was one of the founders of Lafayette college, Easton, and with James M. Porter and Jacob Wagener was one of a committee that memorialized the legislature in its behalf. Judge Jones was the first president of Girard college, holding that office from 1847 to near the close of 1848. In addition to his large legal knowledge, he was a profound scholar, and well acquainted with seven languages. After holding the office of president for about two years, he found the duties irksome, and returned to his favorite pursuit of studying and practicing law. The force of his pen and speech was frequently felt in the Philadelphia courts. He wrote for the magazines of the day on literary, philosophic and religious subjects. The volume published after his death, which he modestly entitled "Notes on Scripture," will long attest the thought which he gave to the profoundest themes with which the human mind can become conversant. Two sons survived him, Samuel Huntington Jones, a member of the Philadelphia bar, and Rev. John Sparhawk Jones, D.D., pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. He died Feb. 3, 1860.

ALLEN, William H., second and fourth president of Gerard College (1849–61, 1867–82), was born in Manchester, Me., March 27, 1808, his remote ances-

tors having resided in Braintree, Mass His early education was received at a public school, to which he walked two miles daily. He attended the Maine Wesleyan seminary for six months, and then entered Bowdoin college. Teaching school in vacations, he worked his way through to his graduation in 1833.

He then began the study of law, but was prevented from entering into practice through his propensity for teaching Latin and Greek. In this capacity he was first professor in the Oneida Methodist conference seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y., then principal of the High school at Augusta, Me., and next professor in Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and after Dr. Emory's death was acting president for a year. In 1849 he was unanimously elected president of Girard college. He brought to his new responsibility experience, broad and liberal views, a clear and commanding intellect, and strong religious convictions. He continued in the trust twelve years, when he resigned and retired to private life upon a farm near Philadelphia. Later, he was called to the presidency of the Agricultural college of the state of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 Girard college brought him back, where he now remained until his death. In 1872 Dr. Allen was chosen president of the American Bible society, which office he held for more than eight years. When, at his earnest request, his resignation was accepted, the board of managers at once elected him vice-president of the society. He performed especially important service in the preparation of a hymnal and formula of devotion to be used at the Sunday services of Girard college, which, while thoroughly religious in character, must be strictly non-sectarian. Throughout his entire presidency of this institution, Dr. Allen maintained an enviable reputation as leader and instructor. His character was a rare union of dignity, simplicity, firmness and gentleness. He died at Philadelphia, Aug. 29, 1882.

SMITH, Richard Somers, third president of Girard college (1863–67), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1813. He received his early education in the schools of his native city, and in 1830 was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy. He was graduated in the class of 1834 as a second lieutenant and served on topographical duty until 1836, when he resigned from the army to accept a position as assistant engineer with the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad Co. In 1839 he was engineer on the Cheaspeake and Ohio canal, and in the meantime projected several other important railroads. In 1840 he was re-appointed to the U. S. army as second lieutenant in the 7th infantry and was assigned as an instructor at West Point, where he was professor of drawing, and quartermaster and treasurer of the academy. In 1855 he again resigned, this time to accept the professorship of mathematics, engineering, and drawing in the Brooklyn institute of technology. In 1859 he transferred his services to the Cooper Institute, New York city, of which he became director, serving for two years. In 1861, upon the advent of civil war, he resigned to enlist in a New York volunteer regiment, and upon reaching the front he was re-appointed to the regular army as major of the 12th U. S. infantry. He served as mustering and disbursing officer in Maryland and Wisconsin, 1861–2. In 1862 he was attached to the army of the Potomac and in the Rappahannock campaign he commanded a brigade from December, 1862, until after the battle of Chancellorville, May 2–4, 1863. In the meantime Girard college, then without a regular executive head, elected him to be its president, and he resigned from the army, May 30, 1863, and accepted the position as the successor to President Allen, who had resigned the trust. Here Col. Smith found a field for the exercise of his military training, and during his four years' service at the college, he greatly improved the discipline and introduced and encouraged military drill, which thereafter became an attractive feature of the college. The civil war brought to the doors of the college a large number of orphans, and this demand taxed the capacity of the institution, and hundreds were necessarily turned away. In 1867 he resigned and was succeeded by his predecessor, William H. Allen, and President Smith accepted the chair of engineering in the Polytechnic college of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant professor of mathematics at the U. S. naval academy, where he remained until 1873, when, on account of failing health, he was, at his own request, transferred to the professorship of drawing, remaining at the head of this department up to the time of his death. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Columbia college in 1857. He is the author of a "Manual of Topographical Drawing" (1853), and "Linear Perspective" (1857). He died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23, 1877.

FETTEROLF, Adam H., fifth president of Girard college (1882–), was born in Montgomery county, Pa., in 1842, son of Gideon Fetterolf. His academic training was acquired at the Freeland seminary, then under the management of Rev. Henry A. Hunsicker. After completing his course and teaching for a time in the public schools, Mr. Fetterolf connected himself with the institution as professor of mathematics, and subsequently purchased Mr. Hunsicker's interest and became proprietor and principal. He conducted the institute very successfully for five years, when the buildings and grounds were purchased for Ursinus college. Prof. Fetterolf then associated himself with Rev. Dr. Wells in the ownership and management of Andalusia academy in Bucks county. After the death of Dr. Wells in 1871 he assumed the entire charge, and continued at the head of the academy for the next eight years. In 1880 he was elected by the Board of city trusts to fill the chair of vice-president of Girard college. At the death of President Allen, two years later, Prof. Fetterolf was chosen to succeed him. He has discharged its manifold duties with the confidence of the board and the approbation of the public. Prof. Fetterolf has the charm of a genial, quiet, well-balanced character, a pleasing address, an impressive presence, and that subtle faculty which wins the confidence of boys. President Fetterolf has seen the census of the college develop from 900 to 1,600, and a second group of buildings erected on the south side of the avenue. The value of the residuary fund for the support of

the college is now (1895) considerably over $15,000,000, and the gross yearly revenue about $1,500,000. The boys who are sent out from the college, as a rule, reflect honor upon the administration of Mr. Girard's trust, and many of them become citizens of honor and distinction, known and respected as among Philadelphia's most honored citizens, and others to be found in all parts of the republic as skilled mechanics, prosperous business men, talented artists, and learned scholars and educators. It requires executive ability of the highest order to successfully direct the destinies and control the actions of so many undeveloped mental and physical organisms, and that President Fetterolf is able to accomplish this without harsh discipline demonstrates in the

strongest possible way his eminent fitness for the responsible position he occupies. His ability has had repeated recognition from the faculties of other colleges, the most recent of which was the conferring upon him the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. by Lafayette college, and by Delaware college of the title of LL. D. In May, 1887, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing and requesting the governor to appoint a commission of five citizens of the commonwealth to "make inquiry and report, by bill or otherwise, respecting the subject of industrial education." Gov. Beaver placed President Fetterolf on this commission, his already extensive knowledge of the subject making the selection especially valuable and appropriate. Dr. Fetterolf has been twice married and has two sons. His first wife was Annie, daughter of George Hergesheimer, of Germantown. In 1883 he married Laura, daughter of William D. Mangam, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARNSWORTH, John Franklin, legislator, was born at Eaton, Quebec, Can., March 27 1820. In 1834 he removed, with his parents, to Michigan, where he received an academic education. He subsequently studied law, and after removing to Chicago, Ill., was elected to the thirty-fifth congress as a Republican, being re-elected to the thirty-sixth and the thirty-eighth congresses. In 1861 he became colonel of the 8th Illinois cavalry. By order of the government, he afterward raised the 17th Illinois regiment, and on Nov. 29, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general. In March, 1863, he was compelled to resign from the army, on account of injuries received in the field. He was re-elected to the thirty-ninth congress, where he served on many important committees; was a delegate to the Pittsburg soldiers' convention in 1866, and was subsequently elected to the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second congresses.

ROE, Edward Payson, clergyman and author, was born at Moodna, New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y., March 7, 1838. His forefathers were among the earliest settlers on the Atlantic seaboard, and both his maternal and paternal grandfathers were staunch Whigs and fought in the revolutionary war. His mother was a woman of considerable intellectual power who, being a confirmed invalid, took unfailing delight in reading and study, and from her the literary tendencies of her son were inherited. Young Roe was sent to a boarding-school in Vermont to prepare for college, after which he entered Williams College, Mass., but at the close of his first year there, his eyes became seriously injured, a calamity which interrupted his studies and necessitated a special course, and he did not graduate. He afterward studied for the ministry at Auburn Theological Seminary until 1862, when he answered the call for men in the army, and was appointed chaplain of the 2d New York cavalry. In February, 1863, he resigned to complete his studies, and finished the term at the Union Theological Seminary, New York. His regiment would not get another chaplain, so he returned to it. In November, 1863, during a month's leave of absence, he married Anna Sands of New York. Being appointed chaplain of the Hampton Hospital, near Fortress Monroe, Va., he remained there with his wife until October, 1865, when the hospital became practically empty. After a short rest, Mr. Roe became the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Highland Falls, N. Y., for nine years. While visiting in New York in 1871, with the possibilities of a settlement in view, news was spread of the great Chicago fire. He was deeply impressed by the awful catastrophe, and resolved to be on the scene as soon as possible. He stated his purpose to his friends and was soon among the smoking ruins. It was here while relieving the suffers and assisting the helpless in every way in his power, that he conceived the outlines of his first story, "Barriers Burned Away," which appeared in serial form in the New York "Evangelist." Up to this time Mr. Roe had written nothing for publication excepting occasional contributions to the "Evangelist." He says in his autobiography: "I had always been extremely fond of fiction, and from boyhood had formed a habit of beguiling the solitary hours in weaving crude fancies around people who for any reason interested me. I usually had a mental serial running, to which I returned when it was my mood; but I had never written even a short story." His first effort proved very successful and a large edition was soon sold in book-form. Owing to failing health he gave up his parish, and purchased a home in Cornwall, N. Y., where he devoted his time to literary work and horticulture. In his "Nature's Serial Story," he portrayed the characters of his father and mother, slightly idealized. He was a prolific writer and his stories have been very popular both here and abroad. His other works are: "Play and Profit in My Garden," "What Can She Do?" "Opening a Chestnut Burr," "From Jest to Earnest," "Near to Nature's Heart," "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century," "A Face Illumined," "A Day of Fate," "Success With Small Fruits," "Without a Home," "His Sombre Rivals," "A Young Girl's Wooing," "An Original Belle," "He Fell in Love With His Wife," "The Earth Trembled," "A Hornet's Nest," "Found yet Lost," "Driven Back to Eden," and "Miss Lou." The manuscript of the last-named work received the finishing touches but a few weeks before the author's death, which occurred at his home in Cornwall, N. Y., July 19, 1888. The sales of his works to the time of his death have exceeded 750,000 copies.

HARPER, Edward Bascom, insurance president, was born in the village of Dover, Del., Sept. 14, 1842, second son of Charles and Martha Harper. He is a lineal descendant of Sir William Harper, who was lord mayor of the city of London in 1561. His father, Charles Harper, was for years one of the leading merchants in Kent county, Del., his wife being the daughter of William Hardcastle of Caroline county, Md., of an old and well-known Southern family, the owner of extensive plantations, and noted for his liberality and kindness to his slaves, many of whom were given their freedom long before the war. Edward B. Harper was left an orphan at the early age of thirteen, and shortly afterwards entered the store of Mr. John W. Cullen. Realizing, however, the importance of a sound commercial education, he entered a commercial college in Baltimore, taking a full course, and was graduated with the highest honors at the head of his class. When he left college he accepted a clerkship in a Philadelphia banking house, where, with surprising rapidity, he mastered the intricacies of banking, and gained the entire confidence of his employers, being advanced step by step until he became manager, and subsequently a partner in a banking corporation, the money transactions of which aggregated from $500,000 to $1,000,000 daily. The financial depression following the war caused him to give up banking and to engage in life insurance, to which he was attracted by a natural liking for its intricate mathematical problems. He was appointed Western manager of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Co. of New York, and so great was his success, that within a few years he was appointed general superintendent of the company, and more than doubled its new business within six months from the date of his appointment. In 1875 he became New York manager of the John Hancock Insurance Co. of Boston, and soon made his department the most prosperous in the entire business of the company. At the earnest solicitation of the organizers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, he accepted the position of president of that corporation in 1882, and from that time on, the history of Pres. Harper and of the company are inseparably connected. In carrying out his purpose, Pres. Harper secured the assistance and influence of able associates, with the result that the progress which the Mutual Reserve has made under his guidance and management reads like a fairy tale. Commencing in 1881, without a dollar of capital, it has become one of the largest and most popular life insurance companies in existence, having well-established branches in Great Britain, France, Canada, Germany, Sweden, and Italy. It is, in fact, one of the largest life insurance companies on the other side of the Atlantic, having over 100,000 policies in force, covering more than $300,000,000 of insurance, with an annual income of over $5,000,000, and a surplus fund of nearly $4,000,000. It has already paid nearly $22,000,000 in death claims, and by its system, which calls for the actual amount required for the payment of current death losses and expenses, with a reasonable sum for the accumulation of a reserve or emergency fund, has already saved its policy holders the enormous amount of over $40,000,000 in premiums. The Mutual Reserve Building, on the corner of Broadway and Duane St., in which the home offices of the association are located, is an imperishable monument to the sound judgement and business abilities of Pres. Edward B. Harper. Towering above all other buildings in its vicinity, its stately walls fittingly represent the solidity and permanence of the business for which it was erected. That Pres. Harper has inaugurated a new era in life insurance, and by reducing the premiums to harmonize with the amount required for death losses and expenses, has placed it within the reach of thousands who were unable to pay the high premiums formerly demanded by companies combining investment and life insurance, is now an established fact. Mr. Harper, in 1894, occupied the responsible position of treasurer of the New York state Republican committee, and was also treasurer of the National League of Republican Clubs. He was a member of several popular clubs in New York city, including the Republican Club, the Lotos, and Arkwright; and was a prominent Mason, being a past master of Crescent Lodge, and member of Palestine Commandery No. 18 of the Knights Templars. In religion he was a Baptist, being a member and senior trustee of Calvary Baptist Church, and a warm personal friend and admirer of its learned and popular pastor, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, while he was always ready to give his services for the benefit of any good cause. Mr. Harper's persistent application to business overtaxed his strength and made relaxation necessary, and he removed to Florida, but his constitution could not recover, and he succumbed and died, July 2, 1895, surrounded by his family. He was buried in Mount Hope cemetery, under the auspices of the Masonic order, the grand master delivering the oration.

E. B. Harper.

FISK, Archie Campbell, capitalist, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1836, son of Samuel A. and Margaret Fisk. His parents located on a farm in Lorain county, O., in 1838. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Elyria, when not engaged in assisting his father on the farm. In 1853 he left the farm and engaged as a dry-goods clerk, and on the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company, and was mustered in the 23rd regiment Ohio volunteers. On June 1, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant. His regiment had among its officers and men, Gen. Rosecrans, Justice Mathews, Pres. Hayes, Gov. McKinley, Lieut.-Gov. Lyon, Gens. Kennedy, Hastings, Scammon, Conley, and Fisher. After entering the field he was appointed on Gen. Rosecran's staff, where he served in West Virginia, participating in the battle of Carnifex Ferry, and several skirmishes. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed commissary of subsistence for the district of Kanawha with Gen. J. D. Cox. He was also in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and in December, 1862, was assigned to the staff of Gen. Ewing, and joined Gen. Sherman in January, 1863. He was assistant adjutant-general with Ewing, Lightburn, Hazen, and Smith, serving in all the campaigns about Vicksburg and Jackson, and was mentioned for gallant and meritorious services in the official reports of Gens. Ewing, Blair, Lightburn, and Sherman. He participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, and during the Atlanta campaign was with Sherman's command as adjutant-general of the 2nd division, 15th corps. He rendered efficient and gallant service in these campaigns, and in October, 1864, was assigned as assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Mississippi, under Gen. Morgan L. Smith. In January, 1865, he secured the release and exchange of all Federal prisoners in Andersonville, Cahaba, and other southern prisons, and in recognition of this service, he was appointed

A. C. Fisk

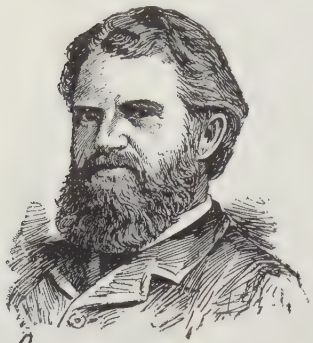
commissioner of exchange of the United States. At the surrender, Col. Fisk signed the paroles, and furnished transportation to some 75,000 Confederates mustered out of the service. In July, 1865, he engaged in mercantile and manufacturing pursuits in Vicksburg, Miss., and was a member of the national convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and a member of the national Republican executive committee for the ensuing four years. In 1873 Col. Fisk removed to Colorado, and has been a leading spirit in developing the resources of the state, and building up Denver and her varied interests. He is the president and manager of the American Trust Co., president of the Denver Land and Improvement Co., president of the A. C. Fisk Real-Estate and Improvement Co., secretary of the Evanston Real-Estate and Trust Co., and was largely instrumental in securing for Evanston the site of the Methodist University. He has served as president of the Denver Circle Real-Estate Co,, was prominent as an officer of the Denver Circle Railroad Co., and has been an active member of the Denver chamber of commerce. Mr. Fisk was elected president of the Pan-American Bi-Metallic Association, December, 1892, and he originated the Trans-Mississippi congresses, and is noted for his arguments in behalf of the free coinage of silver. His writings on economic subjects are regarded as authority.

WILLIAMS, Mary Ann, philanthropist, was born in Milledgeville, Ga., Aug. 10, 1822, daughter of Maj. John H. Howard, a well-known politician and wealthy railroad president of that state. She was married, in 1847, to Col. Chas. J. Williams of Columbus, Ga., a prominent politician and legislator, who had been speaker of the house of representatives of the state and later became colonel of the 1st Georgia regulars in the service of the Confederate states. He died in 1863 from disease incurred in service in Virginia during the early part of the civil war. During the Mexican war she presented a flag to the 1st Georgia regiment, commanded by Col. Henry R. Jackson, and of which her prospective husband was major. Her attention, after the death of her husband, was directed to the needs of the soldiers in the field, but especially to their comfort during their transportation between their homes and the seat of war. She conceived, and put into practical operation, a beneficent system of "Wayside Homes," in which refreshment, care, and hospitality were afforded the soldiers, especially to the sick and wounded *en route* to, and from, the battlefield. On March 12, 1866, in a letter to the Columbus "Times," she originated and named Apr. 26th as a date "to wreathe the graves of our martyred dead with flowers," the beautiful memorial-day custom that became an established institution of the South, and was first suggested by Mrs. Williams some time before the decoration-day custom was taken up by the Grand Army of the Republic in the North. At the time of her death she was engaged in an effort to build an Orphans' Home for the orphans and widows of Confederate soldiers. Mrs. Williams died at her home in Columbus, Ga., Apr. 15, 1874, and was buried with military honors.

CLARK, Gilbert John, lawyer, was born at Pittsfield, Lorain co., O., March 10, 1851. His father, Loomis J. Clark, was one of the first settlers of his township, and his grandfather, Nathan Clark, the first to emigrate to La Grange township in that county, in 1825. The son first saw the light in the old log house built by his parents in the then pioneer settlement, grew to his majority on the farm, and earned his own spending money from ten years of age until he struck out for himself, buying a $7 drum, when but twelve, with money earned chopping wood. Afterward, by teaching school, conducting writing classes, and laboring at various manual pursuits, he paid his own way at Oberlin College (1869–73), which he left without graduation, on account of weakness of the eyes, and was admitted to the bar at Elyria, O., in 1879, after three years' study with David J. Nye (now judge of the court of common pleas). He began the practice of his profession at the lakeport town of Lorain, O., in 1880, and, within six months, was almost unanimously elected mayor on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1882 by a large majority over two opponents. His administration of three years was marked by vigor, decision, and ability. Meantime, his professional business had grown, and was as large as that community afforded, varying from the most trivial case to libeling a vessel. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Lorain, for three years a director, and for four years a state officer in the Royal Arcanum, a beneficial order, of which he is a prominent member. Seeking a larger field of usefulness, he removed, in 1885, to Kansas City, Mo. With but $250 in ready money at the start, he had at the end of the first year accumulated $11,000; at the end of the second year he looked back upon a real estate business representing more than $1,000,000. In 1888 he resumed the practice of law, and was signally successful. In 1889 he conducted the only case of the kind, it is believed, ever tried in Missouri—a suit for the maintenance of a bastard, on the part of the mother, against the putative father, recovering in the U. S. district court a verdict for $1,200, which was paid in full. There being no bastardy act in that state, it was purely a common-law action upon an express promise. This case known as Wooldridge *vs.* Stern, is reported as a leading case in 9th "Lawyers' Reports Annotated," p. 129; also in 42d "Federal Reporter," p. 311. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Clark was married to Emma G., daughter of Dr. J. B. Ingraham, a leading surgeon of Coshocton, O. Mr. Clark is the author of a superb autograph edition of engravings of "144 Eminent American, English, and Canadian Lawyers" (1893), from Littleton and Coke to our own time, which attracted wide attention at home and abroad; also "Life Sketches of Eminent Lawyers" (1895), in book form, supplemented the engravings. He has also in preparation a "Vest Pocket Cyclopædia." Self-reliant and self-made, he is an indefatigable worker, and thorough in whatever he undertakes, and has been a life-long reader in every department of literature. Mr. Clark is endowed with a dogged determination, possesses a wonderful memory, and is a terse writer and powerful speaker.

NEWCOMB, Simon, astronomer, was born in Wallace, province of Nova Scotia, March 12, 1835. His parents are of New England descent, but the Newcombs removed to Canada in 1761. He was educated by his father, who was a school teacher, at an early age developing a talent for mathematics. In 1853 he came to the United States, and was a teacher in Maryland (1854–56). Here he made the acquaintance of Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, who

took an active interest in his welfare. Through his influence and that of Prof. Hilgard he secured the position of computer for the "American Nautical Almanac," then published in Cambridge, Mass. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard and was graduated B.S. in 1858, after which he was a resident graduate for three years. Upon the completion of his studies he started upon a line of original investigations in which he has persevered with pronounced success. In 1861 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, being assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C. Prof. Newcomb negotiated the contract for the construction of the 26-inch equatorial telescope voted by congress, and also planned and supervised the tower and dome in which it was mounted. He was one of the party who visited the Saskatchewan region in 1860 to observe an eclipse of the sun, and in 1870 visited Europe to observe a total eclipse in the Mediterranean. He has since made numerous visits to Europe. He was a member of the commission appointed by congress to arrange and complete the plans for the various parties deputed to make the observations of the transit of Venus in 1874. He also observed the transit of 1882 at the Cape of Good Hope. Meanwhile he became the senior professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy in 1877, with the rank of captain, and has superintended the office of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" since that time. In addition to his duties in the navy he was, from 1884 to 1893, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Johns Hopkins University, having charge of the postgraduate students in astronomy. Prof. Newcomb assisted in the equipment of the Lick Observatory of California, and the lens of the great telescope and its mountings were approved by him before being accepted by the trustees. His great life-work is the computation of the orbits of all the planets with a degree of accuracy hitherto unknown. Although but yet in the prime of life, Prof. Newcomb has achieved a scientific record second to none in the country, and is quoted abroad among the highest authorities on astronomy. His first elaborate paper, "Secular Variations and Mutual Relations of the Orbits of the Asteroids" (1860), gained him an international reputation. Among the most important of the numerous papers and memoirs embodying the results of his scientific work are: "An Investigation of the Orbit of Neptune" (1867); "An Investigation of the Orbit of Uranus" (1874), with elaborate tables of their motions, which have been universally adopted and which were the first of his planetary tables, "Remarks on the Motion of the Moon" (1876); "Measure of the Velocity of Light" (1884); and "Development of the Perturbative Function and its Derivative in Sines and Cosines of the Eccentric Anomaly, and in Powers of the Eccentricities and Inclinations" (1884). He has contributed largely to scientific journals and reviews, and is editor of the "American Journal of Mathematics." His scientific publications include: "Popular Astronomy" (1877); "School Astronomy" (with Edward S. Holden, 1879); "Briefer Course" (1883); also a series of text-books for schools and colleges, embracing: "Algebra" (1881); "Geometry" (1881); "Trigonometry with Logarithms" (1882); "Analytic Geometry" (1884); "Essentials of Trigonometry" (1884); and "Calculus" (1887). Prof. Newcomb has also made some valuable contributions to political economy, which he pursues as a recreation. Of these may be mentioned: "A Critical Examination of our Financial Policy During the Rebellion" (1865); "The "A B C of Finance" (1877); "A Plain Man's Talk on the Labor Question" (1886); and "Principles of Political Economy" (1886). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian University, Washington, D. C., in 1874, and by Yale in 1875, by Harvard in 1884, by Columbia in 1887, and by the University of Edinburgh in 1891. The University of Leyden gave him the degree of master of mathematics and doctor of natural philosophy, on the occasion of its tri-centennial in 1875, and the degree of Ph.D. was received from the University of Heidelberg, on its 500th anniversary in 1886; as well as from the University of Padua, Italy, in 1892. At the tercentenary of Dublin University, in 1892, he was made doctor of sciences. He was decorated with the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, London, in 1874, and received the great gold Huygens medal, given by the University of Leyden, once in twenty years, to the astronomer who has done the best work in that department of science, in the interim. The Royal Society of England awarded him the Copley medal in 1890. He was elected an associate member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872, corresponding member of the Institute of France in 1874, foreign member of the Royal Society in 1877, and one of the council of eight of the Astronomische Gesellschaft in 1887. In 1895 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Institute of France, being the first American to receive that honor. He is now an honorary member of every important scientific society in Europe, where he is ranked as one of the greatest astronomers of the age. The czar of Russia and the government of Japan have, by presents, expressed their appreciation of his assistance in the acquisition of their large telescopes. He became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1869, and was its vice-president from 1883 to 1889; was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1877 to 1878, when he delivered his retiring address at the St. Louis meeting. He has also been president of the American Society for Psychical Research. Prof. Newcomb was married in 1863 to Miss Mary Caroline, daughter of the late Surgeon Hassler of the U. S. navy, granddaughter of Prof. F. R. Hassler, the originator and first superintendent of the U. S. coast survey, and great-niece of David Rittenhouse, the Philadelphia astronomer.



Simon Newcomb

W. S. Mason

MASON, William Spencer, merchant, was born in Prince William county, Va., May 25, 1832. His English ancestors settled in the "Old Dominion" as early as 1640. His parents were people of moderate means, and he began to work as clerk in a store at twelve years of age. His school facilities had been limited, but he was a great reader, and through his own efforts, secured a very creditable education. While still a boy, his parents removed to Ohio, and again to Iowa, where he sold merchandise. At the age of twenty-four he was in the railroad service, as agent, in southern Illinois, afterward as general agent in St. Louis, Mo., in which he continued until his removal to San Francisco in 1876, and to Oregon in 1882. He located at Portland, and embarked in the wholesale grocery business, in part-

nership with M. Ehrman & Co., under the firm-name of Mason, Ehrman & Co. The business prospered, and is now one of the largest mercantile houses of the city of Portland. Mr. Mason worked energetically for the consolidation of the suburban towns with the city of Portland, and when it was carried, in 1891, he was called upon, irrespective of party, to accept the mayoralty. This honor he at first refused, but the citizens insisted so strongly that he at last consented, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. During his administration he recommended many reforms in the government, which resulted in added prosperity to the city. Mr. Mason has steadily refused to accept political positions, owing to his large private interests. He is president of the Portland National Bank, and first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce; he is a member of the Masonic order, of long standing, and a charter member of the famous Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templars of San Francisco; is a Republican in politics, and, though not affiliated with any religious denomination, his contributions to all denominations, irrespective of creed or sect, are liberal and unostentatious.

McGUIRE, James Kennedy, mayor of Syracuse, was born in New York city, July 12, 1868. His parents emigrated from the north of Ireland, in 1858, and remaining in New York city twelve years, they removed to Syracuse, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch attended the Christian Brothers school in Lock street. He left school to earn his living before the age of twelve, worked as a newsboy on trains between Syracuse and New York, was employed in a candy factory, fed a press in a printing office, tried the baking trade, worked in a machine shop, was office boy in a law office, and at thirteen secured employment with Messrs. Kennedy, Spaulding & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, in Clinton and West Washington streets. At eighteen he was cashier of the establishment, and at twenty three, on the retirement of Mr. Spaulding, he entered the firm, the style of which is Kennedy, Sons & McGuire. He has been successful in the hardware business and is interested in several other enterprises.

James K. McGuire

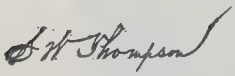
He first came into prominence in 1887, at the age of nineteen, by a speech delivered before a labor convention in the old City Hall, Syracuse, which attracted much attention. The same year he addressed a gathering of farmers on the shores of Onondaga Lake, and was elected state secretary of the Farmers' and Industrial Union, but resigned when that organization drifted into the third party movement. The following autumn he was nominated by the Democratic party for member of assembly against Howard G. White, but declined. In 1889 he delivered addresses on various themes at Buffalo, Cleveland, and through Ohio, and later at Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. He was made secretary of the Ballot Reform League, and appeared at Albany in 1890, advocating the passage of a secret ballot law. He favored the nomination of Grover Cleveland for president, and took the stump in the West in his behalf, made a number of speeches at the national nominating convention in 1892, and when the presidential campaign opened made stirring speeches in several states. On the election of Mr. Cleveland he was tendered a position in the consular service, which he declined. In October, 1895, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. McGuire was nominated for mayor of Syracuse, by the anti-machine element in the Democratic convention. After an exciting campaign, during which he delivered fifty-two speeches, he was elected by 3,300 plurality, defeating the machine for the first time in twenty years. He is the youngest man ever elected mayor of any city in the United States of over 100,000 inhabitants. He has been a contributor to the Syracuse "Courier," and has written on economic subjects for the press associations. He championed the cause of Parnell on the occasion of that leader's downfall, and his speeches and letters were the subject of much comment. His eloquence has won for him the title of "The Silver-tongued Orator of Onondaga." His speech on the flag with Pres. Harrison at Old Forge, July 28, 1895, attracted widespread attention. Mr. McGuire has lectured frequently on special themes, taking such subjects as "American History," "Irish Ballad Music." "Youth," "German Poetry," and the "Irish Soldier on American Battlefields."

HILL, Henry Alexander, educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 6, 1844, the fourth of five sons of Oliver Briard Hill, who was born in Portsmouth, N. H., 1807; removed to Washington, D. C., when fourteen years old; was editor of a paper in Virginia; removing to New Orleans, was twice appointed, by successive presidents, receiver of public monies; entered the mercantile business in north Louisiana, in which he acquired some wealth, and ended his days in the state of his adoption in 1869. He was the son of James Hill, a native also of Portsmouth, N. H., who was a member of a committee of twelve appointed to welcome George Washington to Portsmouth, N. H., upon the occasion of the visit of the illustrious general to that city. His father, Elisha Hill, was among the early settlers of Portsmouth, and was descended from Peter Hill, who came with his son from the western part of England to America in 1645, and was one of the founders of New Biddeford and Saco, Me. They took an active part in the war of the revolution, fighting for colonial independence. The mother of Henry A. Hill was Ann Louisa Müller, a native of Maryland, but of German descent, who died in Louisiana about 1885. The son was ambitious to make his own way in the world, and to educate himself without the aid of his father, although the latter was able and willing to assist him, and as a means to this end he taught several terms of school, and was thus enabled to enter Washington and Lee University, from which he was called home by the death of his father in 1870. He then resumed teaching, and after following this occupation in Louisiana and Texas for some time, he founded the Plano Institute of Plano, Tex., inviting Prof. Bohannon, a prominent educator, to join him as co-principal; but shortly after the buildings of this institution were destroyed by fire, and after about a year's existence, the school was given up. In 1879 he joined Dr. M. B. Franklin, another distinguished educator, in the management of the Pilot Point Institute at Pilot Point, Tex., but in 1880 he returned to New Orleans. Here he established a collecting agency, which he conducted successfully for a few years. In October, 1884, he became a teacher in the Southern University, and the superior manner in which he performed the duties of this position led to his appointment, in 1887, to the presidency of the institution. The school maintains nine-

H. A. Hill

teen instructors, and had on its rolls, in 1893, 623 students. The curriculum is very thorough. The university contains a high school attachment, which thoroughly fits pupils for the collegiate course. Pres. Hill raised the college from the academic grade into a complete college, and under his administration mechanical and agricultural departments were attached. He is well known as a thorough and painstaking educator and a strict disciplinarian, and his school is considered one of the best conducted and most admirably governed in the city of New Orleans, if not in the state. He is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church South, and socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he belongs to the uniformed rank, and he is also a prelate of that order, and the L. of H., of which he is past commander. Pres. Hill was married, July 22, 1891, to Louisa A., daughter of Col. William Reid Farrell of New York city.

THOMPSON, Samuel Wesley, customs officer, was born in Clinton county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1825. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was a farmer and clergyman, and his mother, Nancy McDonald, was descended by direct lineage from Sir Archibald McDonald of Scotland. She was a school teacher of accepted ability, and from her Samuel received his rudimental education. He subsequently took an academic course, in which his most conspicuous gifts appeared to be an easy acquirement and translation of languages, rather than proficiency in mathematics or the sciences. He was for two years a school teacher, after which he became a country merchant in his native state. The locality selected was adjacent to an extensive deposit of material essential to the manufacture of pig iron, which led to the establishing of close business relations between him and the Scranton Bros., than whom, in the course of a long life, he has met with but few men as truly broad-minded, noble, and honorable. The little town of their early exploiting was originally known as Slocum Hollow, subsequently Harrison, later Scrantonia, and finally what is now the growing inland city of Scranton, with its 100,000 inhabitants, and varied and multiplying industries. Mr. Thompson was married, in 1851, to Sarah Hale Throop of Scranton, the niece and ward of Dr. Benjamin H. Throop, a distinguished physician of that city, and who for more than fifty years invested his talent and energies in the development of that place and acquired a large fortune. Eleven children were the offspring of this marriage, seven of whom died in infancy, and one in early womanhood. In 1855 Mr. Thompson removed to New York, and engaged in the dry-goods trade, both wholesale and retail. Meeting with the fate which statisticians show falls to ninety per cent. of those who invest in this business, he entered the service of the U. S. government in 1889, as disbursing officer in the New York Custom House, a place of high trust, where the accuracy of his official work, and his courteous manner with all having business with his division, have been such that he has been continued in the position under the administrations of both the great political parties.



McLEAN, James Henry, physician, was born in Scotland, Aug. 12, 1829. When but a few months old, his father emigrated to Nova Scotia, where he received a good common-school education. Seeing a vast field for work in the alleviation of the ills to which mankind is subject, he determined upon the medical profession. He took a course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently was graduated at St. Louis Medical College. Thoroughly educated in pharmacy, he began the practice of his profession at St. Louis. In 1883, at the solicitation of friends, Dr. McLean became a candidate for congress from the second congressional district of Missouri, to fill the unexpired term of Thomas Allen, and was elected by a handsome majority. Dr. McLean was thoroughly American, and a firm and ardent supporter of our public school system, which he believed to be the corner-stone of our personal liberty. He contributed liberally to all private and public enterprises in educational lines, especially encouraging and fostering the kindergarten system, which he was largely influential in introducing into the schools of St. Louis. Dr. McLean was a member of the Methodist church, a sincere and devout Christian, and his purse was always open to the claims of charity. He was married to Sarah L. Hart of Alton, Ill., Apr. 23, 1862. He died at Dansville, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1886.

MARTIN, John, lawyer and politician, was born in Wilson county, Tenn., Nov. 12, 1833, the oldest of seven children. He is descended from a long and illustrious line of lawyers, politicians, statesmen, and public officials, members of the family having held high rank in the wars of the revolution and 1812, in the Mexican and in the civil wars. Mrs. Ellet, in her "Women of the Revolution," gives an interesting history of an action which made famous the names of Grace and Rachel Martin, the wives of William M. and Barclay Martin, great-uncles of John. Young Martin's father died in 1848, leaving him the only support of his family. In 1855 they went to Kansas, settling at Tecumseh, and on July 4, 1855, he was elected the first clerk of the territorial legislature, and subsequently became county clerk of Shawnee county. On Dec. 3, 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and was again appointed county clerk and *ex-officio* register of deeds. He was postmaster of Tecumseh, the first county attorney of Shawnee county, and held other minor offices until, in 1860, he was commissioned reporter of the supreme court of the territory of Kansas. In the beginning of 1861 he removed to Topeka, Kan., where he has resided ever since. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Kansas legislature, and again in 1874. In September, 1876, he was unanimously nominated by the state Democratic convention as its candidate for governor, and made a vigorous campaign, and although himself defeated, his party polled a larger vote than it ever had before. In January, 1876, Mr. Martin was the Democratic caucus nominee for U. S. senator from Kansas, and received the full vote of his party. In January, 1883 he was appointed judge of the third judicial district court, and in November of the same year was elected by a handsome majority in a strong Republican district. In 1888 he was again chosen as the Democratic caucus candidate for governor, and made a vigorous canvass. On Jan. 25, 1893, he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Plumb. As a lawyer, Judge Martin occupies a prominent position among the leaders of the Kansas bar. In the practice of his profession he has been eminently successful, while the impress of his labor and ability have been plainly stamped upon the legal history of the state. Socially he is a man of warm and generous heart, and of an affectionate and genial spirit.

BURNHAM, Michael, clergyman, was born in Essex, Mass., June 28, 1839, from a family claiming descent from the time of William the Conqueror, when the name was written De Burnham. For many generations they were a race of seafarers and shipbuilders. Westley Burnham, born in 1747, was the grandfather of our subject; he was a sailor in early life, and became noted for his skilful seamanship. For several years in succession he engaged in trading with Virginia, exchanging fish, lumber, and New England rum for corn, raccoon skins, and rice. In the war of the revolution he served on a privateer, was captured and carried to England, afterward taking service as a common sailor on H. M. S. Preston, and cruising in the West Indies, where he fell sick with the smallpox, but recovered, and took ship for Bos ton. He afterward followed the hereditary calling of a shipbuilder. His wife, Molly, was a daughter of Robert Woodbury of Beverly Farms. They had ten children, of whom only two died under seventy-two years of age, and five lived to be over eighty. Among them was Michael, father of the present Dr. Burnham. He married Patience Andrews of Essex, who also came of a very long-lived, sturdy ancestry. Dr. Burnham received his early education at the common schools of the vicinity, meanwhile working on the farm and in the shipyards, and in December, 1860, entered Phillips Academy, Andover, completing the course in 1863. He then entered Amherst College, where he received a first prize in oratory in the freshman year, and was graduated, with an English oration, in 1867. The following autumn he entered Andover Theological Seminary, took an active interest in mission work, and was licensed to preach before the completion of his course. Shortly after graduation, in 1870, he was ordained, and installed pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Fall River, Mass. His ministrations were singularly successful, and his fifth year was signalized by the erection of an imposing Gothic church-edifice at a cost of $260,000. In May, 1882, after having declined several flattering calls, he accepted the pastorate of Immanuel Church, Boston Highlands, where he remained until called to the First Congregational Church at Springfield, Mass., in February, 1885. In October, 1885, he was elected a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; in 1888 became one of the board of trustees of Amherst College; was, for a number of years, a member of the board of trustees of Hartford Theological Seminary, besides becoming identified with the French Protestant College and the School for Christian workers, Springfield, Mass. In February, 1894, he received a call from the Pilgrim Church of St. Louis, and after a long struggle as to what was his duty, left the decision of his future field of work in the hands of a distinguished council of representatives from eastern churches and institutions, before whom both churches were represented. The deliberations of this council resulted in Dr. Burnham's departure for St. Louis, where he was installed pastor, June 1, 1894. In May of the following year he was selected by the Ransom Post of St. Louis, to give the address at Lincoln's tomb, at Springfield, Ill., on Memorial-Day, and delivered an oration which the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" pronounced "one of the grandest tributes to Lincoln ever heard from any public speaker." The address was afterwards printed in pamphlet form. Of Dr. Burnham's ministerial work, it may be said that he is progressively conservative, and while holding very decided opinions, eschews all bitterness. As a preacher, he is full of spiritual vigor; and as a pastor, is imbued with manly tenderness. Among his published sermons and addresses, delivered before distinguished bodies, and on important occasions, are the following: "What Christianity does for Woman" (1892); Addresses before the G. A. R., Gloucester, Mass. (1889); "A Field for Woman" (1890); "Thy Word is Truth" (preached the Sunday after the meeting of the American Board in Springfield, Mass., 1887); Sermon at the 250th Anniversary of First Church, Springfield, Mass. (1887); several baccalaureate sermons, and others of equal ability. He was married, Feb. 8, 1871, to Cassandra V., daughter of James Washburn of Abingdon, Mass., and a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary. She is a woman of great strength of character, has acquired wide influence as pastor's wife, and is remarkably successful as a teacher of young men. She is now an active member of the Missouri State Board of Foreign Missionary Work. They have had five children, of whom two, Edmund A. and Mary Wesley Burnham, survive, the others having died in infancy.

Michael Burnham

BLAIR, John Inslee, financier, was born at Foul Rift, N. J., Aug. 22, 1802. The founder of the family in this country was John Blair, of Scotch Presbyterian stock, who settled in New Jersey in 1720, and was a cousin of John I. Blair's great-grandfather. John Blair and his brother Samuel, both clergymen, were among the charter members of Princeton College. Samuel Blair was afterwards vice-president and professor of rhetoric in the college, and its first historian in 1764, and John was professor of moral philosophy. Two years after John I. Blair was born, his father removed to a farm on Beaver Brook, where he was reared. For a few winters young John went to school, but worked on the farm in summer, and at the age of ten he went to work as a clerk in a country store. He began to save money even as a boy, and delighted to tell how he made the first money that he ever got by catching rabbits and selling the skins at sixteen for a dollar. In 1821, when only nineteen years old, he started in business for himself at Gravel Hill, which has been his home ever since, but which was rechristened Blairstown after his name. In two years he was able to keep a clerk, and, with his brother James as a partner, opened a branch store in Marksborough. Soon after he started his brother Robert in business at Johnsonburg, and when only twenty-seven, had in operation five general stores in adjoining towns in which his brothers and brothers-in-law were associated with him, besides running four flouring-mills, while at the same time he was supplying the Morris and Essex Canal Co. with produce which his own teams brought from all parts of the state. In 1828 Mr. Blair married Nancy Locke, a granddaughter of Capt. John Locke, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. She died in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. In 1834 he organized the Belvidere Bank, of which he was president, and once a week, for years, made the trip by wagon and carried down the money of the neighbors to deposit in the bank. He was also postmaster of Blairstown for forty years. His wonderful business foresight made a success of every undertaking, and also enriched all who were associated with him. In 1833 he became interested in the Oxford Iron Furnace in Warren county, which had been in operation since pre-revolutionary times, and in 1846 became associated with the Scranton Bros., in the first attempt to manufacture iron with anthracite coal. Its success led him to become the prime factor in the organization of the Scranton Coal and Iron Co., from which one of the most important industrial

cities of Pennsylvania took the name. To facilitate the transportation of the enormous output of the company, he and his associates bought the railroad from Owego to Ithaca in 1849, and constructed the road from Scranton to Great Bend, which, by consolidation, became known, in 1852, as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Mr. Blair was actively interested in the development of this road, which became immensely valuable, its combined capital exceeding $100,000,000. He is one of the largest stockholders, as well as its oldest director. The development of the city of Scranton, in which he had large interests, added greatly to his wealth. He now launched out as one of the great pathfinders and railroad builders of the West, and one of his proudest boasts was that he never speculated in stocks, nor entered into any railroad scheme as a mere speculation, but built every road for cash. His railroad operations in the West, in which he invested more than $26,000,000, were conducted upon a cash basis, which he advanced or raised among his friends, and not one dollar was raised by putting stock upon the market. He organized and built the first railroad across the state of Iowa from the Mississippi to the Missouri, besides over 2,000 miles of track in Nebraska and Iowa. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, and at its close was invited to inspect the lines of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska road. The company proposed to extend the line to Omaha, but being involved in many troubles, Mr. Blair determined to take it off that company's hands and build it himself. He had forty miles built and trains running to the Des Moines river before winter. Here the engineers reported that it was impossible to cross except by a bridge from bluff to bluff, costing $1,000,000. In the dead of winter Mr. Blair and a single friend searched along the banks for an easy grade to the river, and were rewarded by finding a narrow ravine at Honey Creek through which the line now runs. Mr. Blair was one of the first to realize the importance of a trans-continental railroad, and in 1862, with his son, DeWitt Clinton Blair, and Oakes Ames, he went west from the terminus of this road to examine a route for the proposed Union Pacific. They settled upon the Platte river route, but a strong influence was at work for a St. Louis route. On the final issue Mr. Blair, backed by the men already mentioned, and the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne interests, elected officers favorable to the Omaha route. He also holds a controlling interest in numberless wealthy corporations in all parts of the country. Learning the superiority of steel rails over iron, Mr. Blair and his associates determined to make their own rails and to avoid the high cost of the English make, established the Lackawanna Steel Co., and it was largely through Mr. Blair's endeavors that the infant industry was assisted by the imposition of a tariff on foreign steel. His first venture into politics was the acceptance of the Republican nomination for governor in 1868, when he was defeated, although assisted by Horace Greeley. He, however, generously made up a deficit of $90,000 in the campaign expenses, and retired from politics. Mr. Blair's office, in which all the vast business of his railroad-building and real-estate transactions were conducted, was, until very recently, in the western end of his big, rambling house. Of late years he has had an office at 33 Wall street, under the charge of his only surviving child, DeWitt C. Blair. Two sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Blair. Marcus L. Blair, who was known as the colonel, died unmarried, in 1873; his two daughters were Emma E., who married Charles Scribner, founder of the publishing-house of Charles Scribner's Sons, and Aurelia A., who was the wife of Clarence G. Mitchell, a lawyer of New York city. Among the many benefactions to Blairstown, the one great feature is the Blair Presbyterian Academy, to which he has given, in lands, buildings, and endowment, more than $600,000. Churches have always been the favorite objects of his bounty. Besides helping largely both churches in Blairstown, he has contributed towards the building of over 100 churches in the eighty towns that he has laid out along the lines of his railroads. When Grinnell College in Iowa was blown down, he helped to rebuild it; he gave Lafayette College $100,000, besides buying and furnishing a house for the president of the college; and he contributed largely to Princeton, where he endowed a professorship. He gave $100,000 to Princeton College, and became a trustee of that institution in 1886. Although in all these years he has seen his possessions increase, he has always lived the life of a country storekeeper, universally loved and admired by his neighbors. He is also as well known and liked in the eighty western towns which have grown up under his fostering hand.

John I. Blair

DORSEY, Stephen Wallace, politician, was born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 28, 1843, and after receiving an academical education, removed to Oberlin, O. Entering the Federal army in April, 1861, he served his country during the civil war until June, 1865, holding, during that time, all ranks from private to colonel of the 1st Ohio light artillery. He was in the battle of Mill Springs, where the Confederate Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, Shiloh, Corinth, Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and numerous other contests in the West. In January, 1864, he was promoted and transferred to the army of the Potomac with Gen. Grant, under whom he fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, Va. When the national capital was threatened by the Confederates in August, 1864, he went with the 6th corps to Washington, and took part in the fight near the end of 7th street in that city. He was next with Sheridan, and was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Edinburg, and Cedar Creek; the latter being the fight which inspired T. Buchanan Reed's thrilling poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Sheridan being ordered with the 6th corps back to Petersburg, January, 1865, Dorsey took part in the final assault on the works of that place; in the battle of Sailor's Creek, two days afterwards; and was present at Appomattox at the end of the great struggle. He was mustered out of service at Cleveland, O., June 15, 1865, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Sandusky, O., until January, 1869, when he was called to Arkansas as president of the Arkansas Central railroad, and afterwards took an active part in railroad construction in that state. He was a member of the Republican national committee in 1872, 1876, and 1880, was elected a delegate to the national convention in each of these years, was chairman of the executive committee in 1876, and secretary in 1880, and managed the national campaign in both these years. In

Stephen W Dorsey

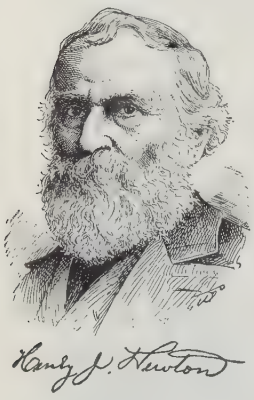
1873 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Arkansas by 103 votes in joint ballot, out of a total vote of 105, all of the Democrats voting for him although he was a radical Republican. His management of the campaign of 1880 met with universal commendation, and after the election a banquet was tendered him in New York by some of the most eminent men of his party. Differences of opinion, however, arose at the time of the star-route exposures among the leaders of his own party, which led to attacks on his power, and influence with the new administration of Gen. Garfield, and with the Republican party of the nation; which attacks so far succeeded, that Mr. Dorsey retired from politics entirely, and since then has devoted himself to his business affairs in New Mexico and Colorado.

STICKLER, Joseph William, physician, was born June 26, 1854, at Hoboken, N. J. He is the only son of Joseph Whipple Stickler, a merchant of high repute, whose ancestors came to this country with Count Rochambeau. The son received a college education and became a B.S. at the University of the City of New York, and later received the honorary degree of M.S. from the same institution. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York in 1876, and was graduated in 1879. Although in affluent circumstances, he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, taking the greatest satisfaction in being the means of relieving the distresses of mankind. In 1879–80 he was district physician to the Lying in Asylum in New York. He was lecturer on surgery and skin diseases in the College of Comparative Medicine in New York, in 1881–82; house-surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital there, 1880–81; and is visiting surgeon and pathologist to the Orange Memorial Hospital at the present time (1895). In 1881 Dr. Stickler established himself in Orange as a practicing physician. He is exceedingly active in affairs, and is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Pathological Society; president of the Orange Mountain Medical Society; a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of the state of New Jersey. He is also member of the Library Association of Orange, and the Society for the relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in Newark; director and ex-president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Orange, N. J.; director of the Second National Bank; elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and pathologist in the Orange Board of Health. Dr. Stickler was awarded a prize of $100 by the Medical Society of the state of New Jersey, for a prize essay entitled; "The Diseases and Climatology of Essex County, N. J.," being the only person to whom the society has ever awarded such a prize. He has performed several successful operations in ovariotomy, a number of operations in laparotomy, and has divided the trachea its entire length to remove a foreign body from the left bronchus. He is the author of a book, "Adirondacks as a Health Resort," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons (1886); of papers on "Foot and Mouth Disease in its Relation to Man," ("Medical Record," 1887); "Equine Scarlatina Virus as a Prophylactic against Human Scarlatina," (*ibid.* 1883); and "Bovine Tuberculosis, Its Transmission to Man, etc." (*ibid.* 1893.) He has performed much original work in attempting to discover a disease in the lower animals which will furnish a virus, which, when introduced into the human tissues, will render them proof against the contagion of scarlet fever. He has visited Europe several times for the investigation of diseases of special interest to him, and has contributed articles upon various topics to medical journals and societies throughout the country during the past fifteen years. While a general practitioner, he makes a special study of diseases of the lungs. He has done much to secure such legislative action as will probably result in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis from the state of New Jersey. To this end he was appointed chairman of a committee on tuberculosis by the New Jersey State Medical Society. When it is fully understood how many children and adults are exposed to the contagion of this awful disease by drinking milk, an approximate idea may be had of the great good resulting from labor in this direction. At the age of fourteen, Dr. Stickler united with the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, of which he has ever since been a devoted member. He was very active as a teacher in the Sunday-school until his professional duties became so numerous that he was compelled to withdraw, although he has not lost his interest in this line of work. He has been largely instrumental in ministering to the needs of the poor, not only of his own church, but to many others in the city where he lives. It has always been Dr. Stickler's belief that the degraded poor receive a spiritual and moral uplift by having an environment that suggests to them a purer and nobler life. To this end he has aimed to brighten their homes by supplying attractive and comfortable furnishings, and the result has confirmed his belief.

BELL, Edward A., artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1861. His father, George Bell, was born in Friedelsheim, Bavaria. He fled from Germany in 1849, a political fugitive, landing in New York, where he commenced life anew as a baker. The following year he met and married Henrietta Pfaeffle, a native of Gemmingen, Baden. The Napoleonic wars had reduced her family to the bare necessities of life, and in the year 1836, at the age of sixteen, she emigrated to America. Edward A. Bell began his art studies at the National Academy of Design at the age of seventeen. Two years later, in 1879, he became a member of the Art Students League, and in 1881, went to Europe, where he studied at Munich under Director Ritter Ludwig von Lœfftz for two years. He painted his first picture, "Their First Sorrow," two years subsequently; remained abroad eight years longer, returning home in 1891. He early became impressed with the conviction that the use of the model tended to make painting imitative rather than creative, which resulted in the formation of a style peculiarly his own. A sense of color and tone rather than of form characterizes his work, which, while not generally decorative in design, is clearly decorative in spirit and effect. The youthful female figure in great part forms the subject matter of his compositions, although mythological beings are frequently depicted on his canvases. Mr. Bell took a silver medal at the Royal Academy of Munich; a bronze medal at the Exposition Universelle de Paris in 1889; a bronze medal at Boston in 1890, and second Halgarten prize at the National Academy of Design in New York, in 1893.

NEWTON, Henry J., manufacturer and chemist, was born at Hartleton, Union co., Pa., Feb. 23, 1823, the younger son of Dr. Jotham Newton, a

physician of prominence. He was educated in the common schools of Connecticut, whither his mother, a daughter of Dr. John Wood of Somers, Conn., in 1824 returned with her children, upon the death of her husband. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed for a term of four years with Wittlesey Bros. of Salem, Conn., to the trade of piano-making, which he mastered before serving his full time; and less than three years after entering as an apprentice he was made a partner in the firm. With them he remained until 1849, when he associated himself with Ferdinand C. Lighte, under the firm-name of Lighte & Newton, New York city. The piano trade at this time was in a transition state, Chickering & Sons, Hallet & Davis, Gilbert of Boston, Nunns & Clark, Bacon & Raven, and Stoddard & Dunham of New York being the leaders. With the advent of Lighte & Newton, innovations were introduced in the manufacture of the pianoforte, abolishing many features of the old system. They substituted felt hammers for those made of buckskin, enlarged the instrument, perfected the scale, and adopted heavier strings. The perfection of the scale was the special feature of interest, its evenness and volume being remarkable. Contrary to the custom of the time, carefully seasoned, kiln-dried lumber was conscientiously used by their firm. The large instrument of to-day, the product of their enterprise, was introduced by them in 1849. About this time two of their employés, a young man named Vogel and the elder Steinway, consummated a partnership, opened a shop at 99 Walker street, and placed upon the market a good reproduction of the Lighte & Newton piano. This was the origin of the house of Steinway & Sons. In 1853 Lighte & Newton associated with themselves William B. and E. G. Bradbury for a term of five years, and when this copartnership expired, Mr. Newton retired from business. In 1884 he was made president of the Henry Bonnard Bronze Co., celebrated for successful architectural and artistic bronze work, and became the chief stockholder. His investments being mainly in real estate, his time was employed in improving his property in different parts of New York. In 1878 the Greenback Labor party nominated him for mayor of New York city. Although a friend of the working class, he would not subscribe to the platform of that party. He, however, contributed to the cause a check which was used for printing a pamphlet which was the real impulse to the organization of the Knights of Labor. As a favorite recreation Mr. Newton devoted all his spare time to sketching and painting from nature, landscape being his preference; and for catching quickly certain effects, made use of photography, with which he began extensive experimentation. He invented the first permanent collodion emulsion in 1875, and became ever afterwards known as the "Father of the Dry-Plate Process in America." As one of the results of his experiments in the production of dry plates in 1875, he produced a permanent collodion emulsion made with an excess of silver which was allowed to remain until it reached its maximum of sensitiveness, when the free silver was removed by the addition of a chloride with which it combined, forming a chloride of silver that remained in conjunction with the bromide of silver and formed the emulsion. After the dry plate was thoroughly introduced, the process of development became the absorbing question. Ammonia was the only alkali used, and sometimes it would produce a fog. Hence Mr. Newton began experimenting with different alkalies developing dry plates, and as a result the carbonates of soda and potash finally superseded ammonia. Mr. Newton was also the originator of the paraffine paper negative, which has immensely facilitated the process of photography. When the American Photographic Society, of which Dr. John Draper was president and Mr. Newton treasurer, was, in 1873, merged into the American Institute, Mr. Newton was chosen president to succeed Prof. Joy of Columbia College, first incumbent of the office. Educated as a Calvinist, Mr. Newton became a Methodist from his disbelief in the doctrines of foreordination and election, but finding in this connection no way out of the labyrinthine maze in which his speculations had become involved, he became a member of the congregation of Unitarians, over which the Rev. O. B. Frothingham then presided, and was one of its trustees. Soon after he was made a trustee of the First Society of Progressive Spiritualists, which at that time employed Thomas Gales Foster as lecturer. Mr. Newton was elected president of the board and was the means of retaining Foster as a permanent attraction, his lectures and addresses having done much to promote interest in the cause. Later Mr. Newton became president of the society, and held the office until his death, with the exception of one year, when Dr. Robert T. Hallock was president and Mr. Newton vice-president. Though spiritualism, at that time, had no friends outside of itself, it numbered within its immediate circle many prominent and talented men like Judge Edmonds, Dr. John F. Grey, Prof. Mapes, Dr. L. T. Warner and others, while to-day the faith in the actuality of spirit return is professed, according to published statistics, by 15,000,000 of people in the United States alone. Personally, Henry J. Newton endeared himself to this immense constituency by his unswerving fidelity to their cause through good and ill report, and commanded the respect of many who, although not in accord with its reported tenets, must admit the strength of its appeal and the sincerity of its devotees in the face of the candid attitude of science toward the singular and startling phenomena classified under the head of "spiritual." On Dec. 23, 1895, he was run down by a Broadway cable car, and died within a couple of hours.



Henry J. Newton

LAIDLEY, Theodore Thaddeus Sobieski, soldier, was born in Guyandotte, Va., Apr. 14, 1822. Being appointed cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, he was graduated there in 1842 and entered the ordnance corps as second lieutenant. Until 1846 he was on duty at various arsenals, and during the Mexican war took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the siege of Pueblo. For his skill and gallantry at Cerro Gordo, where his services were of the greatest value, he was made captain and major by brevet. Subsequently for ten years he performed ordnance duty in different parts of the country, and in July, 1846, was promoted to be captain. In 1858 he was entrusted with the compilation of a new ordnance manual, and performed his task with such ability and accuracy that his work remained a standard authority upon the subject for many years. In 1861 and 1862 Capt. Laidley served as an inspector of powder; in 1863 and 1864 was commander of Frankford arsenal, and then, until 1866, with the rank of inspector of ordnance, commanded the Springfield armory. Subsequently he commanded the Governor's Island and Watertown arsenals, and in April, 1875, was promoted to be colonel. From 1875 until 1881 he presided over a commission charged with testing the strength and qualities of iron, steel, and other metals at the Watertown arsenal, and he also, at

different times, served on several other experimental boards. He was the inventor of an igniter, a laboratory forge, a cavalry forge, and an artillery forge, which are now in general use, and was the author of a large number of government reports and of "Instructions in Rifle Practice," published in Philadelphia in 1879. In December, 1882, having spent forty years in active service and having become senior colonel of the ordnance department, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list of the army. The remaining years of his life were passed in Washington and New York. He died in Palatka, Fla., Apr. 4, 1886.

FINNEY, Thomas M., clergyman, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Jul. 13, 1827. His education in primary branches was obtained in private schools, and in 1840 he entered St. Charles College, the first Protestant college west of the Mississippi river, where he studied for two years. During the two years subsequent he was a student at St. Louis University, where he was graduated in 1844. Having determined to continue his studies at Yale College, he became its first student from west of the Mississippi, in those days when travel was difficult and tedious, and was graduated with the class of 1847. Returning home, he chose the law as his profession, and studied in the office of Gamble & Bates, the former the war governor of Missouri and the latter the U. S. attorney-general, during the first term of Pres. Lincoln's administration. In 1849 he was admitted to the St. Louis bar, but almost immediately became impressed with a call to the ministry of the Gospel, and was licensed to preach by the Fourth Street Church on July 1, 1850. He soon passed through the several grades of the ministry, being, in due course of time, ordained deacon by Bishop Andrew, and elder by Bishop Kavanaugh. The first six years of his ministry were spent successively in Saline county, Jefferson City, and Lexington stations, two years being at that time the limit of the pastoral term. In 1856 he was brought to St. Louis, where he has, from time to time, filled several pastorates. While he is recognized as a logical and forceful preacher, his fine talents as leader and administrator have brought him most prominently to the front; fifteen years of his active service having been spent in the office of presiding elder in St. Louis. During this time he was instrumental in bringing to the Methodist pulpit of the city a number of the most gifted, popular, and successful pastors in his denomination, and was active in the work of church extension, in establishing many prominent churches in St. Louis and vicinity, and in organizing the City Mission and Church Extension Society. From 1869 to 1872 he edited the St. Louis "Christian Advocate," having previously, as agent, raised the sum of $75,000 to establish the Southwestern Book and Publishing Co., which became the proprietor of the paper. He was a member of the convention which established Central College at Fayette, Mo., and has served as one of its curators for more than thirty years. For eighteen years, also, he has been curator of Bellevue Collegiate Institute, the adopted school of the conference, and in 1877, when it was overwhelmed with debt, he undertook the stupendous task of relieving it of its burden, which, by untiring and persistent energy, he accomplished. During the summer of the same year he accepted the presidency of the institute, and labored there with his characteristic fidelity for three years. The minutes of the conference of 1858 show that he was at that early period in his career chairman of the committees on finance and education, and treasurer of the Missionary Society. Since 1870 he has been president of the conference board of missions. He is president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; chairman of the committee on entertainment of her general conference, and has been for a number of years a member of the general board of missions. He has been entrusted with some of her most important commissions, among the most notable being the Cape May commission of 1876, composed of five distinguished members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, appointed by order of the general conference to meet a like commission from the Methodist Episcopal church, North, this joint committee being entrusted with plenary power to adjust all questions of ecclesiastical status and property rights between these two leading branches of the church. In all positions of trust and responsibility Dr. Finney has shown the same unswerving fidelity, the same minute attention to details, the same wisdom in planning, and the same courage and energy in executing. Few persons perhaps are so thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the poor in our great cities, or have so thoroughly studied the workings of the most humane and rational methods of helping them. He gives much of his time and thought to the management of the St. Louis Provident Association, in the work being associated with the president of the organization, which has already been greatly extended and taken rank as one of the most thoroughly equipped and useful institutions of the kind in the world. He has written much for publication, his most noted work being his "Life of Bishop E. M. Marvin." The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Southern University of Alabama in 1870.

Thos. M. Finney

SCRUGGS, Richard M., merchant, was born in Bedford county, Va., Feb. 10, 1822, son of Reaves S. Scruggs, an influential planter. His mother was Mildred L. Otey, of a distinguished Virginia family. The son had the best educational advantages afforded by the neighborhood in that early day. At the age of fifteen he was a clerk in a store at Lynchburg, and later in a dry-goods store in Richmond. After ten years, in which time he gained the highest promotion in each establishment, he set out for New Orleans, but was offered an advantageous position in a branch office of a large New Orleans cotton house in Huntsville, Ala., where he remained three years. Here he met M. V. L. McClelland, and in 1850 they began business in St. Louis, Mo., which culminated in the founding of the corporation, Scruggs, Vandervort & Barney Dry-Goods Co., one of the largest dry-goods houses in the United States. Mr. Scruggs was one of the early directors of the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, in 1870 and 1871 its president, and since one of the board of trustees having charge of the management of its property. He has been a member of the board of commissioners of the Mullaphy emigrant relief fund for many years, and president of the board from 1878 to 1882. By appointment of successive governors he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Missouri School for the Blind for many years, and served as president of the board from 1883 until 1890. In 1884 he was elected president of the St. Louis Provident Association, an old and prominent charitable institution of the city, in which office he has

R. M. Scruggs

since continued. He has been a member of its board of directors for twenty-five years. He is connected with the missionary operations and educational interests of the conference; and in city evangelization and church extension he is the chief counsellor and leader. His zeal is aggressive and untiring, and abounds in labors and liberality. He is especially devoted to Sunday-school work, in which he has been engaged as superintendent nearly twenty years. He is interested and active in interdenominational Sunday-school organizations and enterprise, and for several years past has been a member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee of the State Sunday-school Association, which has advanced Missouri to the front rank in the Sunday-school census of the United States. As a churchman Mr. Scruggs has filled all the lay offices in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is invariably chosen a delegate to the annual conference and its lay representative in the general conference.

HARDIE, John T., merchant, was born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1829, son of John and Mary (Hall) Hardie. His father was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1817 and located at Huntsville, Ala., and eleven years after married Mary M. Hall of Virginia, having in the meantime established himself in a mercantile business in Talladega. The Hardie family traces its descent from the time of William the Conqueror. It still preserves the armorial crest given to an ancestor of that remote period, in token of his distinguished bravery. The device consists of an uplifted arm, bent at the elbow, brandishing a sabre—with the legend beneath, "Sera Deschormais Hardi." The son was given a liberal education, and, upon the death of his father in 1848, he was left, not yet quite nineteen years of age, executor of the estate, with the care of the widowed mother, and the guardianship of eight younger children, giving bond in the sum of $100,000 for the fulfilment of this delicate and difficult trust. Under his executorship the estate was preserved intact, the younger children properly educated, and each in turn received the allotted portion of the inheritance. Succeeding his father in mercantile life, he conducted the business on his own account in Talladega, the family home, until the spring of 1853, when he removed to New Orleans, La., and organized the cotton commission firm of John T. Hardie & Co., building up a large and prosperous business, which still continues (1894) under the same firm-name, never having had a single obligation dishonored. From the beginning to the close of the civil war Mr. Hardie rendered efficient service in the Confederate army. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Gary of Alabama, nine children being born to them, of whom four are married and settled in life. Mr. Hardie was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Talladega when but twenty years of age. Subsequently in 1860 he was installed in the same office of the First Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, La. As an estimate of his character we quote from the words of one who knew him: "Upon the foundation of an original Scotch firmness was planted a strong religious faith. Under the pressure of heavy responsibilities early imposed, these were consolidated into a character against which temptation made no way. His opinions soon ripened into convictions, which became part of his nature and entered into every fibre of his being. It is thus men become impregnable in virtue—the pillars of strength on which society may lean for support, living witnesses to the world of the supreme value of religious principle." Mr. Hardie has been a trustee of the Tulane University of Louisiana from its organization. He is a member of the board of liquidation of the city debt, and a director in several banks and insurance companies.

Jno T Hardie

BENJAMIN, Samuel G. W., artist and author, was born at Argdos, Greece, Feb. 13, 1837. John Benjamin, his paternal ancestor, came to this country from Wales in 1632. His mother was Mary Gladding Wheeler, a woman of fine literary taste, and author of some translations in the Greek language. She was a descendant of Capt. Wheeler of Concord, who led a detachment against King Phillip, of which he wrote an account highly valued by historians. His father was sent as missionary of the American Board to Greece, afterwards to Turkey, and was acting consul at Athens for several years, and established the first paper ever printed in the Armenian language. S. G. W. Benjamin met with many vicissitudes during his residence in Greece, and had various adventures of interest and worthy of record. He came to America on the bark Stamboul, and attended the district school for two years, and then returned to Smyrna, where he lived for seven years, and then at Constantinople, at which period occurred the Crimean war. After the death of his father, he returned to America and entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1859. After this he read law for awhile, and next became assistant librarian in the New York State Library at Albany, which position he resigned in 1864. In 1870 he opened an art studio in Boston, where he met with success as a marine painter. In 1877 he removed to New York, where he has since retained his studio, except when abroad. His paintings have been favorably received at all exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, at the Philadelphia Academy, in Chicago, etc. They have always met with a ready sale in this country and abroad. In January, 1883, he was appointed first U. S. minister to Persia by Pres Arthur, which post he resigned when Cleveland became president. He was for a time American editor of the "Magazine of Art," and has contributed poems and historical, critical, political, and descriptive papers and illustrations to many of the leading periodicals of the day. Among his many published books are: "Constantinople, the Isle of Pearls;" "The Turk and the Greek;" "The Multitudinous Seas;" "Contemporary Art in Europe;" "Persia and the Persians;" "Troy, its Legend, Literature, and Topography;" "Cruise of the Alice May;" and "Sea Spray," and numerous other books are the fruit of his gifted and prolific pen. He has been twice married. His present wife is author of "The Sunny Side of Shadow." He is a member of the Century Club, New York, the Boston Art Club, the American Geographical Society, the New York Art Guild, Victoria Institute, London, Authors' Club, and Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

S. G. W. Benjamin

FRITZ, William C., physician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1866, son of George and Mary (Rinker) Fritz. His parents came to this country from Germany in 1852, and settled in Buffalo, N. Y. William obtained his early education in the public and parochial schools of his native city. As the means of his parents were limited, he left the day-schools at the age of thirteen, and obtained a situa-

tion in a drug store, and then attended evening sessions at school. At the age of twenty-two he attended his first course of medical lectures at the medical department of Buffalo University, giving his entire time to his studies, but during his vacations worked in a drug store to gain the means for the following session, thereby familiarizing himself with drugs. In 1892 he received his degree of M.D. from the Buffalo University. In a competitive examination for positions on the house staff at the Buffalo General Hospital, he was one of the four highest, and was appointed as one of its staff physicians, and subsequently filled the positions of resident physician and surgeon, each for a period of six months. After the expiration of his hospital course, he commenced private practice. Dr. Fritz is a member of the Lutheran Young Men's Association of Buffalo, having joined the same in 1883. The association has a library of about 4,000 volumes. In 1885 Dr. Fritz was elected librarian; in 1888 recording and corresponding secretary; in 1889 vice-president; in 1890 president, which chair he held for three years; in 1893 he was elected a member of its board of directors, and the next year was made chairman of the board. In 1895 he was again elected its president, which office he accepted at considerable sacrifice to his comfort and private business. He is also a member of the Erie County Medical Society.

AUSTIN, Jonathan Loring, soldier, was born in Boston, Jan. 2, 1748, the son of Benjamin Austin. He studied at the Boston Latin school, and then entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1766, after which he spent several years in business in Portsmouth, N. H. In the early part of the revolution he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sullivan with the rank of major, but was soon after appointed secretary of the board of war in Massachusetts. In 1777 he was a bearer of despatches to France, where he remained nearly two years as Benjamin Franklin's private secretary. In 1780 he made a second trip to Europe to negotiate a loan of £150,000 sterling, and "to pledge the faith of the government for the repayment of the same," but the sum could not be obtained. Mr. Austin was captured on his outward passage, and carried a prisoner into England. Personal incivility, inconsistent with the usages of more modern warfare, was practiced towards him by the captor, for the purpose of discovering the object of his voyage, the papers concerning it having been thrown overboard during the chase; and, on the appearance of an American vessel of force, the master of the English ship actually confined him to the main-mast, and threatened to keep him there during the action—a threat which he would probably have put in execution, if an engagement had ensued. Mr. Austin, having obtained his liberation in England, by means of friends to whom he had formerly been known, passed over to France, and there and in Spain and Holland pursued the object of his mission, with very indifferent success. He was enabled, by adding his own personal credit to that of the state, to procure some articles of clothing, but far short of the amount desired by the commonwealth. Mr. Austin continued his exertions in Holland until the summer of 1781. Such, however, was the low credit of the country abroad, or the want of information among monied men of its resources and condition, that even a small sum could not be obtained, and, after twenty-two months' absence, he returned to the United States. After the close of the revolutionary war, Mr. Austin engaged again in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, and confined himself chiefly to these occupations. In his native town he was repeatedly honored with the confidence of the people. He served for many years on the boards of overseers of the poor and school committee, and in the state senate as a member from Suffolk. On removing to Cambridge, where he resided during the period his sons were passing through the university, Mr. Austin was elected a representative from that town to the legislature, and was successively elected secretary and treasurer of the commonwealth. He died in Boston, May 10, 1826.

COTTON, John, clergyman, was born in Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585, son of Roland Cotton, a lawyer of note. His family seem to have been people of quality, and his parents were reputed wealthy, pious, and intelligent. Having been prepared at the Derby grammar school, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1598. Before completing the course he changed his allegiance to Emmanuel College, and upon graduation was appointed to a fellowship, subsequently becoming head lecturer, dean, and catechist. He was at that time credited with the greatest learning and brilliancy of mind; was reputed one of the finest Hebrew scholars of the day, and showed marked ability as a teacher and lecturer. In 1612, at the end of fourteen years of university life, he became curate of St. Botolph's parish, Boston, Lincolnshire, where he was soon recognized as a leader in the prevailing Puritan movement, and obtained prominence as a forcible thinker and preacher. Shortly after his settlement in Boston he proceeded bachelor of divinity, preaching a *concio ad clerum* in Latin, and was very successful in answering an acute opponent, Rev. William Chappel, who had disputed with him. Gradually, however, he came to believe that certain ceremonies of the established church were devoid of scriptural warrant, and his persistent nonconformity resulted in admonition and suspension by the bishop's court. He appealed the case, and, through the advocacy of Thomas Leverett, father of the future governor of Massachusetts colony, was restored to his church, remaining incumbent during the next twenty years, meanwhile educating many young men for the ministry, and effecting notable improvements in the town. His worth of character and great power as a preacher won him many staunch friends, among them such persons of quality as the earl of Dorchester and Bishop Williams of the see of Lincoln. The latter, when subsequently lord keeper of the great seal of England, personally besought King James that a "man of so much worth and learning might have liberty of preaching, though he was a nonconformist." Upon the accession of Archbishop Laud in 1633, and the widespread dissensions, consequent upon his enforcement of sacerdotal observances and his persecution of nonconformists, Cotton was summoned to appear before the high commission court to answer for his heresies. Knowing too well the result of such an investigation, he fled to London, thence embarking for Boston, Mass., where he arrived Sept. 3, 1633. He was immediately appointed by the magistrates a teacher in the First Church of Boston, and retained this connection until his death. His fervent piety and profound learning

quickly won him a great reputation among the colonists, and he was chosen to several important commissions connected with establishing the affairs of the churches and the commonwealth. In 1636 the general court appointed him to prepare an abstract of the Mosaic laws, suited to the needs of the colony, but his code, an extreme presentation of theocratic government, allowing the state absolute control over religious observances and matters of private opinion, and making heresy a capital offense, was rejected in favor of the more sagacious "Body of Liberties," presented by Rev. Nathaniel Ward. His "Abstract of the Laws of New England, as They are Now Established," was published in London in 1641, being widely mistaken for the accredited code of the colony; and his "Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the Power Thereof" appeared in 1644. The opinions embodied in these works involved him in a controversy with Roger Williams, who accused him of holding "a bloody tenet of persecution." Cotton rejoined in a volume entitled, "The Bloody Tenet Washed and Made White in the Blood of the Lamb; Being Discussed and Discharged of Blood-guiltiness by Just Defense" (London, 1647). The controversy throughout was characterized by the utmost polemical acumen on both sides. In 1642 he was invited to attend the Westminster assembly, which formulated the famous confession of faith, but declined, it is said, at the persuasion of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who desired his assistance in preparing a system of church government for New England. Despite his rigid Calvinism and his reputation for "intolerance," he seems to have been, for a while, inclined to countenance the teachings of Anne Hutchinson, who vehemently declared that Cotton and John Wheelwright were alone, among all the New England clergy, "under a covenant of grace." Although he did not go to the extreme, some of the antinomians would have desired, he was compared by them to a "light in a dark lantern," and was bitterly attacked by the orthodox party. At the synod of 1637 he was called to an account by the whole body of ministers, some of whom so vexed him that he was ready with a threat to leave the colony. Cotton was, undoubtedly, one of the ablest and brightest minds of his time; a great student, devoting twelve hours daily to his books; an able linguist, equally at home in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and as a preacher, simple, forcible, and impassioned. An advocate of freedom and nonconformity in England, he became a most rigid theocrat in the new land, accused of the very spirit of persecution from which he himself had suffered so greatly, and yet, even while engaged in preparing his "bloody code," the antinomians were claiming him as their own. Apparent inconsistency in such matters is a quality too often encountered in these times, and most often reflects the burning enthusiasm of the Puritan fathers for the tenets they believed to be the only truth and the sole vehicle of salvation. Nor must we confound the antinomianism of Anne Hutchinson with any spirit of contempt for order, morality, and the dogma of salvation by faith. Cotton's influence is most apparent in establishing the custom of keeping the Sabbath day from sundown to sundown, rather than from midnight, and in this, as in most other matters, he claimed the plain authority of Jewish precedent. As a writer he was active and trenchant, having published over fifty works on a variety of subjects connected with religion, morals, and state polity, besides tracts and sermons. Among the most notable, beside those already mentioned, are his "Set Forms of Prayer" (1642), a devotional tract setting forth his conviction that a "prayer penned by a godly and experienced Christian" may meet the needs of a "distressed soul"; and his famous catechism, entitled "Milk for Babes, Drawn out of the Breasts of Both Testaments, Chiefly for the Spiritual Nourishment of Boston Babes in either England, but May be of Use for any Children" (London, 1646). Although vehement and earnest in his opinions, he is credited with great "candor and forbearance." "Gov. Winthrop, one opposite in sentiment upon politics and religion, says of him, that he delivered himself in a gentle manner upon a subject which interested his feelings, and though he censured his opinions, speaks with respect of the man." He was twice married, and had a large family of children, his daughter, Maria Cotton, becoming the wife of Dr. Increase Mather and the mother of the notable Cotton Mather. Many other of his descendants have attained to prominence. His life was written by Cotton Mather and Rev. John Norton, who succeeded him as teacher in the First Church, Boston. While crossing the ferry on his way to preach in Cambridge, he caught a severe cold, which resulted in a pulmonary affection, and caused his death, Dec. 23, 1652.

MACDONOUGH, Thomas, naval officer, was born in Newcastle county, Del., Dec. 23, 1783. He was the son of Thomas Macdonough, an eminent physician, residing on his farm called the "Trapp," in the county of Newcastle. In 1800, after the death of his father, young Macdonough obtained a midshipman's warrant, and his first service of importance was on board the Philadelphia, in the squadron employed against Tripoli, under Com. Preble. Macdonough was fortunate enough to be placed on board the Moorish frigate, Meshtoha, the prize of the Philadelphia, and thus avoided the captivity which befell the officers and crew of that ill-fated ship. He afterward served in the schooner Enterprise, under Com. Stephen Decatur, and took part in all the naval engagements that marked the expedition of that eminent commander. His bravery on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, when he was sent, as one of the party under Decatur, that recaptured and destroyed the Philadelphia, received special commendation. He was promoted lieutenant in 1807, and six years later was made master-commandant. Upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 Macdonough was ordered on lake service, and stationed on Lake Champlain. During the summer of 1814 a heavy detachment of British veterans was advancing upon Plattsburgh, where a force of 1,500 men was stationed under Gen. McComb; and, at the same time, a fleet, including three frigates and thirteen galleys, carrying ninety-five guns and about 1,000 men, was preparing on the lake to combine with the land forces. Macdonough's fleet included the Saratoga, 26 guns; Eagle, 20 guns; Ticonderoga, 17 guns; Preble, 7 guns; and ten galleys, carrying sixteen guns and 850 men in all. The combined assaults of the British were made early in the morning of Sept. 11, 1814. The opposing ships were in two lines, and almost immediately the whole force on both sides became engaged. The Saratoga was twice set on fire during the action by hot shot. Within fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, the British commander fell, mortally wounded; but the action lasted without in-

termission two hours and ten minutes, when one after another the enemy's ships and galleys surrendered, being nearly all in a sinking state, and at the end of the fight the Saratoga had fifty-five round shot in her hull, and the British frigate Confiance, 105. As Com. Macdonough received the sword of the surrendering British officer, he remarked: "You owe it, sir, to the shameful conduct of your gunboats and cutters, that you are performing this office to me; for, had they done their duty, you must have perceived, from the situation of the Saratoga, that I could hold out no longer." It was a strange acknowledgment of his military weakness; but his "grit" gained the victory. Macdonough's skill, not only as a commander of naval forces, but as a seaman, was

shown by his management of the fleet under his command at the time. By the skilful hedging of his flagship he succeeded in maintaining a supremacy of position that gained the victory; although the first broadside from the British had killed or wounded forty men on the Saratoga, nearly a fifth of her entire force. The result of this victory was the utter disheartening of the British land forces, and their retirement. The enemy lost about 200, exclusive of prisoners, while the Americans lost, in killed and wounded, 112. Although Macdonough commanded his fleet, it is a remarkable fact that, during the greater part of the action, he pointed a favorite gun, putting his mathematical knowledge to the closest test and invariably making a death-shot. His daring caused him to be struck down senseless by shots from the enemy on two different occasions during the conflict; and once a spar, cut from the spanker-boom by a shot from the enemy, nearly proved fatal by striking him on his back. For this service he was advanced to a captaincy; received a gold medal from congress, and civic honors from cities and towns wherever he went. The legislatures of Vermont and New York presented him, by statutory decree, tracts of land overlooking the scene of his famous fight. After the close of the war Macdonough continued to act on foreign and home service, in the latter line being frequently called upon to act as a member of courts-martial. For several years before his death his home was in Middletown, Conn., where he had married a Miss Shaler, who died a few months before him. Capt. Macdonough's last command was with the Mediterranean squadron, but his health breaking down, a brig was sent out for his return. He died on the passage home, Nov. 16, 1825.

FLEMING, Williamina Paton, (Mina) astronomer, was born in Dundee, Scotland, May 15, 1857, daughter of Robert Stevens, a picture dealer. She received her early education in her native town, in the public schools of which she subsequently taught for five years. In 1877 she was married to James Orr Fleming of Dundee, Scotland. Coming to the United States in 1879, she became connected with the Harvard College Observatory, of one department of which she is at present (1897) in charge. Beginning with the simplest forms of computations, the responsibility of her position increased every year, until she has now a good record as an astronomer. She has charge of a corps of eleven women assistants, by whom the stars are studied in the daytime by the aid of photography, in the same way as by night through the telescope, and by whom all the observations made by the meridian photometer since 1888 have been discussed. Mrs. Fleming, from her examinations of the spectra of the stars, of which she has examined over 1,000,000, has achieved distinction as a discoverer, having increased the number of known stars, whose spectrum is of the third type, from about 1,000 to 3,000, while of the rare class of stars of the fifth type the number has been raised from sixteen to sixty-seven. "At no other observatories," says Prof. Pickering (1895), "have any stars of the last mentioned class been discovered during the past eleven years." She has further discovered fifty-four new variable stars, by means of the bright hydrogen lines in their spectra, and in each case has proved their variability from photographic charts of the same regions. In 1890 she was able to announce, from its spectrum, that a certain star in the constellation Cygnus was variable. She also has the honor of having first discovered planetary nebulæ by the aid of photography, while in 1893 and 1895 she made the remarkable discoveries of new stars in the constellations Norma and Carina. Besides numerous contributions to astronomical periodicals, she has aided in the preparation of several volumes of the "Annals of the Observatory," and her zeal and skill have been warmly commended by the Greenwich (England) astronomical organ, "The Observatory." The signature "M. Fleming" has appeared from time to time in the "Astronomische Nachrichten" and other astronomical journals, and her name is well known among European scientists. "The Observatory" has called her a "brilliant discoverer."

BROWN, Junius Flag, merchant, was born at Conneant, Ashtabula co., O., Sept. 3, 1828. His childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm in his native township, and his education was obtained there at the common school and academy. In 1850 he removed to Toledo, O., and for five years was clerk in the establishment of Buckingham & Co., commission merchants, whose extensive business was represented by branches in several large cities East and West. In 1857 he left Toledo for Atchison, Kan., and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Kansas settlers—his saw mills being on the eastern bank of the river in Missouri—and was a citizen of the state when its sentiments passed out of pro-slavery control. At the outbreak of the civil war the entire stock of his business was removed into Kansas, and he then first engaged in hauling merchandise across the plains to Denver, Col. He engaged in general freighting on the plains until 1870, when he removed to Denver and entered the wholesale grocery business with his brother, J. S. Brown, under the firm-name of J. S. Brown & Bro., which has greatly prospered. Mr. Brown was vice-president of the City National Bank of Denver for fifteen years prior to 1893. He is a large share-holder in the Denver Tramway street car railroad; was largely interested in the construction of the South

J. F. Brown

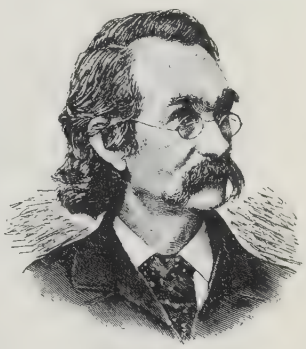
Park railroad; and one of the original projectors of the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth railroad. He was married in 1859 to Jane B. Kilborn of Conneant, O. They had three children. She died in 1877; he was married again, two years later, to Mary L. Brundige of Denver, and has one child by the last marriage.

MITCHELL, Elisha, clergyman and educator, was born in Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., Aug. 19, 1793. He traced his descent from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Being graduated at Yale in 1813, he became a tutor there in 1816, and in 1817 was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of North Carolina, which had become vacant by the second elevation of Dr. Caldwell to the presidency. At the same time Denison Olmsted was elected to the newly-created chair of chemistry. In the meantime Dr. Mitchell had been licensed to preach by an orthodox Congregational association in Connecticut, and arrived at Chapel Hill, the site of the university, in January, 1818. This place was the scene of his life work. "In the discharge of his duties," says a fellow-worker, "he exhibited an energy, a vigilance, an intelligence, a good common sense, a self-denial, an attention to minute particulars, and a success rarely surpassed, or even equalled." He remained in the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy for seven years, and the standard of work done was considerably raised. In 1826 he was transferred to the chair of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology to succeed Dr. Olmsted, who had gone to Yale. During this period had been organized what has since been known as the Olmsted-Mitchell Geological Survey, the work of which extended over four years, 1824–28. It was little more than a rough geological reconnaissance of the state, but was of great importance, as it was the first of the American state geological surveys. Dr. Mitchell became widely known through his researches into the natural history of the state, and traveled over most parts of it. He paid five visits to the mountain peak which now bears his name in Yancey county, N. C., the highest peak of the Black mountain chain, and the highest east of the Rockies. When Dr. Mitchell first explored this mountain, in 1835, it was almost an unknown country, and was infested with wild beasts. His visit was renewed in 1838, and again in 1844, when he seems to have reached the top of what is now termed Mitchell's High Peak. For twelve years from this time there was a controversy between Dr. Mitchell and Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina on this question. Mr. Clingman claimed, and still claims, to have preceded Dr. Mitchell in measuring this peak, but the evidence is in favor of Mitchell, and when the United States geological survey, in 1881–82, came to adopt final names for this range of peaks, they decided in his favor. He again visited the peak in 1856, and his visit of 1857 was both personal and scientific. He wished to correct mistakes concerning some of his earlier visits, and to compare the indications of the spirit level and the barometer, that future explorers of mountain heights might have increased confidence from the results thus furnished. While conducting this work, on June 27, 1857, Dr. Mitchell, while trying to get a better view of one of the falls, slipped, as is believed, and was drowned in a small pool that feeds Sugar Camp Fork of Carey river. He was found on July 8th, by "Big Tom" Wilson, and was at first interred in Asheville, but in 1856 was again reinterred on the summit of Mitchell's High Peak, 6,688 feet above the sea. In 1888 a monument of white bronze, pyramidal in shape, three feet square at the base and twelve feet high, was erected over the grave, under the direction of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Mitchell was a contributor to the scientific periodicals of his day, and published "Elements of Geology, with an Outline of the Geology of North Carolina" (1842), besides other papers on the same subject; a "Manual of Chemistry," of which the second edition was going through the press at the time of his death; "Facts and Dates respecting the History and Geography of Palestine," etc.

BREWSTER, William, pilgrim, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1560. He came of a good stock, and his coat-of-arms is identical with that of the ancient Suffolk family of the same name. Authorities, however, disagree as to the place and date of his birth, and also the identity of his father, who is variously identified with William Brewster, of Scrooby, and Rev. James (or Henry) Brewster, vicar of Sutton-cum-Lound. The weight of evidence, however, is in favor of the former, since our subject passed many years of his life in the town of Scrooby. Upon the authority of Gov. Bradford, we learn that he was matriculated in Cambridge University; but as he seems to have left before graduation, probably in 1584, we have no record of his college career. After leaving Cambridge, he entered the service of William Davison, an ambassador of the English crown in Holland, rendered him able service in negotiating a treaty, and was entrusted with the keys of Flusing, one of the cautionary towns ceded to Queen Elizabeth. Davison highly esteemed his young assistant, whom he treated as a son and confidant, and frequently intrusted him with the most delicate matters. He seems, however, to have been of a pliable nature; and subsequently, in the office of secretary of state, having been persuaded by Elizabeth to draw the death-warrant for Mary, Queen of Scots, was forthwith accused by her of precipitancy, tried by the star chamber, fined £10,000, and imprisoned in the tower. In his humiliation, Brewster, who alone among his friends remained faithful, visited him in prison, and rendered all assistance in his power. Brewster, later, became postmaster of Scrooby, and so continued until 1607, his salary being at first 20d. per day, and after 1603, 2s. The office of postmaster in those days was one of considerable consequence, as it included the supplying of relays of coach-horses and the entertainment, and was frequently sought by persons of high station. In the meantime, his growing sympathy with the Puritan movement finally determined his withdrawal from the established church, and, with several active dissenters in his neighborhood, he formed a new church society, which met weekly at his house. They continued until the persecutions, inaugurated under James I., obliged them to seek refuge in a foreign country. Brewster was very active in the plan for emigration, and spent his large means liberally in assisting less fortunate members of the company. They embarked in a sloop at Boston, Lincolnshire, but having been betrayed by the skipper, all were arrested and detained. In the following summer, however, they were more successful, and having succeeded in leaving Hull, reached Holland in safety. Brewster's means were largely depleted by the fines and punishments in England, and the assistance he had rendered his companions in escaping, and upon his arrival in Amsterdam he found himself at the necessity of working for his own support. Having learned no trade, he was in some distress, until he finally secured employment in Leyden as a tutor of English. By means of Latin, and a comparative grammar of his own composition, he succeeded in

imparting a fair understanding of the English tongue, although himself ignorant of Dutch. Later, by help of some friends, he established a press, which he employed in the printing of contraband books against the English hierarchy. He became a ruling elder in the church, and was prominent in conducting its temporal and ecclesiastical affairs, especially the removal to America. In Holland the refugees had enjoyed religious freedom; but, desirous of possessing homes of their own, and warned of the approaching close of the twelve years' truce with Spain, with the attendant danger of more ferocious persecution than they had yet known, they were moved to seek a favorable place of settlement beyond the seas. Through his friend, Sir Edwin Sandys, treasurer of the Virginia colony, Brewster negotiated a grant of land for his people somewhere near the mouth of the Hudson river, and early in August, 1620, with a number of the Leyden congregation, he embarked at Delfthaven in the ship Speedwell. The passengers were transferred to the Mayflower at Plymouth, England, and, setting sail Sept. 16th, dropped anchor in Cape Cod bay on Nov. 21st following. Exactly a month later they made their final landing at Plymouth, having concluded, on account of the serious storms and shoals, not to attempt a passage to the Hudson river region. It has been erroneously supposed that the colonists named their new home from the last port touched in the Old World; but it is now generally known that it was first so-called by Capt. John Smith, who, exploring the region in 1614, named this point in honor of his patron, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, governor of Plymouth Castle. The settlers proceeded to construct shelters, amid the rigor and hardships of a New England winter, and among them none were more active than Elder Brewster. "He partook with them of labor, hunger and watching; his Bible and his arms were equally familiar to them, and he was always ready for any duty or suffering to which he was called." In the absence of a regular teaching elder, he most often officiated as preacher, and although it had been distinctly agreed, previous to their departure, that "those who first went should be an absolute church of themselves, as well as those who stayed," with the power of ordaining elders, he could never be persuaded to administer the sacraments, or perform pastoral duties. Jeremy Belknap attributes this conduct to his "extreme diffidence" in regard to assuming any office without the election of the whole body, but remarks that it was "productive of very disagreeable effects." In the absence of any one in the pastoral office, many dissensions arose, greatly to the disadvantage of the church, and the liberty of "prophesying," or, literally, lay-preaching, which, according to current usage, was to be "subject to the judgment of the minister," was claimed and practiced to an almost unlimited extent. Among other peculiarities in their services, evidently derived from Brownist influence, were the administration of communion only upon a declaration of faith and experience; "ordination by the hands of the brethren," the disuse of Scripture-reading, and the Lord's prayer; and their rule against baptizing the children of unconverted parents. Thus their services continued until in 1629 Rev. Ralph Smith was settled as pastor over the church. Smith is described as a man of "low gifts," whom his people "set aside" in 1636, in hope of securing the services of Rev. John Norton. During three years he was assisted by Roger Williams, whose "bright accomplishments" were marred by "offensive errors," and in 1636 he was succeeded by Rev. John Reyner. Elder Brewster was in many respects an exceptional man. Belknap remarks that "His compassion toward the distressed was an eminent trait of his character; and if they were suffering for conscience sake, he judged them, of all others, the most deserving of pity and relief." His cheerfulness and industry were certainly eminent characteristics, and through the hardships of the colonists' life, when his food consisted only of fish or clams, it was his custom to give thanks that his family could "suck of the abundance of the seas, and of the treasures hid in the sand." As Eliot says, he was "as bold in defending the plantation against the Indians as he was meek and humble when diffusing the light of truth, or describing the offices of love. . . . He was able to work in the field and preach to the people until he was called out of the world." His family consisted of one daughter and four sons. He died in Plymouth, after a short illness, Apr. 16, 1644.

VENABLE, William Henry, author and educator, was born on a farm, near the Little Miami, Warren county, O., Apr. 29, 1836. His parents, William Venable and Hannah Baird, were educated people of high ideals. He became an eager student of literature, science, and history, and early fitted himself to teach, write, and speak. Having been graduated at the South Western Normal School, he taught in that institution for three years, and then became principal of Jennings Academy, Indiana. Resigning in 1861, he removed to Cincinnati, to accept a position as professor in the Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute, a school with which he was connected, as assistant or as proprietor and principal, until the year 1886. From that date until about three years later, Venable devoted his energies to professional lecturing and various literary enterprises. In 1889 he was urgently solicited to take charge of the department of English in Hughes' High School, Cincinnati, which he did, continuing in that position until September, 1895, when he was appointed head of the literary department of the famous Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati. As an educator and authority on pedagogical questions, Mr. Venable is known and quoted, not only in his own state and city, but throughout the United States. Many of his books are educational, and his contributions to the periodical press are numerous and important. Besides doing an enormous amount of work in the school-room, on the rostrum, and before teachers' institutes and associations, this active and versatile scholar has won his way to a very dignified rank among American authors, by publishing several successful books. Perhaps the most valuable of these is the monumental work, "Beginnings of Literary Culture in the Ohio Valley." Of his strictly professional writings, the book called "Let Him First be a Man," is greatly esteemed. Other volumes from his pen are a "History of the United States," "Footprints of the Pioneers," "John Hancock," and "Tales of Ohio." In the field of poetry, Mr. Venable is one of the few teachers who has attained high reputation. The poem by which he first became familiarly known, "The Teacher's Dream," has found its way into many anthologies, and has been translated many times. But it is scarcely better known or more admired than "Summer Love," "The Cat bird," and "The Tunes Dan Harrison Used to Play." Three collections of Venable's poems have been issued, "June on the Miami," "Melodies of the Heart," and "The Last Flight." Mr. Venable's merits have won him many titles and



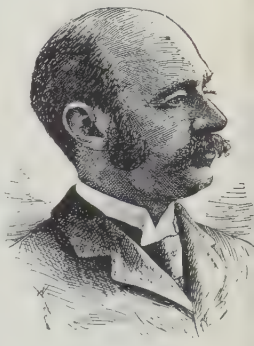
W. H. Venable

honors. Besides the degrees of M.A. and LLD., conferred upon him by De Pauw and Ohio universities, he holds membership in many learned societies. He is a prominent character in the Cincinnati Literary Club, a member of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, a director of the Cincinnati Teachers' Club, of which he was first president, and is now president of the Western Association of Writers, which organizes the literary forces of many states. Mr. Venable is a reformer in politics, was first president of the Society for Political Education in the Queen city, and was supported, in 1886, by the best elements in Ohio, as candidate for the office of state school commissioner. Dr. Venable was married, after a romantic courtship, to Miss M. A. Vater of Indianapolis. The result of this love-match was a most happy domestic life, with sons and daughters worthy of their cultured parents. One of the sons is Mayo Venable, the electrician, and another is an instructor in the University of Cincinnati. The Venable family resides in an elegant home on Mt. Tuscaloosa, Cincinnati, built and furnished with the profits of his literary labors.

LADD, William Sargent, banker, was born in Holland, Vt., Oct. 10, 1826. The ancestors came from an ancient English family who held fief under Henry VI., and immigrated to America in 1623. His father, Nathaniel Gould Ladd, was a physician of prominence, who was appreciative of educational advantages, and when his son was four years old removed to Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., in order to enable his children to have better opportunities. After obtaining his early training at the public schools, William attended the seminary. When nineteen he taught school, and though his predecessor had been driven away, he mastered the turbulent spirits; but it was not work to his liking and he tried railroading. In 1851 his friend Chas. E. Tilton induced him to go to the Pacific coast. He settled in Portland, Ore., and after trading in a small way, formed a partnership in 1852 with his friend Tilton, and prospered rapidly. He then sent to New Hampshire for his betrothed, Caroline A. Elliott, and upon her arrival in San Francisco was married Oct. 17, 1854. In 1859 with Mr. Tilton, who had four years previous relinquished his interest in the mercantile business, Mr. Ladd established the first bank north of San Francisco. Its business grew to immense proportions with connections in every large city of the Northwest. The bank has been the main feature of Mr. Ladd's business activity, but he has been identified with all the great undertakings of his section of the country, notably the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which contributed most to the development of the country. The history of his undertakings is almost the history of the industrial progress of the northwest, so much was he a great factor in every movement. His gifts to educational institutions have been numerous and discriminating, notable among which are his endowment of a chair in the Theological Seminary of San Francisco, Cal. With two others he established the River View cemetery. Mr. Ladd died Jan. 6, 1893, leaving three sons and two daughters. The eldest, William M. Ladd, came early and efficiently into the management of his father's interests. His youngest daughter married Frederick B. Pratt, the son of one of the principals of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Ladd was one of the most notable representatives of the Northwest, and his personality was a tower of strength around which the commonwealth could be built in security.

W. S. Ladd

FAIRBAIRN, Henry Arnold, physician, was born at Catskill, N. Y., May 5, 1855. He is the son of Rev. R. B. Fairbairn, the warden of St. Stephen's College. He is also the grandson of William Fairbairn, who was born in Cross Flatt's, St. Boswell's parish, Scotland, and who settled in Philadelphia in 1796. After receiving the usual preliminary schooling, he entered St. Stephen's College, where he was graduated in 1875, having won several prizes, and entered upon the study of medicine. In 1877 he was graduated at the medical department of the University of Virginia, and also at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, when he began the practice of his profession in Brooklyn. Continuous devotion to his chosen work has brought him a very large clientage, and won for him a leading position among the celebrated physicians of that city. In addition to his private practice, he is attending physician in St. John's Hospital, and consulting physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. He has contributed to medical literature. In 1888 Dr. Fairbairn married Alice Le Fevre of New Rochelle, N. Y. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the Kings County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Union League and the Lincoln Clubs, and has occupied several important positions of trust.



H. A. Fairbairn

WHITAKER, Alexander, clergyman, was born in Cambridge, England, in 1585. His father, Rev. William Whitaker, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, Regius professor in the university, and later master of St. John's College, was noted for his vigorous tracts against Catholicism, and was supposed to have had decided Puritan inclinations. Bishop Hall said: "Never a man saw him without reverence or heard him without wonder." He died in 1595. Alexander was graduated in the university some time near the beginning of the seventeenth century, and immediately prepared for orders in the established church. After several years of parish work in the north of England, moved by missionary zeal, he immigrated to Virginia in 1611, and settled in the town of Henrico on the James river. During his first year in the colony he built two churches and "impaled a parsonage with a hundred acres of land, calling it Rock Hall." His zeal and activity, not only as parish priest but as missionary to the Indians, seem to have been great, and many of his letters, expressing "surprise that more of the English clergy do not engage in missionary labors similar to his own," are still extant. An appreciative notice of his work is given in Rev. F. L. Hawks's "History of the Episcopal Church in Virginia." He baptized Pocahontas at Jamestown, Apr. 5, 1613, and early in the following year married her to John Rolfe. Mr. Whitaker's famous book, "Good Newes from Virginia, Sent to the Council and Company of Virginia Resident in England," was published in London in 1613. It was one of the first books written in the colony and contained an "Epistle Dedicatorie" by W. Cranshawe, which lauds the author for his "heroical resolution to go to Virginia and help to bear the name of God unto the Gentiles." He died in Henrico county, Va., some time between 1614 and 1620.

SWINBURNE, John, surgeon and creator of the quarantine station, New York harbor, was born at Deer River, Lewis, co., N. Y., May 20, 1820. His father died when he was twelve years old, and at that early age he had to face the realities of life, and not only support himself, but contribute to the support of his mother and sisters. He worked on a farm during the summer, and attended the public schools in winter. These poor educational advantages were supplemented by a two years' course at the Fairfield Academy, and in 1842 he entered the Albany Medical College, where he was graduated in 1846, first in his class; having meanwhile entirely maintained himself. He had such a thorough knowledge of anatomy that he was at once appointed demonstrator of the college. Dr. Swinburne filled this position for four years, and then established a private school of anatomy, which he afterwards closed in order to attend to the demands of his large practice. In 1859 and 1861 Dr. Swinburne read papers before the New York State Medical Society that were published in the society reports, and in the latter year was appointed, by Gen. John F. Rathbone, chief medical officer in charge of the sick at the Albany, N. Y., depot for recruits. The need of surgeons on the battle-field becoming more urgent, the doctor tendered his services to Gov. Morgan as volunteer surgeon without a compensation, and on Apr. 7, 1862, was duly commissioned, and was ordered by Gen. McClellan to repair to Savage Station, which was to be an important point in the approaching conflict. He established there a depot, and was given full powers and command so far as pertained to a surgeon in charge of the sick and wounded. The army of the Potomac retreated from Savage Station on June 29th, and thousands of wounded soldiers were necessarily left on the battle-field. Although Dr. Swinburne was free to retreat with the army, as did the majority of the surgeons, he remained to care for the sick and wounded, braving capture rather than desert his post. He remained in the neighborhood a month until all the wounded were removed. He won the esteem of the Confederate authorities, and paid the same attention to their wounded soldiers as he did to those belonging to the Federal army. Dr. Swinburne applied to Gen. Stonewall Jackson for a pass to visit the various hospitals in the vicinity, where the wounded Federal prisoners were confined, and the general, in granting the pass in a very complimentary note, informed him he was not to be considered a prisoner of war, and that the pass would carry him safely through the lines wherever he desired to go. In 1864 he was appointed by Gov. Seymour health officer of the port of New York, and the Republican legislature at once confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed by Gov. Fenton in 1867. When he assumed control of the quarantine there were absolutely no provisions for effectually carrying out its purpose. There was but one floating hospital, and this vessel was in a leaky condition. During his administration, 1864–70, he succeeded in constructing, at a minimum cost of $750,000, and in face of the greatest opposition, the present docks and buildings in the lower bay, known as Swinburne Island and Hoffman Island, both built on banks that were near the surface at low tide, and which to-day constitute the best quarantine in the world. After his retirement from office, and while traveling in Europe in 1870, he was invited to form the American ambulance corps. From his arrival in Paris, Sept. 7, 1870, to his departure, March 18, 1871, his efforts and those of his assistants were such as to excite the wonder of the people and the admiration of the medical profession. The ambulance was conducted on the most extensive scale, with results that far surpassed those obtained by the French surgeons, and the entire expense was defrayed by Americans residing in Paris. The French government decorated Dr. Swinburne a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and with the Red Cross of Geneva in acknowledgment of his services. After he returned from Europe he settled at Albany, where he had an extensive practice. He was elected mayor of that city in 1880, and a member of congress in 1884. He also established the Swinburne Dispensary, wherein 10,000 persons were yearly treated entirely at his expense. As an expert he was, perhaps, more frequently called to the witness stand, in the most important medico-legal cases, than any other member of the medical profession in the state. Dr. Swinburne's biographer has written that "There is something phenomenally grand in the active, self-denying and busy life of John Swinburne as a surgeon in the battle field; as a health officer contending with the terrible diseases of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever, saving the people from their destructive ravages for years, and finding the means not only to check but to suppress these diseases; as a philanthropist, establishing sanitariums, hospitals, and dispensaries for the care and treatment of the poor. His quiet benevolence, yet bold aggressiveness in fighting error and corruption in high places, both in professional and official stations, has given his life a charm unequaled in the past, and has won for him the admiration of the masses of the people." He died at Albany, N. Y., March 28, 1889. His biography has been compiled and published by the Citizens' Association of Albany, N. Y.

John Swinburne

CAMPBELL, John, telegrapher, was born at Steubenville, O., March 8, 1848, son of Jesse Campbell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He obtained his primary education in the common school of his neighborhood. In early youth he engaged as a newsboy, and afterward as messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Co. He soon learned telegraphy, and was for fifteen years an operator, and agent with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad. In 1878 he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. as operator, and in 1881 resigned to accept the presidency of the brotherhood of telegraphers of the United States and Canada, occupying the position during the great strike of telegraphers in 1883. In 1884 he accepted the position of superintendent of construction for the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. In 1885 he was promoted to the position of manager, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. In 1891 he was further promoted to be superintendent of the district comprising western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. In November, 1885, Mr. Campbell was married to Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Brosi of Pittsburgh, Pa.

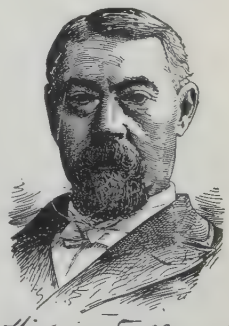
John Campbell

SHEPARD, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Towchester, near Northampton, England, Nov. 5, 1605. In his autobiography he tells us that the name Thomas was given him, because, being born on the "powder treason day, and that very hour of the day

wherein the parliament should have been blown up by Popish priests," his father thought he would surely *doubt* "that such wickedness should ever be attempted by men against so religious and good a parliament." He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and subsequent to graduation in 1627, took orders in the established church. His first charge was at Earl's Coln, Essex, where a benevolent lectureship had been established, and his services were so acceptable that, at the expiration of the three years' term of the endowment, the people raised a voluntary subscription for his support. He was, however, silenced in 1830, for nonconformity, by the arbitrary orders of Abp. Laud. Being afterward employed as tutor in the household of Sir Richard Darby, at Buttercrambe near York, he essayed preaching in the village church there, and was again silenced; a like result following another attempt at Heddon, Northumberland. He then determined upon emigration, and embarked at Yarmouth, in 1634, in the same ship with John Cotton. Encountering a severe storm, they were obliged to put back to port, and after several months in retirement, he again sailed from Gravesend in July, 1635. Cotton Mather describes the vessel as "a bottom too decayed and feeble indeed for such a voyage; but yet well accommodated with the society of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Jones, and other Christians, which more significantly made good the name of the ship, the Defense." She sprung a leak in mid-ocean, but finally landed her passengers intact at Boston, Oct. 3, 1635. Shepard was almost immediately appointed to succeed Rev. Thomas Hooker as pastor of the church in Newtown, now Cambridge, and there remained until his early death, fourteen years after. The society is now called after him the Shepard Memorial Church, in memory of his labors in forming and maintaining it. He was also largely instrumental in presenting the advantages of Cambridge as the site of Harvard College, and he is credited with wielding the influence which finally determined the magistrates to make it their unanimous choice. His unremitting labors were freely given to the support of the new institution. Cotton Mather speaks of him in glowing terms, as a "laborious person," and Eliot calls him a "pattern of piety, industry, and evangelical preaching; esteemed by his contemporaries among the first divines in New England." He took active part in the controversy with the antinomians, and was one of the council which finally silenced them. Some of his most famous sermons are: "Upon Spiritual Drunkenness;" "On Subjection to Christ;" "On the Ineffectual Hearing of the Word," and "The Parable of the Ten Virgins Opened." His published works include: "New England's Lamentations for Old England's Error's" (1645); "The Clear Sunshine of the Gospel Breaking Out on the Indians of New England (1648); "Theses Sabbatica" (1649); "The Sincere Convert;" "The Sound Believer;" "The Matter of the Visible Church;" "The Church Membership of Little Children;" and "The Morality of the Sabbath." All of his works enjoyed popularity, and his "Ten Virgins" was largely quoted by Jonathan Edwards in his "Treatise on the Affections." His autobiography written in a simple, earnest style, and largely occupied with his spiritual experiences, after the manner of John Bunyan, was first published in 1832, for the use of the Cambridge Society. In his "New England's Lamentations," he thus defends the intolerance of the colony: "To cut off the hand of the magistrate from touching men for their consciences, will certainly in time be the utter overthrow, as it is the undermining, of the reformation begun. This opinion is but one of the fortresses of Satan, to keep his head from crushing by Christ's heel, who forsooth because he is crept into man's consciences, and because conscience is a tender thing, no man must here meddle with him, as if consciences were made to be the safeguard of sin and error, and Satan himself, if once they can creep into them." He was like many of his contemporaries, a firm believer in witchcraft, and in his autobiography relates his experiences in a haunted house in England. "When we came into it," he says, "a known witch came out of it; and being troubled with noises four or five nights together, we sought God by prayer to remove so sore a trial; and the Lord heard and blessed us there and removed the trouble." According to Mather, his power of allaying the effects of witchcraft was great, he having at one time silenced the sound of a great bell tolling at two o'clock at night, and performed other equally striking prodigies. Pastor Shepard was three times married: first, in England, to a daughter of Sir Richard Darby, who died of consumption shortly after their arrival in America; second, in 1637, to Joanna, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, whose "mild virtues," he touchingly eulogizes in his autobiography; and third, to Margaret Boradel, by whom he became an ancestor of Pres. John Quincy Adams. "By his death," says Nathaniel Morton, "not only the church and people of Cambridge, but all New England suffered a great loss." He died in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 25, 1649.

Thomas Shepard

BARCLAY, William Franklin, physician, was born near Jacksonville, Indiana co., Penn., Feb. 13, 1842, son of John Agnew Barclay, a school-teacher and farmer, distinguished for his industry, honesty, and sobriety. His mother was Margaret Medlar Lomison. His paternal grandfather, Lowry Barclay, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, and was a farmer. His paternal grandmother, Martha Ann Agnew, was born in county Antrim, Ireland. His maternal grandfather, William Lomison, was a farmer and miller; his maternal grandmother was Annie Fulkison. He was reared on a farm, and educated at Mechanicsburg Academy, Indiana co., Penn., at Cherry Valley Academy, and Jacksonville Academy, and was graduated M.A. in Washington and Jefferson College in 1867. He taught school for a number of years, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted in company D, 54th Pennsylvania regiment. He read medicine with Dr. H. G. Lomison of Greensburg; entered Jefferson Medical College, 1865, being a member of the class of 1865 and 1866; entered Long Island College Hospital, 1866, and was graduated the same year. He began the practice of medicine in Saltsburg, Indiana co., 1866, and remained there until 1877, and located in Pittsburgh in 1881. Dr. Barclay discovered and applied gold compounds in 1893, in which he successfully combined gold with bromine, mercury, arsenic, and other metals, in the face of the decree of chemists that such compounds were impossible, but which have since been adopted in the practice of the most conservative physicians. Dr. Barclay is a member of the sixth ward school board, and has been president of the board for six years. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.



William F. Barclay

HUMPHREYS, Andrew Atkinson, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1810, son of Samuel Humphreys, who was appointed chief contractor of the navy in 1815, and held that position until his death. His great-great-grandfather, Daniel

Humphreys, was a Welsh Quaker, who settled in Haverford, Pa., and his grandfather, Joshua Humphreys, was widely known as the leading shipbuilder of his day. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1831, and began his active life in the 2d artillery, serving in garrison at West Point, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cape Cod. He was an excellent draughtsman, and, having a decided turn for surveying and engineering, was frequently detailed for such work. He took part in the Seminole war, and was engaged in the battles of Oloklikaha and Micanopy, bearing himself bravely, but modestly withal, and gaining experience and breadth of view rather than honor. He was a serious-minded man, whose tendencies were rather towards engineering and science than to the life of a soldier. As there were but few educated civil engineers at that time in the country, and as the system of internal improvements was just being started, Humphreys, after serving five years, resigned his commission in the army, and was immediately employed by the government as a civil engineer to construct light houses, under Maj. Bache, on the Delaware Bay. The corps of topographical engineers was authorized by congress in 1838, and in July of that year, Humphreys was offered and accepted the rank of first lieutenant. From that time he led a most active, studious and laborious life, serving on the harbor works and defenses of the great lakes, in the bureau of topographical engineers at Washington, again in the bureau of topographical engineers, and then in charge of the coast survey office. He was made captain in 1848, and for the next twelve years had charge of the surveys and examinations of the Mississippi river, being assisted in this work by Henry L. Abbott. The result of their joint labors brought their names into distinction throughout the world, and it is justly regarded as an enduring monument to their learning and ability. On account of ill health, in 1851, he gave up this work and went to Europe, both to recuperate and to study the means of protecting delta rivers from overflow. On his return, in 1854, he was assigned to the additional duty at Washington of supervising the explorations and surveys for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. At that time the railroad system was in its infancy, and the construction of a line to the Pacific was deemed to be an event of the indefinite future, if not an impossibility; but Humphreys, scarcely yet recovered from the breakdown which had culminated in a sunstroke, with his accustomed intensity threw himself into this new task, and was able to make a preliminary report before congress adjourned. In 1855 he was made a member of the lighthouse board, on which he served until 1862. The numerous resignations which took place at and before the time of the outbreak of the rebellion brought him to the rank of major. Shortly after, he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers. He was assigned to duty on Gen. McClellan's staff, and accompanied the army of the Potomac to the peninsula, and as chief topographical engineer took part in all the operations and battles of that campaign. On Sept. 12, 1862, Halleck, then general-in-chief, assigned Humphreys to the command of the third division of Fitz-John Porter's fifth corps, composed entirely of new Pennsylvania troops, which he led to the field of Antietam. At the battle of Fredericksburg he led a gallant charge, which won the admiration of all who beheld him, and made him the most conspicuous figure on the field that day. Humphreys' division had a bloody encounter at Chancellorsville, and maintained its high reputation for steadiness and courage. When the army withdrew to the north side of the Rappahannock, the time of most of his men having expired, his division was broken up, and Humphreys was transferred to the command of the second division of the third corps, under Gen. Sickles. He made a creditable defense at the battle of Gettysburg. When Gen. Meade was made commander of the army of the Potomac, he appointed Humphreys his chief of staff, but he declined the honor offered him in order to participate in the impending battle with his division. Four days after the battle he accepted the position, and held it for sixteen months. On Nov. 26, 1864, he was again given command of the second corps, which was engaged under his direction in the siege of Petersburg, and in following up the retreat of Lee. His services in this last campaign brought him to the very front rank of corps commanders, and showed him to be possessed of the highest military talents. From December, 1865, to August, 1866, he was in charge of the Mississippi levees, where he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was then made brigadier-general and given command of the corps of engineers, the highest scientific appointment in the U. S. army, with charge of the engineer bureau in Washington. This office he held until June 30, 1879, when he was retired at his own request, serving during three years on many commissions, including that to examine into canal routes across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and also on the lighthouse board. Gen. Humphreys was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1857, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1863, and was one of the incorporating members of the National Academy of Sciences in the last named year. He also held honorary memberships in foreign scientific societies, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1868. He published "The Virginia Campaigns of 1864 and 1865" (New York, 1882), and "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan" (1882), and a number of reports concerning his engineering work. Gen. Humphreys possessed the gentle and refined manner and habits of a scholar. He was an indefatigable worker and a remarkably courageous soldier. All who have witnessed his conduct in battle concur in the statement that it was simply perfect, as if inspired solely by the sense of duty, and absolutely uninfluenced by danger or the sense of fear. No emergency ever found him unprepared, and no fire unwilling to face it. The only wonder is that an officer of such conspicuous intrepidity should have escaped alive from any battle in which his troops took part. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 27, 1883.

KNOX, Frank, banker, was born in Washington, Ia., March 25, 1857, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Short) Knox. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser of considerable means, and of good English-Scotch descent. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers fought in the revolution and the

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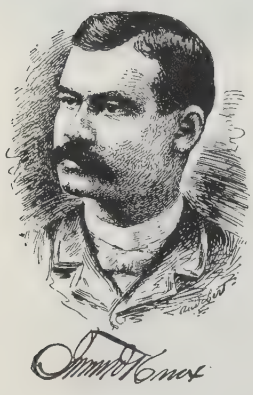
war of 1812, and distinguished themselves by their bravery and gallantry. Frank, endowed with energy, perseverance and strong common sense, inherited from his stalwart ancestors, began life attending district school a few months during the winter, and assisting his father on the farm during vacations. Being ambitious to make a mark, he entered an academy of his native town. After a two years' course of hard study and diligent application at this academy, he secured a position in the First National Bank of Washington. By close application to his duties and sterling integrity, he was soon promoted, and in 1878 held the responsible position of bookkeeper. At this time Mr. John Bryson of Chicago, one of the directors of the bank, urged him to accept the superintendency of his extensive lumber-yards in various parts of Kansas, and he accepted the offer, receiving a handsome salary. By saving his earnings he subsequently purchased an interest in the business. In 1882 they sold out their Kansas yards, and Mr. Knox was tendered and accepted the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Washington, Ia., and in March, 1885, when he resigned against the wishes of his employers, he was acting cashier. Mr. Knox at once organized the First National Bank of Osborne, Kan., and held the position of cashier and manager until 1889, when he sold his interest and removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1890 he organized the National Bank of the Republic of Salt Lake City, of which he has, since its organization, been president. He is president and chief owner of the Ajax Mining Co., of Mammoth, Juab co., Utah, which is a large producer of gold, silver, and copper ores; and a member of the executive committee, and treasurer of the Salt Lake Clearing-house Association. He is treasurer of the Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs railroad, and acknowledged one of the leading bankers and financiers of the state; a member and treasurer of the Alta Club, the leading social club of the state, and also a member of its board of directors. In political faith he is a Republican, and has been an important factor in promoting the interests of his party. Mr. Knox was married, in November, 1882, to May, daughter of George and Margaret Granby of Morris, Ill., and has two promising boys. His palatial residence is adorned with art and contains a select library, embracing the latest standard works on history and science. Mrs. Knox is a woman of musical and artistic taste, and prominent in the charitable and social life of the city. With her husband she has traveled extensively throughout the United States, and is thoroughly conversant with its history. Although not affiliated with any religious denomination, Mr. Knox's contributions to worthy charitable causes are liberal.

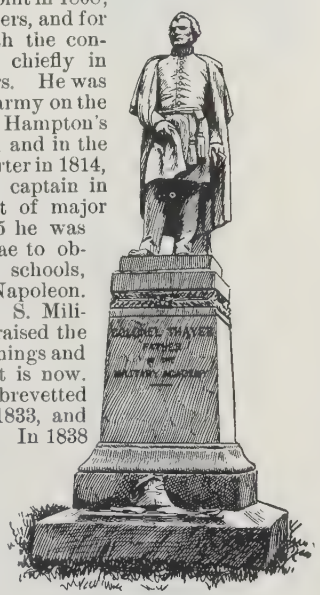


NORTON, John, clergyman and author, was born in Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, May 6, 1606. At fourteen years of age he entered St. Peter's College, popularly called Peter House, Cambridge University, but on account of domestic difficulties was obliged to discontinue his course before graduation. He was prepared for orders, however, and, obtaining a curacy in his native town, also taught school. His talents speedily attracted attention, and a fellowship in the university was offered him, but his growing dislike to ceremonial services and to the Arminian opinions, then current in the established church, determined him to join the ranks of dissent. In 1634 he embarked for America, but being driven ashore by a storm, was forced to abandon his departure until the following year. Landing in Plymouth in October, 1635, he passed the winter there, preaching in the old church of the colony. According to Winthrop's journal the ship was driven thither by contrary winds from its intended course, but by other accounts it seems that Norton had been solicited to accept charge of the church before leaving England. At any rate, the people set aside their pastor, Rev. Ralph Smith, and pressed Norton to continue in Plymouth. Removing, however, to Boston in the spring of 1636, he was immediately invited to settle over the church in Ipswich, and there remained until 1653, when he succeeded Rev. John Cotton as teacher of the First Church, Boston. He was a conspicuous member of the convention which framed the Cambridge platform in 1647, and, it is said, had great influence in persuading the Boston churches to send delegates, by his lecture on the nature of councils and the power of civil magistrates to convoke them. After his removal to Boston, his influence and reputation steadily increased, and the authorities were accustomed to consult him in the concerns of both state and church. He was not slow to mingle in politics, thereby gaining great reputation and also considerable criticism, although, as Cotton Mather truly says, "New England being a country whose interests are remarkably enwrapped in ecclesiastical circumstances, ministers ought to concern themselves in politics." He is reported to have had a strong influence in preventing hostilities between the settlers from Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies, who were accused by the Dutch of invading their territory, and "had he done nothing more," Mather says, that service alone "had been worth his coming into the station he held in Boston." In 1662 he was chosen, by the general court, joint agent with Gov. Simon Bradstreet, to convey an address to King Charles II., memorializing the restoration, and make a petition on behalf of New England. This, Eliot, the historian, justly remarks, "was a most delicate and difficult business to transact. It required so much art and dissimulation that a minister of the Gospel ought not to have been concerned in it. Our clergy had justified every circumstance of the usurpation, and publicly announced the piety as well as justice of the court which had brought their monarch to the scaffold. Men who had grown grey in practicing political devices would have been puzzled to make an address to his son and successor, and conceal their own hypocrisy." Although the petition of the colonists was virtually granted and their charter confirmed, the king required that justice should be administered in his name, and attached other conditions which were regarded as "arbitrary," and excited great dissatisfaction. The delegates were accused of "selling the liberties of their country" and otherwise treated with disfavor. Norton's influence and popularity destroyed, his health presently failed completely in consequence of this ill treatment, and he died in the following year. He was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant minds of the period, a man who seemed to excel in every line of effort, and one who was honored by several important commissions. While pastor at Ipswich, in 1645, he was unanimously chosen to prepare answers to the questions on church government, sent by Apollonius, pastor of Zealand, and prepared the first Latin book written in the colony, "Responsio ad Totum Questionum Syllogen" (London, 1648). Later, in 1650, when everyone was "horrified by the sight of" William Pynchon's "Meritorious Price of our Redemption," the general court appointed Norton to answer and expose it in detail. The result was his "Discussion of the Sufferings of Christ" (London, 1653), which was in turn matched by a

rejoinder. Among his other works were "The Orthodox Evangelist" (1654), highly recommended by Cotton; "Life of Rev. John Cotton" (1658); "The Heart of New England Rent by the Blasphemies of the Present Generation" (1660); and a "Tract on the Doctrines of the Quakers." Three of his discourses, including his famous election sermon, preached in 1661, were published after his death, together with a translation of his famous Latin letter to Rev. John Dury, who had attained considerable reputation in New England on account of his heroic attempt to reconcile the conflicting churches of Protestantism. Several of his unfinished manuscripts are still extant, among them his "Body of Divinity," preserved in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Norton died in Boston, Mass, Apr. 5. 1663.

BIGELOW, Henry Jacob, physician and educator, was born at Boston, Mass., March 11, 1818, son of the late Jacob Bigelow, M.D., and LL.D., of Boston. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1837. While pursuing medical study at Harvard University, his health gave way, and he was led to visit Europe. He returned in 1841, to take his degree, but he again went to Europe, and continued his studies in Paris, France. In 1845 he was made teacher in surgery in the Tremont Street Medical School, Boston, and held the position until the union of the school with the Medical School of Harvard University in 1849, when he became professor of surgery and of clinical surgery under the new order, continuing to hold the chair of surgery until 1884. In 1846 he was appointed surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, a position which he resigned in 1886. From the start, Dr. Bigelow manifested the originality of thought, and the practical sagacity and skill which later won him wide recognition in America and in Europe. In an address before the Boylston Medical Society, in 1846, he vindicated the function in research of scientific imagination, insisting on hypothesis in some form as an essential of the discovery of truth. Inventor and discoverer by nature, his constant aim was to enlarge the boundaries of his profession, and to this end his fertility in ideas and remarkable mechanical ingenuity came to his aid. Though an operator of such brilliancy as to command the admiration of his brethren, his strongest desire was to devise methods for saving pain. "Do not identify surgery with blood and dashing elegance," he said. "The province of surgery is to save, and not to destroy, and an operation is an avowal of its own inadequacy." With such views, on the first demonstration by Dr. Morton of the use of ether as an anæsthetic, Dr. Bigelow stepped forward as his champion, contributing largely, by his clear and cogent advocacy of the discovery, to the rapidity with which its use was established. Out of the same sympathetic feeling with regard to suffering, grew the very numerous devices for saving pain invented by Dr. Bigelow. Of one of these, his operating chair, his professional brethren were in the habit of saying that it could do everything but talk. It was, however, chiefly through his investigations into the anatomy of the hip joint, and his devices for removing stone from the bladder, that his widest fame was established. Speaking of these last, it was said, on the occasion of Dr. Bigelow's retirement from his professorship in 1886, by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Dr. Bigelow's repeated and searching investigations into the anatomy of the hip joint showed him the band which formed the chief difficulty in reducing the dislocations of the thigh. What Sir Astley Cooper, and all the surgeons after him, had failed to see Dr. Bigelow detected. New rules for the reduction of the dislocation were the consequence, and the terrible pulleys disappeared from the operating amphitheatre. Still more remarkable are the results obtained by him in the saving of life, and the lessening of suffering, in the new method of operation for calculus. By the testimony of those renowned English surgeons, Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Erichsen, by the award to Dr. Bigelow of a sexennial prize, founded by the Marquis d'Argenteuil, and by general consent, this innovation is established as one of the great modern improvements in surgery." As a teacher he exercised, for nearly forty years, an invaluable influence on the successive classes of the Harvard Medical School. A nervous and picturesque speaker, prolific in apt illustrations, a fine draughtsman, and abreast with, or ahead of, the latest advances in the profession, he stimulated to a high degree receptive minds. He was a frequent and valued contributor to medical literature, a list of no less than twenty-five monographs and treatises from his pen having been submitted to the editors of the Encyclopædia as "among the best-known of his publications relating to subjects in which he was an original investigator." He died at Newtown Creek, Mass., Oct. 30, 1890.

THAYER, Sylvanus, soldier, "father of the U. S. Military Academy," was born at Braintree, Mass., June 9, 1785. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1807, and at West Point in 1808; was made lieutenant of engineers, and for four years was occupied with the construction of coast defenses, chiefly in Boston and New York harbors. He was chief engineer of Dearborn's army on the Niagara frontier in 1812, of Hampton's on Lake Champlain in 1813, and in the defense of Norfolk under Porter in 1814, receiving the commission of captain in October, 1813, and the brevet of major in February, 1815. In 1815 he was sent abroad with Col. McRae to observe fortifications, military schools, and the last campaign of Napoleon. As superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy (1817–33), he raised the school from its humble beginnings and made it substantially what it is now. During this period he was brevetted major in 1823, a colonel in 1833, and commissioned major in 1828. In 1838 he was asked to return to West Point, with full control; declining, he was made lieutenant-colonel and president of the board of engineers, of which he had been a member from 1833, with charge of the construction of Forts Warren and Independence, in Boston Harbor, and other defenses of the eastern coast. Excepting three years (1843–46), of professional duty in Europe, this work occupied the rest of his active life. He was on leave from 1857, and in 1863 was commissioned colonel, brevetted brigadier, and retired. He gave over $400,000, chiefly for an academy in his native town, and a school of architecture and civil engineering at Dartmouth College. His only publication is "Papers on Practical Engineering" (1844). His attainments and services were recognized by the degree of LL.D., conferred by St. John's College in 1830, by Dartmouth and Kenyon in 1846, and by Harvard in 1857. He died at South Braintree, Mass., Sept. 7, 1872. His remains were taken to West Point in 1877, and his statue unveiled there in June, 1883.



STEWART, Eliza Daniel, philanthropist, was born Apr. 25, 1816, at Piketon, O. She is a granddaughter of Col. John Guthrey, of revolutionary fame, who was one of the pioneers of the state of Ohio and the founder of Piketon Being left an orphan when only twelve years of age, and, thrown

upon her own resources, she chose the profession of teacher, and by diligence and application was enabled, at the age of eighteen, to enter upon her work. By alternately teaching and studying, she won for herself an honorable place among the educators of her state. At the beginning of the civil war, her husband and sons having entered the army, she gave herself up to the work of collecting and forwarding supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers. Subsequently, she went to the front herself, where she received, from the grateful soldiers, the title of "Mother," by which she has ever since been known.

Many years previous to this, her attention had been aroused to the work to be done for temperance, and she used both voice and pen effectively. In January, 1872, just after the Adair law had been passed in her state, a saloon-keeper was arrested, and his trial had been made a test case. Mrs. Stewart had addressed a large meeting at which the ladies had pledged themselves to stand by the drunkards' wives in prosecuting the saloon-keepers. The following day, being present at the trial of this case, she was induced by the prosecuting attorney to make the opening argument to the jury, and the man was convicted. She was then entreated by suffering wives to repeat her effort for them, which she did with like success, creating great excitement. "A woman in the courts winning her cases against expert and unscrupulous attorneys," flashed over the wires in all directions. She then published a stirring "Appeal to the Women of Springfield," and got up a petition to the city council for the passage of the McConnelsville ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors in the corporation, signed by over 600 of the representative ladies of the city, which she, accompanied by a large delegation of ladies from the various churches, presented to that body in an eloquent appeal. All this resulted in arousing, not only the citizens of her own city, but, as sensational movements, were heralded by the press all over the country, and proved the precursor of the women's crusade. She organized the first Women's Union in that great movement, and at once, because of her energy and wonderful powers as an organizer and platform speaker, she was conceded the place of leader of the crusade, and her services were demanded throughout the country in organizing and leading out bands of women, and arousing, rallying, and enlisting both men and women in the conflict against the liquor traffic. Her success attracted the attention of workers in the cause of temperance in foreign countries, and she was invited to prosecute her crusade in England and Scotland. She was enthusiastically received, and gave great impetus to the movement there. Her labors in Great Britain culminated in the establishment of the British Women's Temperance Association which has become such a beneficial organization in that country, and has enlisted many of the eminent ladies of the realm in its ranks. Notably, Lady Henry Somerset, who is now the very popular and efficient president. In 1879, at the request of southern ladies, she was made chairman of the committee on work in the South by the national convention which met in Indianapolis. She at once entered upon her work by visiting the South, and, by her enthusiasm in the cause, her convincing arguments and persuasive words, won the people of that conservative section, and enlisted the ladies as co-workers in her cause. In the later years she has, notwithstanding her activity in the field, found time to contribute with her pen to the cause two most valuable histories of the women's movement; "Memories of the Crusade," and "The Crusader in Great Britain," given to the world after her seventy-fifth year, and proving that she is no less at home at the author's desk than in the organizer's field or on the lecturer's platform.

MORTON, Nathaniel, historian, was born at Leyden, Holland, in 1613. His father was George Morton (also called Mourt), who became a Puritan in 1600, and was one of the earliest of the Pilgrim settlers in Holland. He was married in 1612, resided in London for some years after 1620 as agent for his coreligionists in England, and in 1623 sailed for America with his family in the ship Ann. His famous book, known as "Mourt's Relation of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth, New England" (London, 1622), was the first history of the Plymouth colony. After his death, in 1628, his son, Nathaniel, went to live in the family of Gov. William Bradford, who had married his maternal aunt. He received as good an education as the colony afforded, and was also trained in the practical administration of public affairs, as assistant to his distinguished guardian. From December, 1645, until his death, he was annually elected secretary of the court of the colony, and nearly all the records during that period are in his handwriting. He was a wide reader and a great student of human nature, whose observations on men and happenings were varied and intimate. The records show him to have been a capable and efficient officer, and from the eulogiums of his contemporaries, and the many letters addressed to him by persons in and outside of the colony, he seems to have been highly esteemed in all the relations of life. Profiting by his exceptional advantages, as keeper of the public records, and by his access to Govs. Bradford's and Winslow's journals, from which he borrowed freely, he wrote a history of New England, the first extensive published account of the planting of the colony of Plymouth, and the earliest authority on the subject, until the recovery of Gov. Bradford's history in 1855. This book is entitled, "New England's Memorial; or, a Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New England in America; with Special Reference to the First Colony thereof, called New Plymouth," and was printed at Cambridge in 1669, one of the earliest important works issued from the press, founded in 1662. It is dedicated to Gov. Thomas Prince, and contains a preface by Rev. John Higginson of Salem, and Rev. Thomas Thatcher of Weymouth, subsequently pastor of the Old South, Boston, which declares that the "author is an approved godly man, and that the work is compiled with modesty of spirit, simplicity of style, and truth of matter." The arrangement is in the form of annals; commencing with the departure of the Pilgrims from England, and ending with the

date of publication; the accounts of the several distinguished characters being accompanied with elegies written by their contemporaries, thus preserving much of the poetical literature of the day. In the mention of Roger Williams, Thomas Morton, and other "heretics and profane persons" of the time, Morton's judgment is evidently biased; but, on the whole, few books of the time are more readable and instructive. He also wrote a "Synopsis of the Church History of Plymouth" (1680), and numerous verses, which are preserved in Gov. Bradford's "History," and in his own books. Both his histo-

ries have been repeatedly republished. Rev. Thomas Prince relates that Morton's "Memorial" was the book from which he was mostly instructed after the Bible history. Few incidents of his life remain to us; but he seems to have been a studious, methodical person, seldom deviating from the beaten path of daily routine, and whose adventures would naturally be few and unimportant. He died at Plymouth, Mass., June 16, 1685.

MOWRY, William Cary, secretary of state of Connecticut, was born in Norwich, in that state, June 26, 1850. He obtained his elementary education in the public schools. Being graduated at the Norwich Free Academy, he had prepared for a course of instruction in the Sheffield Scientific School, but was prevented from carrying out his intentions by a trouble with his eyes that threatened a permanent loss of sight. Afterward recovering the use of his eyes, he entered the works of the Mowry Axle and Machine Co. for the purpose of obtaining a practical knowledge of the business. In 1876 he became interested in a new enterprise at that time being organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam and hot water boilers for heating residences and public buildings, and Mowry dissolved his former business connections and has since been treasurer and manager of the Page Steam Heating Co. of Norwich. Col. Mowry was an aide on Gov. Harrison's staff in 1886, and in 1889 was a prominent member of the lower branch of the general assembly, where he served as chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1893 he was again a member, and, among other important duties, served on the special committee on state prison investigation. Cordial in manner, yet decisive in action, Col. Mowry possesses executive as well as business ability, and is eminently qualified for the duties of secretary of the state, to which office he was elected in 1894, receiving a larger vote than any other candidate on the ticket.

W. C. Mowry

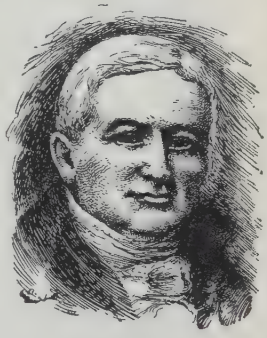
TYLER, Royall, jurist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., July 18, 1757. After careful preparation he entered Harvard College, and was graduated A.B. in 1776, receiving the same degree *honoris causa* from Yale in the same year. He then read law in the office of John Adams, and after his admission to the bar was for a time an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Lincoln, subsequently filling a similar position in the suppression of Shays' rebellion in 1786. In the meanwhile he had written a play, "The Contrast," which was produced in April, 1786, at the old John Street Theatre, New York city, the first American play ever acted in a regular theatre by an experienced company of comedians. It was followed by another, "May Day, or New York in an Uproar," which was produced at Actor Wignell's benefit in May. Tyler's wit is keen, and capable of producing some telling situations. In "The Contrast" is represented a countryman, who having dropped into a theatre in expectation of seeing a "hocus-pocus man," sits out a performance of the "School for Scandal" with no idea that he has actually seen the performance. "I vow," says he, "as I was looking out for him, they lifted up a great green cloth, and let us look right into a neighbor's house. . . . They were pretty much like other families. There was a poor, good-natured curse of a husband and a sad rantipole of a wife." At the close he demands back his money, as he had seen nothing, "unless you call listening to people's private business a sight." Tyler contributed extensively to the "Farmer's Weekly Museum," published at Walpole, N. H., by Isaiah Thomas and David Carlisle, his most famous production being his verses on the "Shop of Messrs. Colon and Spondee," an amusing parody on the advertisements of the "universal stores" of those days, with witty, social, and political squibs interspersed. During 1801 he published in the "Portfolio" "An Author's Evenings," a series of papers, subsequently included in a collection of his writings entitled "The Spirit of the Farmer's Museum, and Lay Preacher's Gazette" (1801). Among his other notable writings were: "The Georgia Spec., or Land in the Moon" (1797), a three-act comedy satirizing the land-speculation mania; "The Algerine Captive, or the Life and Adventures of Dr. Updike Underhill, Six Years a Prisoner Among the Algerines" (2 vols., 1797), a general commentary on American society, with some reference to the slave trade, in the form of a fictitious narrative of adventures; and a series of papers entitled "Trash," contributed to "The Polyanthus" in 1806. In his profession Tyler obtained commensurate success and distinction. Having settled, in 1790, at Guilford, Vt., he was four years later elected a justice of the state supreme court, and in 1801 made chief justice. He prepared the "Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont" (2 vols., 1809). Judge Tyler died, after a lingering illness, at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 16, 1826.

ELLIOTT, Jesse Duncan, naval officer, was born in Maryland, July 14, 1782. He was educated at Carlisle, Pa., and was destined for the legal profession; but while pursuing his preparatory studies, he applied for and obtained a midshipman's warrant, in April, 1804, which circumstance gave a new direction to his energies. His first cruise was made in the frigate Essex, commanded by Capt. James Barron, which vessel had been ordered to the Mediterranean on account of the war then existing between the United States and Tripoli. He returned in 1807, and in 1812 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. During the war with Great Britain he served on the lakes under Com. Chauncey and Com. Perry. He was sent on an expedition to purchase vessels, and while on this service he captured two British brigs, the Detroit and the Caledonia, on Oct. 8, 1812, and for this gallant exploit he was presented with a sword by congress. In 1813 he was promoted to the rank of master commandant over a number of other lieutenants, and was appointed to the command of the Madison, the commodore's flagship. In the attack upon York, Upper Canada, July 24, 1813, he obtained high commendation. He next served on Lake Erie with Com. Perry, in the famous battle which resulted in the capture of the entire fleet of the enemy. For his bravery in this engagement he was honorably reported by Perry, and was awarded a gold medal by congress. Certain charges having been made against him, at his own request, a court-martial was appointed to investigate. The conclusion to which the court arrived was, "that the attempts to wrest from Capt. Elliott the laurels he gained in that splendid victory, ought in no wise to lessen him in the opinion of his fellow-citizens as a brave and skilful officer." In October, 1813, he succeeded Com. Perry in the command of the naval forces on Lake Erie, and two years later, after the conclusion of the war, in the sloop Ontario, he

joined the squadron destined for the Mediterranean, to exact reparation from the Barbary powers for depredations committed by them on the property of American citizens. He returned in 1817, and was appointed one of the commissioners to examine the coast of the United States, in order to select suitable sites for the location of dock-yards, fortifications and light-houses. From 1825 to 1827, he cruised on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres. In 1829 he was appointed to the command of the squadron on the West India station, and was absent, with slight exceptions, until 1832. In 1833 he assumed charge of the navy yard at Charlestown, Mass. In 1835 he was assigned to the frigate Constitution, with orders to bring home Mr. Livingston, our minister, from France, and subsequently to cruise in the Mediterranean. He was occupied in this service for several years, and on his return was accused of sundry misdemeanors—among which were cruelty to his subordinates, and transporting to the United States a number of animals in the Constitution, without proper authority. On these charges he was tried by a court-martial, convicted on some counts of the indictment, and suspended for four years. A part of the penalty was remitted by the president, and in 1844 he was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy yard, where he remained until his death. Although a rigid disciplinarian, he was a man of kind feelings, of excellent moral character, and possessed of a good professional education. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1845.

CALLENDER, John, historian, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1706. His family were identified with the first establishment of the Baptist denomination in Boston; his grandfather, Ellis Callender, having been a leading spirit in the First Baptist Society when their meeting-house was nailed up by the authorities in 1680, and called to the pastoral office in 1708. Elisha Callender, his uncle, succeeded to the leadership of the same society, and died incumbent in 1732. From early youth John evinced high intellectual ability, and, entering Harvard College at the age of fourteen, he was graduated in 1723. Immediately beginning preparation for the ministry, he was licensed to preach by the First Church in 1727, and in August, 1728, accepted a call from the Baptist society of Swansea, Mass. He next settled in Newport, R. I., as co-pastor with the Rev. William Peckham, and was there ordained Oct. 13, 1731. After the death of Mr. Peckham he was installed pastor, and continued in the charge until his death. Soon after his arrival in Newport he became a member of Dean Berkeley's literary and philosophical society, and was one of its incorporators in 1747, when, through a donation of £500 from Abraham Redwood, it became the "Company of the Redwood Library." Mr. Callender made a deep study of the history of Rhode Island, and in 1738 embodied his researches into "An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America, from the First Settlement, 1738, to the End of the First Century." This was read on the first centennial anniversary of the cession of Aquidneck by the sachems, Canonicus and Miantonomo, "unto Mr. Coddington and his friends united unto him," and was published in 1739. Edited and annotated by Rev. Romeo Elton of Providence, it was reprinted in the collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1838. It contains a temperate and scholarly account of the beginning and progress of the colony, and is still regarded as the standard authority on its history. The author dwells with particular satisfaction on the principle of toleration in religious matters here attempted for the first time in history, and argues that "as error prevails ten times more than truth in the world, the interest of truth and the right of private judgment seem better secured by a universal toleration that shall suppress all profaneness and immorality, and preserve every party in the free and undisturbed liberty of their consciences, while they continue quiet and dutiful subjects of the state." He also published several sermons and an address on "The Advantages of Early Religion" (1745), delivered before a young men's society of Newport. An extensive collection of data and documents, relating to the Baptists, gathered by him for compilation into a history of the sect, was largely used by Rev. Isaac Backus in his "History of New England with Special Reference to the Baptists." Mr. Callender was married, Feb. 15, 1730, to Elizabeth Hardin of Swansea, Mass. He died in Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, 1748.

PHELPS, Oliver, merchant, was born in Windsor, Conn., in 1749. At the age of seven he went to Suffield, Conn., where he spent the early years of his life, and received his education. At the age of twenty-two years he migrated to Granville, Mass., where he was honored with many important trusts under the government of that commonwealth. At the commencement of the revolutionary war he took an active part in the defense of his country, and remained with the American army until Great Britain was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the United States. On Apr. 1, 1788, together with Nathaniel Gorham, he purchased from the commonwealth of Massachusetts its pre-emptive right to the lands now comprised in the counties of Ontario, Steuben, Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Allegany. This was part of a region of about 6,000,000 acres that New York ceded to Massachusetts at the Hartford convention of 1786. The purchasers were to pay for the land in "consolidated securities" of that time, but a rise in their price prevented them from carrying out this agreement, and Mr. Phelps surrendered part of the land. In July of the same year he opened the settlement of that country, and established a land office at Canandaigua, Ontario co., He invented a system of townships and ranges that, with modifications, has been generally adopted in surveying government land. In 1795 he purchased of Connecticut, with William Hart and several others, a tract of land in Ohio known as the Western Reserve, comprising 3,300,000 acres. In March, 1802, he returned with his family to Canandaigua, where he resided until his death. He was appointed the first judge of the county of Ontario, and was elected a representative in congress in 1803-05. He was active in the projection of the Erie and Welland canals, and built several steamboats on Cayuga Lake. He died at Canandaigua, Feb. 21, 1809.



MACKEY, Charles William, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Franklin, Pa., Nov. 19, 1842, son of Charles Washington and Julia Ann (Fagundus) Mackey. His paternal ancestry is Scotch-Irish, being derived direct from William Mackay of Tubeg, Scotland, one of the Abrach branch of the famous clan, Mack-Iye, which did conspicuous service with Robert the Bruce. The American family is derived from two brothers who emigrated from Inverness, Scotland, in 1765, one of them locating near Chester, Pa., and the other in Cecil county, Maryland. The latter was grandfather of our subject and a soldier in the revolution. He was married to Kaziah Rebecca Murphy, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and their three sons were soldiers in the war of 1812. Mr. Mackey's maternal ancestry is of German-Palatine extraction, being derived from John Fagundus, who emigrated from Frankfort-on-Main in 1732, and with others of his countrymen settled in Philadelphia, Pa. His early education was obtained in the common schools and was supplemented by a good academic training. He learned the printer's trade and, while a mere lad, began the publication of a newspaper. In 1860 he became a student in the law office of Charles E. Taylor, at Franklin, but the outbreak of the civil war interrupted his studies. With the assistance of some fellow townsmen, he recruited the "Venango Grays," the first company formed in the county, and after its attachment to the 10th Pennsylvania reserves, became its first lieutenant. He served as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. G. A. McCall and of Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and was present in all but two of the battles of his regiment. Honorably discharged, July 11, 1863, he was soon after appointed, by Sec. Chase, special agent of the treasury department for the district of North Carolina and eastern Virginia, being in charge of the disbursement of large sums of money and the superintendence of the entire intercourse between his district and the North. He resigned this post in August, 1865, and, returning to Franklin, was at once admitted to the bar and began practice with the firm of Taylor & Gilfillan. On motion of Jeremiah S. Black, in 1875, he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, and in the course of his growing business, has since appeared before the courts of New York and several other states. In the general practice of law Mr. Mackey soon earned a well-deserved distinction, and gradually turned his attention more and more into corporation litigation and organizing. He was attorney for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, a part of the Pennsylvania system, and has been general solicitor for the National Saw Company, the Columbian Spring Company, and a number of other railroad and manufacturing corporations. In politics also he has attained eminence, having been councilman, city solicitor and mayor of Franklin, Pa., and Republican candidate for congress from the twenty-seventh district of Pennsylvania in 1884 and 1886. Since 1866 he has taken an active part in all presidential campaigns, and stumped the states of New York and New Jersey for Harrison and Morton in 1888. In the course of his extended experience in corporation matters, he has been president of the Olean, Bradford & Warren and the Norfolk, Albemarle and Atlantic railroads; of the American Oxide Company; of the American Axe and Tool Company; vice-president and general solicitor of the Cincinnati and South Western railroad; of the Chenango Coal and Mining Company; of the New York Connecting Railroad Company, which has undertaken to connect New York and Brooklyn by a new bridge over the East river; of the Sterling Steel Company; director of the Pittsburg and Western railroad; the Edinburg Bank; the First National Bank of Emlenton, Pa., and the Savings Bank of Franklin, Pa. In most of these he has been an original projector or reorganizer. Mr. Mackey is largely interested in the Sterling Steel Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., which manufactures the higher grades of steel, and has recently come to the front in perfecting the Wheeler-Sterling projectile for piercing the armor plating of modern cruisers. He is president of the Franklin Steel Casting Company, and has recently accepted the presidency of the Indiana Central Railroad Company, which is now constructing a line of road from South Bend to Lawrenceburg, Ind., a distance of 180 miles. He organized the National Lead Trust and many similar organizations. Of late years business has necessitated Mr. Mackey's residence in New York city, although he still retains connection with his Franklin firm, now known under the style of Mackey, Forbes & Hughes. He is a member of the New York and Lawyers' clubs of his adopted city, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society; a past commander of the Knights Templar; ex-district deputy-grand master of Masons, and ex-district deputy-grand high priest of the Royal Arch of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the United Service Club. Mr. Mackey enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends and business associates, being noted as one of the most competent lawyers and enterprising business men of the day, and as an upright and public-spirited citizen. He was married, May 9, 1867, to Lauretta Barnes, daughter of the late Cyrus Paige Fay of Columbus, O., a descendant of an excellent colonial family and niece of Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, founder of Kenyon College. They have six children.

Chas. W. Mackey

WILLIAMS, James Watson, mayor of Utica, N. Y., was born in that city, May 18, 1810, the son of Nathan Williams, for many years circuit judge. In his youth he took high standing in the schools of his native city, and entered Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., where he spent several years. He studied law with his father and, on his admission to the bar, became clerk in the court of the vice-chancellor. He formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, David Wager. In the law, however, he found little that was congenial, and after a few years practice his time and attention were largely engrossed with other employments. About 1835 he became editor of the "Weekly Observer," and was connected with it over two years, giving brilliant proof of strength as a logician, and high culture and patience in study and research. In all matters of life and business Mr. Williams was so remarkable for the neatness and the accuracy of his transactions, that demands were frequently made upon him for public and official duty. In 1847 he was elected mayor of Utica, and in 1848 placed in nomination for congress. He was a most serviceable commissioner of the public schools, and as such a judicious guardian of the interests of the public library; an active trustee of the Female Academy; one of the original board of trustees of the Utica Cemetery Association; president of the board of the Utica Water Works Co.,

J. Watson Williams.

and secretary and general manager on the executive board of the State Hospital for the Insane. Mr. Williams was well read in English literature and had a refined appreciation of the arts. He spoke and wrote with ease and with a choiceness of phraseology which showed intimate acquaintance with the best of models. Mr. Williams delivered many brilliant addresses on public occasions and upon a great variety of topics. At the time of his death he was busied in preparing a discourse to be shortly spoken before the Phi Beta Kappa of Hamilton College. His abilities qualified him for any post of eminence and usefulness in public relations he might have chosen to strive for, yet his critical taste and habits of minute and careful elaboration and great modesty held him back in some degree from reaching that prominence in the public mind to which, by his talents, he was entitled. His scholarly habits and inclinations led him to follow, in preference, the more peaceful and retired walks of private life. Mr. Williams was held in high regard by the community, for his unbending integrity and the blamelessness of his character. In disposition he was mild, amiable, and genial, while his intercourse with his fellow men was marked with kindly charity and benevolent interest. His religious convictions were strong and clear, his devotion to the church of his fathers constant and invaluable. His wife was Helen, daughter of Alfred Munson of Utica, N. Y.; she died March 13, 1894, leaving two daughters. Mr. Williams died May 21, 1873.

HAWTHORNE, James Cossett, physician, was born in Mercer county, Pa., March 12, 1819. He was of English descent. His father, James Hawthorne, a merchant, who also pursued farming; was a graduate of Washington College, Pa., and a man of fine literary tastes. Young Hawthorne was educated in the public schools, and was early graduated at the medical college of Louisville, Ky. He began the practice of medicine in Louisville, Ky., in partnership with a cousin. In 1850 he removed to California, locating at Auburn, where he soon earned the reputation of a skilful physician and surgeon, and acquired a large practice. In 1854 he was elected state senator from Placer county, and served two terms, distinguishing himself as a debater and a man of vast information. Dr. Hawthorne removed to Portland, Ore., in 1857, and soon attained an enviable prominence in his profession. In 1858 he was in charge of the county hospital for the insane, and subsequently, by contract with the state, assumed the care of all public insane asylums, a trust he held during the remainder of his life. He was earnestly devoted to his work, and gave the best years of his life to the amelioration of the condition of these unfortunates. He established a private institute, and the rate of cures under his treatment compares favorably with that of any similar establishment in the United States. He was a recognized authority on insanity, and his published works on the subject gained for him a national reputation. Dr. Hawthorne took an active part in public affairs, for which his sterling integrity and business sagacity eminently fitted him. In political faith he was originally a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party became a Democrat. His honesty of character and purpose, however, commended him to the best elements of both the great parties, and he was retained in office for over twenty years when the state was under Republican rule. He steadfastly declined all suggestions to be a candidate for high public stations. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and his charities in behalf of churches and the poor were liberal but unostentatious. Dr. Hawthorne was a very handsome man, and of engaging personality. He was twice married. His first wife was Emma Curry, a neice of Congressman Kelly of Pennsylvania, whom he married in 1862. She died a few weeks after her marriage. In 1865 he married Mrs. E. C. Hite of Sacramento, one of California's well-known and favorite pioneer daughters, by whom he had two children. He died at Portland, Ore., Feb. 15, 1881.

J. C. Hawthorne

MERWIN, Milton H., jurist, was born in Leyden, N. Y., June 16, 1832, son of Alanson and Amanda (Kimball) Merwin, and a descendant of Miles Merwin who came from England in 1645 and settled in the town of Milford, Conn. His father, a farmer, was born at Leyden in 1801, and resided there until his death in 1888. Our subject received his academic education at Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y., and in 1848 entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., where he was graduated with high honors in 1852. In the fall of that year he entered the office of Joseph Mullin, at Watertown, N. Y., as a law student, and was admitted to the bar at the general term of the supreme court held at Watertown, July, 1853. He commenced the practice of law in that city, and was associated with Mr. Mullin until his election to the supreme court in 1857. He was elected surrogate of Jefferson county in 1859, and served four years. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention of 1867-68. On Oct. 17, 1874, he was appointed by Gov. Dix justice of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Doolittle, deceased, and at the following election was elected for a term of fourteen years. He then removed to Utica, N. Y., where he has since resided. In 1888 he was re-elected without opposition for a second term of fourteen years. He has served as circuit judge seven years, general term fourteen years, and has always been a Republican. The "Watertown Standard" of Apr. 10, 1894, says: "Justice Merwin is an ideal judge; learned, free from prejudice, the soul of courtesy to the youngest and weakest, as well as to the strongest and oldest members of the bar." Judge Merwin was married, in November, 1858, to Helen E. Knapp of Middle Granville, N. Y., and has five children.

GUNSAULUS, Frank Wakeley, clergyman, educator, and poet, was born at Chesterville, O., Jan. 1, 1856. His father was Joseph Gunsaulus, a direct descendant of the Spanish martyr, Reginald Gonsaluius Montanus, who died at the hands of the Inquisitors in the sixteenth century. His mother, of English descent, was a Hawley. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1875; and married the same year Anna Long of Virginia. He began preaching at once in the Methodist church; but in 1879 he became pastor of the Eastwood Congregational Church in Columbus, O., and in 1881 accepted the pastorate of the High Street Congregational Church of the same city. Breaking down in health, he went to Newtonville, Mass., remaining there until 1885, when he was called to the Brown Memorial Church of Baltimore, whence he received a summons to Plymouth Church, Chicago, in 1887. He published, at different intervals, sermons, essays, historical sketches, and poems.

His first book of sermons was published in 1881, and was called "November at Eastwood," while his second, "Metamorphoses of a Creed," appeared in 1884. In 1886 his "Transfiguration of Christ" was published; in 1891, "Monk and Knight" and "Phidias and Other Poems;" and in 1893, "Loose Leaves of Song." His well-known lectures on "Savonarola," "John Hampden," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Higher Ministries of Contemporary English Poetry," and several others have yet to be printed. In 1887 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Beloit College, Wisconsin. Dr. Gunsaulus is regarded as one of the greatest connoisseurs of fine art and literature in America. He is at present, in connection with his clerical work at Plymouth Church, occupying the position of president of the Armour Institute of Technology, and is a prime mover in all fields of educational work. He is not only a scholarly man with an extremely attractive personality, but a brilliant speaker; his words being full of fire and color, yet scintillating with flashes of humor, so that he holds his audiences to the end of his splendid lectures. Not infrequently he has been called the second Beecher, and as an orator he is often likened to Wendell Phillips. He is a man of distinct and original ideas, with a great, generous, loving heart. His historical novel, "Monk and Knight," at once established for Dr. Gunsaulus a high reputation as an author. Not only is the style brilliant and warm with the living love of the devotee at the shrine of romance, but the research shown is profound, and the analysis of historical cause and effect singularly acute. One cannot help thinking that the book is destined to endure as one of the masterpieces of historical romance. "Phidias" belongs to an even higher plane of human thought and literary invention, and shows Dr. Gunsaulus as a poet of very high gifts, worthy to rank with the greatest who have gone before in the history of American letters. William Sharp, the eminent English critic, has this to say of this splendid blank-verse poem: "It is no slight praise of 'Phidias' to say that it is not unworthy of its suggestive theme. The author has clearly dwelt on his subject until it has become real to him, and he writes not only with conviction, but with a delicacy of phrasing and dignified reserve that prove him, beyond question, a poet."

F. W. Gunsaulus

RUSS, Imanuel Christian Charles, was born in Hildburghausen, in the grand duchy of Saxe Meiningen, March 10, 1795. He became proficient in the art of skilful silver and gold workings and watch-making and filigree. He was married July 19, 1823, coming to the United States in 1833, and in 1835 visited Germany, and brought his family to New York, Sept. 21, 1835. He established himself in the jewelry and gold and silver manufactory, joining the famous Stevenson's regiment with his three sons, and, with wife and seven children, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1847. He took up three 50-vara lots, the property known now as the Russ House, and immediately improved the same, and gold being discovered soon after, he established a jewelry and assaying office, and became successful, in later years investing in real estate and improving his property. Mr. Russ, with others, took the initiative in forming the Society of California Pioneers, and most of his sons are now members of this worthy and historical society. Mr. Russ being of a jovial and friendly disposition, and a patron of music and art, the family soon became known as such, leading to the erection of the famous Russ Garden, a pleasure resort, southwest corner Sixth and Harrison streets, the circular pavilion of which was 100 feet in diameter. In this neighborhood Mr. Russ had purchased nineteen 100-vara lots in the spring of 1850, erecting a costly residence on the northwest corner of Sixth and Harrison, where he died June 4, 1857, surrounded by his family. And soon after the heirs erected the building now known as the Russ House, and established the present Russ estate, managed by the sons, Adolphus G. and Henry B. Russ.

READER, Frank Smith, journalist, was born in Coal Centre, Washington co., Pa., Nov. 17, 1842, the son of Francis Reader, a native of Warwickshire, England, who removed to Washington county, Pa., in 1802, and Ellen Smith Reader of Washington county, Pa., of Scotch descent—both of farming families. Frank worked at farming and carpentering, and acquired at the schools of his town and at Mount Union College, O., an academic education. He lived amid the scenes of the Monongahela valley until 1861, where he enlisted as a Federal soldier on Apr. 27, 1861, serving in company I, 2d Virginia (Federal) infantry, in the commands and departments of Gens. Rosecrans, Reynolds, and Milroy, to April, 1862, in western Virginia; took part in the campaign of Gen. J. C. Frémont in the Shenandoah valley, and in that of Gen. John Pope in eastern Virginia. He returned to western Virginia in October, 1862. In June, 1863, the regiment was changed to the 5th West Virginia cavalry. He was offered promotion in his company, but declined it, and was assigned to duty at Gen. W. W. Averell's headquarters, July 1, 1863, and afterward to the headquarters of Gens. Franz Sigel and David Hunter in the Shenandoah valley, taking part in their campaigns. After the victory under Gen. Hunter, at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864, he was one of the first Federal soldiers to enter Staunton, Va., and there had charge of paroling 500 wounded confederates. He was captured on this expedition, June 20th, and after being thirty days a prisoner, made his escape from a train while on the way to Andersonville prison, and after eleven days and nights of great suffering, hardship, and hunger, hiding in the woods by day and traveling by night, reached Gen. Grant's headquarters at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, having passed through the right wing of Gen. Lee's confederate army. His term of service having expired, he was discharged, dating from July 28, 1864, so broken in health that further service was impossible. He taught school that winter, and in July, 1865, accepted a position in the civil service, in which he served at different periods for over ten years; was chief deputy collector nearly eight years, and acting collector for some months. On Dec. 24, 1867, he was united in marriage to Merran F. Darling of New Brighton, Pa. Her father, Joseph Darling, was a native of Vermont, and her mother, Rebecca Cobb, of Chautauqua, N. Y. His grandfather was a revolutionary soldier. Two sons were born to the couple, Frank Eugene Reader, now an attorney-at-law in Beaver county, Pa., and an alumnus of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and Willard Stanton Reader, journalist, who became a partner with his father, Sept. 28,

Frank S. Reader

1892. In 1868 Mr. Reader entered the North Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal church as preacher in charge of a circuit of nine appointments, but owing to the failure of his voice, he was compelled to retire after one year's service. On May 22, 1874, with Maj. David Critchlow, he established the "Beaver Valley News" at New Brighton, Pa.; on Jan. 1, 1877, he bought the major's interest in the paper, and on Feb. 4, 1883, began the publication of the "Daily News," the first daily paper in the county. He was secretary of the Republican county committee for several years; while in that office he prepared and presented to the state legislature the first law enacted in Pennsylvania for the government of primary elections; was alternate to the Chicago convention that nominated Blaine in 1884; was suggested as a candidate for congress and state senate, but refused to be a candidate for any office; served in the council and school board of his borough, and held other positions of trust, but never solicited any public position. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, Dec. 15, 1865, in which he held an official relation for twenty-five years, and was superintendent of the Sunday-school for over eighteen years. He is the author of a life of Moody and Sankey, the noted evangelists, and of the history of the 5th West Virginia cavalry, besides historical sketches of the Harmony Society, Economy, Beaver county, Pa., and of the Beaver Valley, in which his paper is published.

BARNARD, Edward Emerson, astronomer, was born in Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1857. His early education was limited to two months in a district school with such instruction as his mother, a most superior and intelligent woman, was able to give him at home. His innate love of knowledge, however, coupled with an indomitable perseverance, have enabled him to become, not only well educated, but a shining light in the world of science. The close of the war found him fatherless and destitute, and at that early age he was obliged to enter the employ of a photographer in Nashville. He early conceived an interest in astronomy, and, with the aid of a small telescope of his own construction, made his first observations on the heavenly bodies. By practicing the most rigid economy he succeeded, in 1877, in purchasing an instrument with a five-inch aperture, which, although of limited power, enabled him to begin systematic observations on the planet Jupiter. He began to search for new comets in 1881, and during the next six years discovered nine of these strange celestial visitors, which achievements when communicated to the various scientific and astronomical journals, at once introduced his name to the public. He discovered four new comets in 1886–87, and all that appeared in 1891, many of great interest and importance. Since 1887 he has discovered no less than nine new comets, and now stands foremost as a comet observer among living astronomers, being a leading authority on the subject. In the meanwhile he had devoted the whole of his spare time to study, and had suceeeded in acquiring a good education in the common branches of knowledge. In 1883 he was awarded a fellowship in Vanderbilt University, and was enabled to leave the photographic business and devote his whole energy to his favorite science. He was placed in charge of the observatory attached to the university and continued his researches with the six-inch equatorial. He also took courses in English, French, German, Mathematics, and Physics at the university, and in 1887 was graduated in the school of mathematics. While at the university he seven times won the Warner prize of $200 offered for the discovery of each new comet, and was thus enabled to purchase additional books and accessories which immensely assisted his studies. His discoveries, however, were by no means confined to comets. His observation on the occultation of Beta Capricorni, in 1883, lead to the discovery that it was a binary star of most interesting properties. A simple star in the process of occultation, vanishes instantly so soon as the edge of the moon touches the line joining the eye of the observer and the star. Mr. Barnard noticed, however, that several tenths of a second elapsed before the process was complete; from this he decided that the star was double, and his conclusions, being published, were confirmed by subsequent observations at the Dearborn Observatory, Chicago. He has also discovered many new nebulæ which, from their faintness, had escaped the vigilant search of all other observers; among them may be mentioned a planetary nebula and a bright nebula very close to the star Merope in the Pleiades. In 1888 he was offered a position in the Lick Observatory, then about to be opened with the largest equatorial and best equipment of astronomical instruments in the world. The temptation of superior facilities for continuing his life-work was too strong to be resisted, and he resigned his post at Vanderbilt, greatly to the regret of all. It was at Mt. Hamilton he began the brilliant series of discoveries which have given him a world-wide reputation. His keenness of vision and long practice in telescopic observation have enabled him to grasp, to the fullest extent, the exceptional facilities afforded by the largest telescope in the world. He followed and continued to measure comet V., 1889, for nearly a year after it had become invisible to all other observers; and comet I., of the same year, he observed after it had passed more than 100,000,000 miles beyond the orbit of Jupiter, a distance at which no other comet had hitherto been seen. In August, 1889, he discovered that Brooks' comet of that year was accompanied by four small comet satellites, moving generally with the parent body, but with some relative motion of their own. Nothing of the kind had ever been observed before, and great attention was aroused in the scientific world, although these bodies were so extremely minute as to be visible only to experienced observers with large instruments. They were fully measured by Mr. Barnard, who embodied the results of his discoveries in a valuable memoir published in the "Astronomische Nachrichten." He was the first to photograph the Milky Way, using in the operation only a large portrait-lens attached to an equatorial telescope, which, on account of the necessity of constantly watching the finder and the length of the exposure required, was a very laborious undertaking. He has since photographed every part of the Milky Way, and has also successfully photographed the comet of 1892, the largest observed in the northern hemisphere since the great comet of 1882; the great nebula in Andromeda, the negative containing not less than 64,000 stars; and the total eclipse of the sun, Jan. 1, 1889. He was the first to discover a comet by photography, on Oct. 12, 1892. As a culmination of his long line of wonderful achievements, Mr. Barnard will always be famous as the discoverer of the fifth moon of Jupiter. The scientific world had long believed the giant planet to be accompanied by only the four satellites, discovered by Galileo in 1610, and was electrified by the announcement that a small speck of light, which subsequently proved to be a fifth moon, had been detected at Mt. Hamilton, on the night of Sept. 9, 1892. Mr. Bar-

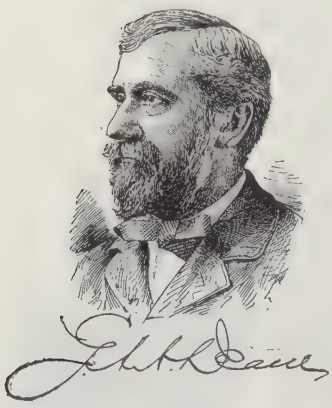
nard's subsequent measurements showed that the body was less than 100 miles in diameter; distant about 112,500 miles from the centre of Jupiter; with a periodic time of 11 hours, 57 minutes, 22.61 seconds, and of the brightness of a star of the thirteenth magnitude. This small body is invisible except with the largest telescopes, and can then be seen only when near its maximum distance from the primary. It is needless to say that this is one of the most important discoveries of modern times, and all the more surprising from the fact that Jupiter had long been systematically observed by the most skilled astronomers with no suspicion of an additional moon. In recognition of the value of this achievement, the Lalande gold medal of the French Academy of Science was awarded to him in 1892, and the Arago gold medal of the same institution, valued at 1,000 francs, was awarded to him in 1893. In 1895 Mr. Barnard again excited the surprise of the scientific world by his announcement that, after prolonged and delicate measurements of the diameters of the asteroids, he had completely subverted the opinions hitherto held regarding their relative dimensions. He has announced that Ceres is the largest of the group, with a diameter of 485 miles; Pallas, second, 304 miles; Vesta, formerly supposed to be the largest and to have a diameter, according to Herschel, of 350 miles, and according to Pickering of 319, third, with a diameter of 243 miles; and Juno fourth, 118 miles in diameter. The excessive delicacy of these measurements, even with the most effective form of micrometer, is sufficient to place Mr. Barnard among the most expert of modern astronomical observers. Nor is it too much to predict that still further discoveries of even greater brilliancy and importance, may be confidently expected from him in future. In October, 1895, he resigned from the Lick Observatory to accept a professorship of astronomy in the University of Chicago, and to work with the forty-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory. His connection with this institution commenced in October, 1895. Mr. Barnard has contributed extensively to the literature of astronomy with articles in the "Astronomische Nachrichten;" the "Astronomical Journal;" the "Sidereal Messenger;" and the "Monthly Notices" of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain and of other important publications. He is a member of the British Astronomical Association; the American Association for the Advancement of Science and other learned and scientific bodies; and has been a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society since 1887. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the University of the Pacific in 1889, and that of Doctor of Science by Vanderbilt University in 1893. In the last two years of his work at the Lick Observatory, he undertook and completed a series of micrometrical measures of the diameters of all the planets of the solar system and also of all the satellites that could be measured with the great telescope at Mt. Hamilton. All the observations and celestial photographs made by him, during his connection with the Lick Observatory, are soon to be published as a volume of the Lick Observatory publications by the state of California. This has been authorized by the regents of the University of California, and is now in course of preparation.

RHODES, William Henry, poet, was born in Bertie county, N. C., July 16, 1822. He left North Carolina in 1844 with his father, Col. E. A. Rhodes, then U. S. consul to the republic of Texas, and settled in Galveston. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1846; and beginning practice in Galveston, served one term as probate judge. He then returned to North Carolina to continue his profession, but was caught with the gold fever and removed to California, where he became widely known. He published "The Indian Gallows and Other Poems" (New York, 1846), a story founded on a local Indian legend in which there are many fine poetic touches. His poems, essays, tales, and sketches were collected and edited by Daniel O'Connell in a volume called "Caxton's Book" (San Francisco, 1876). He came to his death at the hands of a robber in California subsequent to 1852

BROWN, John Sidney, merchant, was born in Ashtabula county, O., June 10, 1833. His ancestors emigrated from England in the early part of the sixteenth century, and located in South Hampton, Mass., and removed from there to East Kingston, N. H., where several generations lived. His father, Reuben Brown, was born in Strafford, Vt. His mother, Betsey Hill, was a sister of Gen. Charles W. Hill, who was adjutant-general of Ohio during Gov. Todd's administration in 1861–63, and aided largely in raising the quota of troops in Ohio during the war. She belonged to the famous Bushnell family of New England, and was a cousin of James Campbell, chief justice of Michigan, and who was at the head of the law department of Ann Arbor University. The subject of this sketch attended the district schools when work on the farm was not pressing, and before his majority studied a few years in an academy. In 1858 he removed to Kansas and entered the employ of his brother, J. F. Brown, who was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. At the outbreak of the civil war, a decrease in the demand for lumber induced the firm to utilize the large number of teams on hand by loading a wagon train with merchandise, sending it across the plains to Denver. Mr. Brown made three trips, and was so pleased with the future prospects of Denver, that early in 1862 he became a permanent resident of that city, and formed a partnership with A. B. Daniels in the grocery business. In 1863 fire consumed their entire stock, but beginning anew they established a prosperous business. In 1868 Mr. Daniels retired from the firm, and in 1870 Mr. Brown entered into partnership with his brother, J. F. Brown, under the firm-name of J. S. Brown & Bro. They built up a trade in the grocery line which reached the sum of $2,250,000 per annum. He assisted in organizing the City National Bank, and was for several years its president. He was a member of the banking house of Daniels, Brown & Co. of Del Norte, known as the Bank of San Juan, at one time rated the strongest financial institution in the West. Mr. Brown was one of the original promoters and largest stock-holder of the Denver and New Orleans, now consolidated as the U. P. and Gulf Railroad, and was its vice-president for several years and trustee for all the stock and bonds. He was one of the promoters and a stock-holder in the Denver Pacific, and was largely instrumental in building the South Park Railroad, and received, as trustee of all the stock-holders, a check for $2,250,000 upon the sale of that road. He was an original promoter of the Denver City Tramway Co. Mr. Brown and his brother built the first grain elevator and roller flour mill of the state. He has been largely instrumental in building up the city, and his benefactions have extended to all the principal churches, irrespective of creed. Mr. Brown was married, in May, 1868, to Irene A., daughter of Richard Sopris of Denver. She died in 1881. In 1882 he married Adele M., daughter of John Overton.

J. Sidney Brown

DEANE, Gardiner Andrus Armstrong, railroad land commissioner, was born in Franklin, Norfolk co., Mass., June 23, 1840, second son of Luther and Maria Amelia (Clark) Deane. His father, born 1810, was a merchant tailor and musical director who attained a fair proportion of prosperity; and his mother was a daughter of Edward Clark of Brooklyn, inventor, who erected the first white-lead works in America. The original ancestors of the Deane family were two brothers, John and Walter, who emigrated from Taunton, England, to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1636, and after a short residence in Dorchester, settled in the town of Taunton, which they named in honor of their old English home. Walter Deane's grandson, Ebenezer, born 1701, owned a saw-mill at Taunton and supplied the timber to construct barracks for Lafayette's troops when stationed at Newport, R. I. His son, Caleb Deane, born 1770, married Anna Strowbridge of Middleborough, members of whose family, among them her four brothers, played distinguished parts in the revolutionary war. Their grandson, Gardiner A. A. Deane, was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen entered the academy at Franklin, completing the course in 1857. For a time he was employed as clerk in Franklin, later removing to Milwaukee, Wis., where, at the outbreak of the civil war, he was engaged in the dry-goods business. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d Iowa cavalry, company B; was made captain of company B, 1st Iowa infantry, A. D., in October, 1863; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in May, 1864, and assigned to duty on the staff of Brig.-Gen. N. B. Buford, as inspector of artillery. He later served on the staffs of Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook, as inspector-general in the district of eastern Arkansas, and of Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, as inspector-general of the department stationed at Little Rock, Ark. He took part in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and Pea Ridge, Sylamore, and Helena, Ark., and was mustered out of service, Oct. 15, 1865. On leaving the army he continued in mercantile business in Milwaukee until October, 1867, when he accepted the position of chief clerk of the land department of the Union Pacific railroad (central branch). Serving for several years in this capacity, he was made assistant land commissioner, and later transferred to the operating department as assistant superintendent. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of construction to the Salina, Lincoln and Western railroad (branch of the Union Pacific), remaining until 1891, when he resigned to accept the position of land commissioner to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern and the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads, with headquarters at Little Rock. In this capacity his fine business ability served to extricate his department from the serious complications into which it had unfortunately drifted, organizing an era of prosperity and greatly increasing immigration. His department co-operated in the collection and management of the Arkansas exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the Atlanta Exposition in 1895, bringing incalculable benefit to the state. He established an experimental farm within the land-grant, attaining, by persistent effort, almost phenomenal results. At the present time he manages one of the largest tracts of land in the country under the control of one man, and ranks among our first land-men. He is a man of tireless energy and great perseverance, his career to success being one series of hard work. He is much interested in raising trotting-bred horses, and founded the Shadeland stock farm at Frankfort, Kan., in 1878, which has since become famous in its line. Col. Deane is in politics a Republican, and in religious faith a Congregationalist. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; a Mason in the Blue Lodge and Knight-Templar degrees, and a Shriner. In August, 1866, he was married to Eliza J. Seymour of Milwaukee, Wis. They have four children.



EASTMAN, Joseph, physician, was born in the Bleecker mountains, Fulton county, N. Y., in 1842, his ancestry on his father's side being among the earliest settlers in New England. On his mother's side he was of (Mohawk) German descent. His early literary education would probably amount to three months' attendance at winter schools with additional studies at night. On reaching the age of eighteen he became a proficient blacksmith, having worked three years at that trade. At the breaking out of the civil war, early in 1861, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 77th New York regiment, went to the front and took part in four battles. After the battle of Williamsburg he became a victim of fever, and was sent to Mount Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D. C. After his recovery he was placed on medical duty in that hospital, and later he was discharged from his regiment and appointed hospital steward in the U. S. army. Through the courtesy of the hospital physician, he was permitted to attend three courses of medical lectures in the University of Georgetown, where he was graduated in 1865. He had his book at the bedside of the sick, studied arithmetic, grammar, Latin, and Greek along with his medical studies. He then passed the army examination and was commissioned assistant surgeon to the U. S. volunteers, and served until May, 1866. On his way home from the army he stopped at Indianapolis, and located in a village a few miles west of the city, where he followed general practice for a period of nine years. While building up an extensive practice he added to the literary education he had acquired during his hospital life. In 1870–71 he attended a course of lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated in 1871. He was professor of anatomy in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, Ind., and consulting surgeon to the City Hospital and City Dispensary. He taught anatomy seven years until a special chair was created in diseases of women and abdominal surgery. In 1885 he was elected president of the college. He visited the hospitals of London, Birmingham, Paris, Strassburg, Munich, Vienna, Leipsic, Dresden, Halle, and Berlin, critically examining the methods of the distinguished operators in the department of diseases of women and abdominal surgery. In 1885 he was the first in his state to give up his general practice, limiting his work to abdominal and pelvic surgery. During this period he has opened the abdominal cavity more than 500 times for tumors, removing the womb 200 times. In 1891, in recognition of his original professional work, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College, the first and only time in the history of this old in-

stitution that this honor has been given to a medical man. He has a private sanatorium for the treatment of diseases of women and abdominal surgery. This building is five stories high; has an elevator; and is equipped with the most modern facilities of every kind to render his work successful. He is the second in the world, and the only American surgeon who, in operating for extra-uterine pregnancy, has dissected out the entire sac which contained a living child, and saved the life of both mother and child. (See "Hirst's American Obstetrics," Vol. II., pp. 269-270.) While yet doing general surgery, he exsected the knee-joint five times, with five recoveries and five useful limbs; and performed lithotomy five times in the male, with five recoveries. In 1892 he was elected president of the section on diseases of women of the American Medical Association.

PAXTON, James Whitehead, banker, was born in Wheeling, Va. (now West Virginia), Aug. 6, 1821, son of William Paxton, a prominent merchant and influential citizen of that place. James was educated at Jefferson College, then located at Cannonsburgh, Pa. He had at first intended to become a civil engineer, but circumstances changed his plans, and at the early age of eighteen he became a partner with his father in the wholesale grocery business at Wheeling, under the firm-name of William Paxton & Son, and later the style became J. W. Paxton & Co., the father having retired from active business life. This was the foundation of an ample fortune afterwards accumulated by Mr. Paxton from real estate and other investments. About the year 1860 Mr. Paxton withdrew his personal supervision from his numerous business enterprises and devoted himself to the management of the old North Western Bank of Virginia, of which he was president, and which, in 1865, became, through his efforts, the National Bank of West Virginia at Wheeling. He continued his duties as president until impaired health admonished him to seek rest and change from business cares. Although Mr. Paxton was reared with slaves in the home of his father, and was a slaveholder himself, he was during the rebellion prominent as an uncompromising Union man in upholding the authority of the United States in Virginia, and took an active part during the secession period in all the measures adopted in the western portion of the state for organizing and maintaining a loyal government in Virginia. He was also an active participant in the organization of West Virginia, and was a member of the convention which framed its constitution; chairman of the committee on finance and taxation; and also one of the commissioners appointed by that convention to present the constitution to congress for its approval, and ask for the admission of West Virginia to the Union as an independent state. At the close of the war, and with the restoration of the Union, Mr. Paxton declined all further participation in public affairs, and having no desire for political life, has since devoted himself to his private affairs. A handsome public fountain, which stands in front of the city building in Wheeling, was the gift of Mr. Paxton to the city in 1878. Mr. Paxton continues his residence in Wheeling and his citizenship in West Virginia, but spends his winters at Thomasville, Ga., where for many years he has had a winter home for his family. He was twice married; first in 1845, to Catherine Mason, daughter of Archibald Paull, of Wheeling; and second, in 1872, to Frances Jean, daughter of Samuel Logan of Washington county, Pa. They have three children living, Charles Francis, Eliza and Gertrude.

James W. Paxton

WAGGENER, Balie P., lawyer, was born in Platte county, Mo., July 18, 1847. He came of humble parentage, and his early life was one of hardship and toil. He attended school at Platte City until 1861, and from that year until 1866 he had charge of a toll-gate between Weston and Platte City, and worked on a farm, and read law at night. He borrowed books from lawyers of the county, and occasionally sought their advice or instruction. In 1866 he went to Atchison, Kan., where he entered the law office of Otis & Glick, and continued his studies, working at whatever came in his way to make a living. In June, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he formed a partnership with Albert H. Horton, which continued until 1877, when Judge Horton was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. Mr. Waggener is now general attorney of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. for Kansas and Nebraska, and has held the position since 1877. He takes a lively interest in public affairs, but since he became connected with the railway company he has eschewed politics and devoted himself exclusively and industriously to his profession. He is a thoroughly equipped lawyer, and his career, since his admission to the bar, has been one of phenomenal successes. "I am not astonished at his victory; would be surprised if he ever met with defeat," were the words of first vice-president Clark of the Missouri Pacific, upon being advised of the favorable termination of an important suit in which the company was interested. Mr. Waggener is a voracious reader of law books and law journals, and owns a law library of several thousand volumes, in addition to one of the largest private libraries in the state. In 1872 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for attorney-general of Kansas, and was subsequently endorsed by the Greeley-Liberal party. He made a canvass, speaking in all the principal cities of the state. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and in 1889 was the Democratic nominee for mayor of Atchison, and was elected by a clear majority over the Republican and Independent candidates. He held the office for two years, discharging the duties with ability and fidelity.

Balie P. Waggener

COLLAMORE, Davis, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Scituate, Plymouth co., Mass., Oct. 7, 1820, son of Col. John and Michal (Curtis) Collamore. The first American representative of the family was Peter Collamore—the name appears in the old records variously as Collymore, Collymer, Colomer, Colmore and Collmer—who received a grant of land at Scituate in 1639, and was made a freeman in 1643. Having no children, he brought from England his nephew, Anthony, to whom he bequeathed his estates by will dated 1684. Anthony Collamore was married in 1666 to Sarah, "twine daughter" of Isaac Chittenden: he was prominent in the community, a captain of militia, and master of a vessel. Of his twelve children, five survived infancy, one daughter, Elizabeth, marrying Timothy Symmes of Scituate, and becoming the great-grand-

mother of Anna Symmes, who was the wife of Pres. William Henry Harrison. Peter Collamore, his only son, was married in 1694 to Abigail Davis, of Roxbury; and John, the sixth of their nine children, was married, in 1732, to Margaret Whiton, of Hingham. Their son Enoch (1745–1824) was a sergeant in Col. Bailey's regiment that "marched for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm"; was elected one of the committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety; and after the war represented the town of Scituate in the first state legislature. His wife was Hannah Lincoln Cushing, and their eldest son was John, the father of our subject. Davis Collamore received a good academic education, and at the age of sixteen went to New York city, where he entered the employ of his brother Ebenezer, an importer of glass and china at 151 Broadway. During his six years' experience in his brother's store he became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business, and also made a thorough study of keramics. In time he was recognized as one of the highest authorities on the subject of fine pottery and artistic decoration, and pursued the study for the sake of the new forms of beauty it reveals, and the extended intelligence and refined pleasure it confers. He was among the first to recognize the beauty of American cut glass, also of the beautiful pottery made at the Rookwood potteries near Cincinnati, and did not hesitate to introduce the latter in preference to the products of the celebrated factories of Europe. In 1842 he established himself in business at 595 Broadway, New York, and owing to his complete mastery of the details of the trade, he rapidly advanced to success and prosperity. In 1886 the business was reorganized as a stock company, of which he continued to be president until his death. He was widely noted not only as a connoisseur, but also as a designer of exceptional ability. He was married, in 1842, to Hannah Augusta, daughter of Sewall Fisk, of Boston, and had one son and three daughters, of whom two, Marion Davis Collamore and Mrs. Emma Augusta Partridge, survived him. Mr. Collamore died in Orange, N. J., Aug. 13, 1887.

ASHLEY, Chester, senator, was born at Westfield, Mass., June 1, 1790. During his infancy his parents removed to Hudson, N. Y., where he received a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1817 he removed to Illinois, and after practicing law for two years there, went still further west, and settled at Little Rock, Ark., which was at that time a mere landing-place. He was elected a U. S. senator from Arkansas, taking his seat on Nov. 8, 1844, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. William S. Fullerton. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee until 1846, and was then re-elected for a term of six years, defeating Archibald Yell, but he died in Washington, D. C., April 29, 1848. Ashley county, Ark., was named in his honor.

ROGERS, Andrew Jackson, congressman, was born at Hamburg, Sussex co., N. J., July 1, 1828. His early education was limited, and he spent most of his youth as a clerk in a hotel and in a country store. For two years and a half he taught school, and during that period studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1852. He represented New Jersey in congress from 1863 to about 1867, serving during the 38th congress on the public expenditures committee, and in the 39th congress was a member of the joint committee on reconstruction, as well as of the committees on the judiciary and on the expenses of the post-office department.

STORER, Clement, senator, was born at Kennebunk, Me., in 1760. He received an academic education, and studied medicine at Portsmouth, N. H., and in Europe, beginning his practice in the state of New Hampshire. In the militia he attained the rank of major-general, and in the state legislature he became prominent, serving one year as speaker. He was a member of congress from Oct. 26, 1807, to March 3, 1809, and was a senator from New Hampshire from June 27, 1817, to March 3, 1819. During 1818–24 he served as high sheriff of Rockingham county. He died at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 21, 1830.

HUSKE, Ellis, author, was born in England about 1700. After coming to America he resided at Portsmouth, N. H., for a time, was a member of the council, and was chief-justice of the colony during 1749–54. In 1734 he succeeded John Boydell as postmaster of Boston. Being unsuccessful in his efforts to induce Boydell to transfer the "Gazette" to his management, that paper having been established by William Brooker and published by successive postmasters up to Boydell, he established a new journal, entitled "The Boston Weekly Postboy," which was issued for twenty years. He preceded Benjamin Franklin as postmaster-general of the colonies. He is credited with being the author of "The Present State of North America" (1755). He died in Boston in 1755.

CARLETON, Bukk G., physician, was born in Whitefield, N. H., Nov. 11, 1856, son of Ebenezer and Lucia Carleton. He is a descendant of Edward Carleton, who emigrated from Chertsey, England, with his wife Elinor in 1638, and settled at Rowley, Mass.; was made a freeman of the town, and represented Rowley in the general court of Massachusetts Bay in 1644, and again in 1647. The line is traced through his son Edward, his son Edward, who removed to Haverhill, Mass., his son Ebenezer, and his son Ebenezer, who removed from Haverhill to New Hampshire in 1802, and who was the grandfather of Dr. Carleton. The latter was educated at the Littleton High School, and immediately began the study of medicine. He was graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1876, and in the following year he took a postgraduate course in the University of New York. In 1877 he was appointed special pathologist of the Ward's Island Hospital, and served for five years. He had charge of the department of practical anatomy in the New York Homœopathic Medical College during 1877–82. He was visiting physician to the Ward's Island Hospital during 1880–85, and again from 1890 to date. He also lectured on pathological anatomy in the Woman's College and Hospital, and was an attending physician of the New York Homœopathic College Dispensary during 1877–83, holding the same position with the Western Dispensary and the outdoor department of Hahnemann Hospital. Upon the formation of the Metropolitan Postgraduate School of Medicine of New York city, he was invited to the chair of genito-urinary and kidney diseases, being considered an authority on those subjects. He has read many papers before the various associations of which he is a member, and has contributed numerous articles to medical journals. In 1895 Dr. Carleton published a manual of his

specialty, which has the distinction of having the largest sale of any special work published in the "New School of Medicine." Dr. Carleton is a member of most of the prominent state and county medical societies, also of the Republican and other clubs of New York city. He was married, in 1879, to Sarah, daughter of John C. Robinson of New York; they have three children. Besides a residence in New York, Dr. Carleton has a summer home, with a large farm attached, at Whitefield, N. H., in the midst of the White mountains.

HODGE, George Washington, state treasurer, was born at Seymour, Conn., July 5, 1845, the son of George L. Hodge, who came to this country from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1823. He obtained his early education in the grammar schools, and later supplemented it by a course at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, and another at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Subsequently he learned the business of tissue paper manufacturing in the mills of his father at Rainbow, Conn., whither the family had removed in 1853. From 1866 to 1874 he was in partnership with his father, in the latter year disposing of his interest. In 1876 he purchased an interest in the firm of House & Co., press paper manufacturers, and later became sole proprietor of the business, which he still conducts successfully under the same name. In 1881 he was a member of the lower house of the state legislature; for five years was a selectman of the town, and in 1889 was chosen to the state senate, where he was an active member of leading committees, and instrumental in securing important legislation. In 1894 he was elected treasurer of the state by a handsome majority. Mr. Hodge enjoys the confidence of his constituents, is a man of rare acumen, careful judgment, and with his financial experience he is well fitted for the position of trust in which he is placed. In May, 1895, he was elected treasurer of the newly-incorporated Connecticut Building and Loan Association. Mr. Hodge was married, in 1865, to Jennie A., daughter of Henry P. Clarke of Madalin, N. Y. They have no children living.

George W. Hodge

PETTIGREW, Charles, Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, was born in Chambersburg, Pa., March 20, 1743. He was descended from a French family which emigrated to Scotland and thence to Ireland. His father emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1740, and from there removed to North Carolina, and in 1768 to South Carolina. The son, however, remained in the old north state, and received his education from the Rev. Henry Pattillo and the Rev. James Waddel. In 1773 he taught in Edenton, N. C.; and in the winter of 1774–75 he went to England and received ordination both as deacon and priest, the bishop of London officiating on the former and the bishop of Rochester on the latter occasion. On his return to North Carolina he served St. Paul's Church, Edenton, and had chapels of ease in several of the adjoining counties, also preaching to large crowds in the open air. The Episcopal church had gone to pieces in North Carolina during the revolution, and although its members were generally faithful to the colonies, there was great prejudice against it, and it had to be reorganized almost from its foundation. In 1789 Bishop White suggested to Gov. Johnston the propriety of beginning this reorganization. Gov. Johnston referred the matter to Mr. Pettigrew, who called a meeting of the clergy and laity at Tarboro, June 5, 1790. Besides Mr. Pettigrew, there was one clergyman and two laymen present. The second convention met in Tarboro in November, 1790, and the third in November, 1793. The fourth met there in May, 1794, and on the 31st of that month elected Mr. Pettigrew bishop and adopted a constitution. Bishop Pettigrew met with a cordial reception from the clergy and laity, but was never consecrated because of the presence of yellow fever in Norfolk and Philadelphia for several years and his own increasing bodily infirmities. But he labored steadily to secure a better organization for the church, and rendered it important services, as well as to the cause of religion in general. He was well thought of by the Methodists and Lutherans, but had little sympathy with the Baptists, and published several tracts on baptism, one of which extended to 200 pages. He died in Tyrrell county, N. C., April 8, 1807.

DAKE, Alvin Chamberlin, capitalist, was born in Allenburg, Clinton co., N. Y., Aug. 1, 1849, son of Joseph Dake, a farmer. His grandfather, Joseph Dake, emigrated from Ireland in 1770, located in Vermont, and participated in the revolutionary war. He attended the district and public schools of his native county until the age of eighteen, working on the farm mornings and evenings and during summer vacations. In July, 1868, he left home and engaged in the coal business as agent for a concern, and after one year removed to Clinton county, where he profitably engaged in the coal and wood business until 1873. He then went to Lake Superior and spent the summer in the coal business for an iron company, returning in the fall to Clinton county, N. Y., where he took a wood contract from the state. In the spring of 1875 he removed to Massachusetts and engaged in the fish and oyster business, continuing until the fall of 1876, when he sold out and returned to Clinton county, N. Y. In 1877 he removed to Summit county, Col., and engaged in gulch mining, and in the fall of 1877 he returned to Denver. Next February he went to Leadville, where he continued mining during the summer. In 1878 he commenced the manufacture of charcoal at Leadville, and in 1883 he removed to Dake, Col., where he continued this business until 1892. The town Dake was named after him. He had at times 400 to 500 men employed, and was the largest charcoal dealer in the state, manufacturing in one year 1,300,000 bushels of charcoal. In 1887 he removed with his family to Denver. In the spring of 1892 he started the manufacturing of charcoal at Maxville, N. M., where he is operating on an extensive scale, manufacturing 800,000 bushels per annum. In 1886, in connection with others, he started a cattle company, of which he was the heaviest stockholder, and raised stock on a large scale. He sold out his interests in that company in 1894. He was one of the owners of the Williams & Wood grocery house of Denver, which he organized in 1888. In 1877 he began to invest in Denver realty, which proved very lucrative. He was married, Oct. 30, 1879, to Charlotte, daughter of William Taylor of Monteque, Mass. He has one daughter, Margaret. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1875, and is a member of the board of park commissioners of Denver. Mr. Dake is recognized as one of the most enterprising men of the West.

A. C. Dake

SPEER, John, pioneer editor, was born in Kittanning, Pa., Dec. 27, 1817. His grandfather of the same name removed from Antrim, Ireland, in 1793, and settled in South Carolina, in company with a number of other Covenanters. Subsequently he removed to Mercer county, Pa. His son Robert purchased 400 acres of land in Pennsylvania, to pay for which he secured a mail contract from Kittanning to Curwensville, places about seventy miles apart, employing his son John, then but a lad of twelve, as mail carrier. This business John pursued for six years. In 1836 he contracted for an apprenticeship of three years with William Moorehead, editor of the "Indiana Register," at Indiana, Pa. Here, as apprenticed in the same office with him, were John A. Bingham, afterwards minister to Japan; R. T. van Horn, now of the "Kansas City Journal;" and Gen. Drum. Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress," Fox's "Book of Martyrs," some of the writings of Benjamin Franklin, and a few country newspapers, constituted the limits of his reading outside of the Bible, of which he was always a diligent student. At the close of his apprenticeship, he set out into the world with two silver dollars in his pocket, a debt of $25 for a suit of clothes, and a cordial certificate of recommendation from his employer. Returning to his birthplace, he worked four months on the local paper, paid off his debt, and, with a surplus of $40, went to Newcastle, where, in 1839, he started the "Mercer and Beaver Democrat," a Whig paper supporting Gen. Harrison for the presidency. The paper did not prove a financial success, however, and young Speer emigrated to Ohio in the following year, working for a short time as journeyman printer on the "Portsmouth Tribune." After various wanderings back and forth, he settled, in 1843, at Medina, O., where he started the "Democratic Whig," and for several years conducted it with success. In 1853, however, coming to the conclusion that the Whig party had outlived its usefulness, he severed his connection with it, and removed to Kansas at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On Sept. 27, 1854, he settled down with his brother Joseph on the site now occupied by the town of Lawrence, where at the time an advance party sent out by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, had pitched its tents. The brothers, after considerable difficulties, due to their views on the slave question, succeeded in issuing the first number of the "Kansas Pioneer," dated Lawrence, Oct. 15, 1854. On Jan. 3, 1855, the name was altered to the "Kansas Tribune," and in November, 1855, was removed to Topeka. In 1857 Mr. Speer sold his interest to Gov. Ross of New Mexico, conducted the "Lawrence Republican" in 1860 and 1861, and revived the "Kansas Tribune," Jan. 1, 1863, which, after being successfully conducted as a daily and weekly, was finally sold, in 1871, to J. H. Shimmons, John Hutchings, and J. S. Emory. Mr. Speer filled various offices in Kansas. He was a delegate to the Grand Sovereign Union League of America, which renominated Lincoln in 1864. Under the Topeka constitution, Jan. 15, 1855, he was elected state printer, and in 1868 was re-elected; printing, among other important documents, the general statutes of 1868. From 1862 to 1866 he also held the office of U. S. collector of Kansas. He was a member of the house of representatives of the first free-state legislature, and in 1864 was elected to the state senate. Mr. Speer has ever been a vigorous champion of the railroad and industrial enterprises of Kansas, and it was mainly through his efforts that the water power system was established at Lawrence. As a writer, Mr. Speer is well known for his fearlessness and independence, one article in particular, printed in his paper, Sept. 15, 1855, being a fiery denunciation of the action of the Kansas legislature, which had just passed an act restraining any person, under penalty of two years' imprisonment, from denying the right to hold slaves in the state, and which Milton W. Reynolds, in a sketch of Mr. Speer, in the Kansas City "Times," declared was as powerful an arraignment of the slave power as was ever uttered by Senator Sumner, in the U. S. senate. In 1879 he wrote a "Biographical Dictionary of Kansas," and now has in preparation a "Life of General James H. Lane." Mr. Speer was married, at Corydon, Ind., July 14, 1842, to Elizabeth Duplisses MacMahon, a relative of the Hardins and Wickliffes of Kentucky. They have had eight children, two of whom were killed at the time of the Quantrell raid.

John Speer

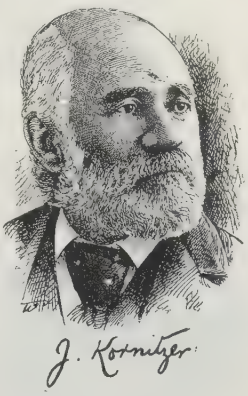
LAIRD, Frank Foster, physician, was born on a farm between the towns of Trenton and Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y., Apr. 15, 1856, the youngest child of William O. and Sarah A. Laird. He is a great-grandson of Samuel Laird, for whom Lairdsville, N. Y., was named, and whose father came from Scotland in the early history of this country. Samuel was a native of New Marlboro', Berkshire co., Mass., but removed to Lairdsville in 1788, with his son, Salmon Laird, our subject's grandfather, then seven years of age, and there died May 21, 1820. William O., father of Frank F., became a dentist. He married Sarah A. Townsend of Floyd, N. Y., and at the ripe age of seventy-four is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession. The original ancestors, on the maternal side, resided in Rainham Castle, county Norfolk, England. His great-grandfather, Nathan Townsend, came to Oneida county, N. Y., from Hancock, Mass., in 1801, and was one of the original settlers of the town of Floyd, where his son, William Townsend, was for twenty-four years a justice of the peace, renowned for "having peaceably settled more quarrels than he made." Dr. Laird's preparatory studies were pursued at Whitestown Seminary, where he completed the course in 1873. While in this school he took constant tuition in elocution with H. Sam Dyer and Rev. John R. Lewis, and won prizes in declamation and oratory. He entered the freshman class at Hamilton College in the fall of 1873, and during his college course was appointed first year prize speaker; won the first prize in essay-writing; secured the first honorable mention in essay-writing during the sophomore year; won the Hawley medal for excellence in classical studies in the junior year; and during his senior year was appointed to represent Hamilton at the inter-collegiate oratorical contest at the Academy of Music, New York city, in January, 1876, winning the second consecutive victory for his college. He was graduated in June, 1877, being the third in his class with membership in the Phi Beta Kappa and delivering the class-day oration. He received the degree of A.M. in course in 1880. He pursued the study of medicine under the supervision of his brother, Dr. W. T. Laird of Watertown, N. Y., and was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1880, taking the highest general average save one—that of Prof. W. B. Van Lennep—ever obtained at that institution. He began

F. F. Laird

practice at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but in the fall of 1880 settled in Augusta, Me.; there the climate proving too severe, he removed in the following spring to Utica, N. Y., where he still resides. Dr. Laird is medical director of the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America, and also of the Utica Homœopathic Hospital; has held the office of president of the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society; was elected first vice-president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of New York in 1889; was appointed chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the State Society, holding the office three years; and became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1887. He has been a frequent contributor to current medical journals and transactions, with articles under the general heads: valuable contributions to the department of materia medica, especially notable are "Physiological Action of Belladonna in its Relation to Homœopathic Therapeutics;" and contributions to the department of clinical medicine, especially "The Reflex Symptoms of Phymosis;" and "The Aetiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Diabetes Insipidus." He is a successful obstetrician, and particularly skilful in treating the diseases of children. In the application of homœopathic remedies he rejects Hahnemann's theories of immaterial dosage, believing that the curative efficacy of a drug is confined to the limit of materiality. He is a fluent speaker, and ready in debate. He was orator on the occasion of the Masonic jubilee held in Utica in April, 1890. In 1883 he married Annie C., daughter of the late W. B. Taylor of Utica, ex-state engineer. Mrs. Laird died May 21, 1895, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

KIBBEE, Charles Carroll, lawyer and jurist, was born in Macon, Ga., Aug. 25, 1839. He was graduated at Princeton in 1857, and, reading law under Thomas R. R. Cobb, was admitted to the bar in 1858, in his nineteenth year. He began successful practice at Hawkinsville, Ga., forming with Thos. H. Dawson the strong firm of Dawson & Kibbee. In 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant in the 10th regiment, Georgia infantry, and fought gallantly to the close under Longstreet and Lee, rising to be lieutenant-colonel, winning his last commission for gallantry at Cold Harbor. Resuming his large and lucrative practice after the war, he was elected as state representative from Pulaski county in 1865; delegate to the state Democratic convention in 1868, and state senator in 1870, 1872, and 1874, and was chairman of the senate finance committee; was elected judge of the superior court, second circuit, in 1884, declining re-election in 1888, and removed to Macon, Ga. He has been grand master of the Odd Fellows of Georgia, and representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. Judge Kibbee has been distinguished as a soldier, lawyer, legislator, and jurist, eminent and a leader in each one of these important rôles. He fought with heroism through the fiercest campaigns of Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee, winning continuous promotion. As a lawyer he has been active, able, and successful, finally achieving elevation to the bench, whose exalted duties he has discharged with grace, ability, and dignity. Perhaps Judge Kibbee's most important public service was performed as state senator from 1870 to 1876 in the trying and crucial turbulence of the chaotic reconstruction period, involving the final rehabilitation of the state's autonomy. The worst difficulty of that time was Georgia's disordered finances and the great and fraudulent bond problem. As chairman of the senate finance committee he had charge of this massive perplexity; and it was his consummate tact and wisdom that handled and settled it. He is a ready and strong speaker and a most affable gentleman. He was married, in 1876, to Louie Taylor of Atlanta, Ga.

KORNITZER, Joseph, surgeon, was born Oct. 27, 1824, in Vagh-Ujhely, Hungary, where his father, Philip, an immigrant from Moravia, held the position of council clerk. After a six years' gymnasial course at Trencheny and Buda Pesth, Hungary, and a two years' course of philosophy at the University of Vienna, Austria, he entered upon his medical studies in the "Josephimum," an institution for the education of army surgeons, in Vienna. At the outbreak of the Hungarian revolution, in 1848, he shouldered the rifle, to serve as a private in the Hungarian army. After its surrender at Vilagos, Aug. 13, 1849, to the Russian auxiliaries, sent to the rescue of Austria's throne, he fled, first home to see his old father, and then to different places in Hungary, where, unknown and unmolested, he taught school for several years, meanwhile applying himself hard to the study of anatomy and physiology, until a general amnesty, granted to the rebels by the Emperor Francis Joseph, made it possible for him to resume his medical studies at the University of Vienna. Here he was graduated in 1866, and in July of the same year, during the Austro-Prussian war, he was commissioned surgeon-in-chief to a hospital ward, established at Klosterneuburg, near Vienna, for the reception of the wounded in battle. Soon, however, a cholera epidemic, which broke out in Moravia, then occupied by the Prussian army, induced him to go there in order to try, the first, as far as known, the then novel hypodermic treatment in this disease. A detailed description of his labors in this connection, he recently contributed to "Merck's Bulletin," (October, 1892.) In 1868 he came to this country and opened practice in New York city. Anxious to acquire a home of his own, he removed to Topeka, Kan. During his stay there, he went, in February, 1880, to Cincinnati, O., where he intended to publish a work on the pathology and abortive (*i. e.*, antiseptic) treatment of zymotic diseases. A lecture on this subject, which he delivered before the Academy of Medicine of that city, was received with applause, and subsequently, when published in a pamphlet, favorably commented upon. Dr. Kornitzer is preparing a few articles on the same subject, for the medical papers, which will lay before the profession some original therapeutical ideas, which, if widely adopted, he believes, are destined to divest the eruption diseases (scarlatina, variola, diphtheria, erysipelas, etc.) of the largest part of their horrors. While engaged in the preparation of his work, he was called away from Cincinnati to the bedside of his wife, whose health had been gradually failing. For the purpose of restoring her health, he removed, in February, 1882, to his present abode at Socorro, New Mexico, where the climate is of remarkable salubrity. Since 1880 he has made tuberculosis his special study, the result of which he has imparted to the public in two concise articles in "Merck's Bulletin" (June and August, 1892), which, he thinks, should prove a highly valuable contribution to the



J. Kornitzer

science of medicine. It is a treatise on the electrolytic treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Kornitzer has also published: "Proclamation of the Redemption of the Soil as the Final Redemption of Society" (1872); and has at present, in manuscript, awaiting publication, "Wealth and Progress, a Rhapsody, revealing the Divine Mission of Money." Dr. Kornitzer was the first to apply hypodermic treatment in Asiatic cholera (1866), the first to apply topically antiseptics in eruption diseases (1878), and the first to apply electrolysis in tuberculosis and other disorders of the respiratory organs (1880).

SIMPKINS, John, congressman, was born June 27, 1862, at New Bedford, Mass., the home of his grandfather, Willard Sears, who was a native of Yarmouth. His father, John Simpkins, was the son of Nathaniel Stone Simpkins of Yarmouth, and grandson of Rev. John Simpkins of Brewster. The family is derived from that of Nicholas Simpkins, who settled in Yarmouth as early as 1638. Mr. Simpkins was educated in the public schools of Yarmouth, at St. Mark's Preparatory School at Southboro', and was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1885. Upon leaving college he entered upon a course of legal studies, which the death of relatives obliged him to relinquish. In 1890 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate from the Cape district, and in the following year was re-elected by a largely increased vote. While in the senate, Mr. Simpkins served as chairman of the committee on harbors and public lands, and was a member of the committees on education and towns. In January, 1892, he was elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. He held that position during the years 1892 and 1893, and also served as a member of the Massachusetts Republican state committee for three years. He was a presidential elector, from the thirteenth district, for Harrison and Reid in 1892, and was nominated as a Republican and elected to congress as representative of the same district in 1894.

John Simpkins

INNES, James, soldier, was born probably in Cannisbay, in Caithness, Scotland. He probably came to North Carolina with Gov. Gabriel Johnston in 1734. He served as a captain in the expedition against Carthagena in South America in 1740, and was a member of the governor's council, 1750–59. In 1754 he led a body of troops from North Carolina to Virginia to co-operate with the forces that were to act against the French and Indians on the Ohio, and was made commander of the forces by Gov. Dinwiddie. He soon discovered a spirit of dissatisfaction among the Virginia troops because of his appointment. The number of the North Carolina troops had also been reduced from 750 to 450 because of the difficulty of supporting them. This soon became impossible, because Virginia refused to advance provisions, although she was doing it for the other troops, and because the North Carolina currency was of little value there. It became necessary to disband them, but for no fault of theirs or of their commander. Col. Innes was then ordered to build a fort at Wills's Creek, afterwards called Fort Cumberland, as a rallying point. He took command with some 400 men. The Virginia assembly refused to vote money for the support of the troops, because they thought Washington should have had the place held by Innes, and there was at the same time trouble caused by the captains of the independent companies who refused to recognize the other officers. But Innes remained here, completed the fort, made treaties with the Indians and organized the forces. He was made governor of Fort Cumberland, June 24, 1755, by Braddock when on his march against Fort Du Quesne, received the fugitives on their retreat, and was abandoned by Col. Dunbar, the successor of Braddock, with 400 sick and wounded on hand, and with only a handful of provincials for defense of the frontier. He continued to hold the place, however, until the spring of 1756, when he returned to North Carolina. Col. Innes was also agent for Lord Granville and colonel of the new Hanover militia. He died in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 5, 1759. By his will, made in Winchester, July 5, 1754, he gave his plantation, a considerable personal estate, his library and £100 "for the use of a free school for the benefit of the youth of North Carolina." This was the first private bequest for education in North Carolina. The academy was chartered in 1783. The best account of his work is to be found in Waddell's "A Colonial Officer and his Times."

FARMER, William Wallace, type founder, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1851, the son of Aaron D. Farmer, (q. v.), the senior member of the old New York Type Foundry, who came to New York at the age of fourteen, from Bolton, Tolland co., Conn., and entered the Elihu White Foundry and worked his way up to a partner, and is now the head of the firm. The history of the Farmer Type Foundry is very interesting. It was first established by Elihu White of Hartford, Conn., in 1804. In 1810 the business was removed to New York city, and became well known as the Old New York Type Foundry. In 1857 the firm was changed to Farmer, Little & Co., A. D. Farmer having taken into partnership two of his employees, Andrew Little and John Bentley. Later, his son, W. W. Farmer, was admitted to the firm, and he soon became his father's chief reliance in the business. The firm had prospered for half a century, and it was one of the first to receive overtures from a proposed English Type Foundry Trust. The Farmers, father and son, refused to consider the proposition to sell out to the trust, although the partners, Little and Bentley, attempted to dispose of their share in the business to the trust. In 1892 the present firm, A. D. Farmer & Son, became the sole owners of the business. They manufacture all classes of type, and in fact, every article which is required in fitting out a complete composing-room. They have extensive branch houses at Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. William W. Farmer was educated and was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute in 1868, and began his business career in his father's office. He served an apprenticeship of eleven years, becoming proficient in every branch of the foundry business, and in 1881, was taken in as a junior partner. He married Annie Jones of Brooklyn, in 1868, and had one son, but the mother and son died. He married again in 1888, Mary, daughter of E. M. Knowles, a well-known Wall street banker. Mr. Farmer is a social favorite. He belongs to the Colonial, Lotus, New York Athletic, Fulton Business

W. W. Farmer

Club, Republican, Riverside Yacht, Yonkers City, Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the New York Board of Trade. He is a lover and excellent judge of horses. His home, 106 West Seventy-eighth street, is adorned by many fine paintings by European and American artists of high repute. He is president of the Empire Typesetting Machine Co., for manufacturing the "Empire" typesetter, formerly known as the "Burr." A few of these machines were built several years ago and had been in successful operation, when Mr. Farmer seeing the importance of the invention, started a company for the purpose of acquiring all the property rights, and introducing it to the public. The "Empire" has the advantage over other similar contrivances of speed, ease of management, and the possibility of setting two sizes of type.

SHERWOOD, Thomas Adiel, jurist, was born in Eatonton, Ga., June 2, 1834, son of Adiel and Emma (Heriot) Sherwood. The first American ancestor of the Sherwood family settled in Connecticut in 1635, where his descendants have since continued to reside. Capt. Adiel Sherwood was a member of Gen. Washington's staff, and served at Valley Forge and in a number of engagements during the revolution. His son, Rev. Adiel Sherwood, a graduate of Union College and Andover Theological Seminary, was for over seventy years a Baptist minister and the author of numerous theological works. He conducted a small theological school, and was later connected with several colleges. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College. Thomas A. Sherwood was educated at Mercer University and Shurtleff College, where his father had served as professor and president respectively. He was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and began practice at Cape Girardeau, Mo., in 1857, and at once attained a high local reputation. In 1872 he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of the state, served two successive terms of ten years, and was re-elected in 1892. His judicial opinions, embodied in seventy-six volumes of the state reports (50 to 126), are noted for ability and exhaustiveness, and have won him national reputation. He has ever been unsparing in his denunciation of fraud, and strenuous in his demands for a rigid adherence to the strict letter of the constitution. In a number of notable instances he has led a dissent so ably and forcibly, that the next hearing has resulted in the adoption of his views. He is pre-eminently great in the domain of equity jurisprudence, and is a thorough master of every aspect of its rules and doctrines. Endowed with a mind of undoubted genius, a capacity for great labor and research, of intense individuality, able and aggressive in thought and expression, he has enriched the reports with many opinions destined to be classed as "leading cases." In religious faith Judge Sherwood is a Baptist, and in politics a firm Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Sons of the Revolution. He was married, June 18, 1861, to Mary E. Young of Mt. Vernon, Lawrence co., Mo.

PIRIE, John Thomas, merchant, was born at Errol, Perthshire, Scotland, Aug. 26, 1827, of Scotch Presbyterian parents, whose ancestors came 400 years previously from France. His father, Allen Pirie, was a master mechanic, and his mother, Mary Hawkins, a native of York, England. On the paternal side his grandfather was John Pirie, and grandmother, Isabella Laing. On the maternal side his grandparents were Thomas Hawkins, after whom our subject was named, and his wife, Hannah Taylor. For 200 years his ancestry were of the sturdy yeoman farmer class in the vicinity of Errol. His childhood passed without marked incident, his entire education being obtained at the parish school of his native town, between the age of six and twelve years. He then went to Glasgow and served two years in a ship broker's office, but aspiring to learn the dry-goods business, was apprenticed, until his majority, to Henry Hawkins, his maternal uncle at Newry, Ireland. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he engaged as salesman with the dry-goods house of John Arnot & Co. at Belfast, Ireland, and was made buyer, being placed in charge of a department, filling the position for three years. About this period he made the acquaintance of Samuel Carson, and they decided to embark in business as a firm, on their own account, going so far as to locate premises at Cookstown, Ireland, and pay a half year's rent in advance. But upon the recommendation of Robert Murray, a mutual acquaintance, who was engaged in trade in the United States, they forfeited the rent previously advanced at Cookstown, and started for America. They took passage on the Inman line steamship, Philadelphia, and were wrecked in a fog on the coast of Newfoundland. After the vicissitudes of the voyage, they reached New York safely, but having lost the address of their friend, Murray, upon whose friendship they had placed much reliance, they made engagement with the firm of James Beck & Co. Mr. Murray was subsequently found in Illinois, and through his influence the firm of Carson & Pirie was started at La Salle, that state, in 1854. In April, 1855, the business was removed to Amboy, Ill., where it remained under the same firm-name until 1864, although the brothers George and Robert Scott were admitted to an interest in 1859. In 1864 the firm started a jobbing house in Chicago, and later the style was changed to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and has since so continued. In 1865 the business assumed such proportions that Mr. Pirie came to New York and opened a branch house, of which he assumed personal charge. Following this, foreign branch purchasing houses were opened in the producing centres of Manchester, England, Paris, France, and Chemnitz, Germany. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the business premises were entirely destroyed, but the most valuable portion of the stock, to the extent of $50,000, was saved after being twice removed. This catastrophe wiped out five-eighths of the capital of the firm, but its standing and credit were such as to enable it to meet all liabilities, with slight extensions from its creditors. It has since grown steadily until its annual turnover approximates $15,000,000. In 1855 Mr. Pirie married Sarah Carson, the sister of his partner, and has a family of three daughters and four sons, all living. Their winter residence is in Brooklyn, N. Y,, and in summer at Sea Cliff, L. I., where they have a comfortable villa and beautiful grounds, situated on an elevation overlooking Hempstead Harbor. Mr. Pirie is owner of the Sea Cliff village water works, steamboat dock, and other public improvements, and is controlling owner of the tock of the Sea Cliff Association, which was organ

ized with stringent provisions for the exclusion of traffic in intoxicants and public nuisances generally. He is unostentatious in manner, and doubtless owes his success in life to the inherited tenacity and thrift of his Scotch ancestry; qualities which have given conspicuous mark to the race in all parts of the world. Although brought up in the Scotch Presbyterian faith, he affiliated in later years with the Baptist denomination, and has filled the position of trustee and deacon in the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is well esteemed in the community for his support of numerous religious and philanthropic institutions; is an industrious and attentive reader, and attributes much of his success to principles imbibed in early life from Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and similar works.

DE ROALDES, Abel, physician, was born in Cahors, province of Quercy, France, June 10, 1804, nephew of Gen. Garrigues de Flaujac, the pioneer of the De Roaldes family in America. The general was a picturesque figure in his day, and a born fighter. In the first year of the nineteenth century, he settled in Opelousas, La., where he became a planter, a man of influence, state senator, and intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, taking part with him in the battle of New Orleans. It was through the influence of the uncle that the nephew, after repeated urgings, finally decided to locate in Louisiana. His early education had been obtained in the Petit Seminaire de Monfaucon and at the Lycee de Cahors. He then went to Toulouse and, in compliance with the requests of his family, was graduated in law. In 1828, shortly after his graduation, he went to Paris, where he was made secretary to the Duke Des Cars and afterward to M. de Villele, the French premier. In 1830 he was offered a sous-prefecture, when the revolution drove Charles X. from the throne, and nearly cost the young lawyer his life, as in coming out from the Tuileries he encountered the fire of the insurgents. The change in rulers determined him to make his home in America, and to that end he abandoned the law and his political aspirations, and took up the study of medicine, long a cherished desire. He was graduated in medicine in the University of Montpellier, and in 1838 he married Coralie Testas de Folmont of the Chateau de Folmont near Cahors, a family numbered among the crusaders. In 1846, with his wife and two daughters, he joined his uncle in Opelousas, where he acquired a large practice. In 1850 he removed to New Orleans, where for thirty years he practiced his profession, numbering among his patients and friends a very large number of the creole population. In 1880, when his two sons, Drs. A. W. and F. De Roaldes, had each acquired an independent practice, he returned to France, and lived at his old home in Cahors, surrounded by those he loved, and revered by all. He died there, Feb. 5, 1894.

DE ROALDES, Arthur Washington, surgeon, was born in Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, La., Jan. 25, 1849, son of Dr. Abel de Roaldès, and grandnephew of Gen. Garrigues de Flaujac, an *émigré* during the French revolution, and afterwards a state senator of Louisiana, one of the heroes of the battle of New Orleans (1812), and specially mentioned in Gen. Jackson's official report. His mother was Coralie Testas de Folmont, of an old south-of-France family. The son was carefully educated by the Jesuits in France, and under private preceptors. A jury of the University of France awarded him a diploma of *bachelier-es-lettres* in 1865, and the next year he was made *bachelier-ès-sciences.* The cholera epidemic of 1866 having closed the schools of Paris, he returned to America, and began the study of medicine in New Orleans, and entered the Charity Hospital as a resident student. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana in 1869, and immediately returned to France to continue his medical studies. He passed the last examination by the faculty of Paris, which made him a doctor of medicine, and, on the recommendation of Prof. Nelaton and Dr. Marion Sims, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the sixth international ambulance, and served in the Franco-German war. During the retreat of the 5th army corps, on the eve of the battle of Sedan, he was mentioned, in the order of the day, for act of bravery on the battlefield. He not only saved his corps at the battle of Beaumont-Mouzon, but also a large number of wounded in an improvised hospital that had been set on fire by Prussian shells directed against a pontoon bridge in its rear. He planted the flag of the Red Cross Society on the roof of the building, and, in deference to the article of the convention of Geneva, the Prussians were forced to change the direction of their batteries. This daring act brought succor to the wounded and aid to help extinguish the fire. The next day, with three hospital stewards, he rescued seventeen wounded from a burning house in Bazeilles during the heat of battle. He served in the Armée de la Loire until the close of the war. He bore the commission of full surgeon from Cte. de Flavigny, president of the French Cross Society, acting under the government of Versailles during the outbreak of the French commune, and organized and directed the ambulances of Chaville and Ville d' Avray. The thanks of the Red Cross Society are recorded in highly complimentary documents with the presentation of all the surgical instruments used in his ambulance during the second siege of Paris. In 1872 he returned to New Orleans, and served as chief of clinic to Profs. Richardson and Logan, and at different periods as visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital. In 1876 he was compelled, by ill health, to seek recuperation, and located at Nice, France, where he joined the Medical Society and practiced his profession during the winters, employing his summers in travel throughout the continent. In 1880 Gov. Wiltz of Louisiana selected him to take charge of the Charity Hospital. The board of administration, headed by Dr. Holliday, seconded his efforts to introduce a system of trained nurses, without success, as the matter was made a political issue, and the incoming state administrators retired the board, and with it Dr. De Roaldes. Ten years after the management accepted the reform. At the same time Dr. De Roaldes suggested and prepared the plans of an ambulance corps, carried out by a successor. From 1887 to 1889 he made a special study of the diseases of the ear, nose, throat, and chest, spending the spring and summer months in the hospitals of Europe. In 1889 he founded the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, aided by public-spirited citizens, under the presidency of W. B. Schmidt, and was made surgeon-in-chief. In 1890 he was elected to the chair of diseases of the ear, nose, and throat in the New Orleans Polyclinic

School of Medicine. He took part in the International congress of Berlin in 1890, was elected vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical Society in 1892, and corresponding member of the Société Francaise d' Otologie, de Rhinologie et de Laryngologie. In 1893 he was made president of the Medical Society of the parish of Orleans, a fellow of the American Laryngological Association, and a delegate from that association to the International congress of Rome. In 1895 he was elected vice-president of the American Laryngological Association and one of its delegates to the British Laryngological Association, and also to the fifth International Congress of Otology held in Florence. At that meeting he was selected as one of the committee on organization of the next International Congress of Otology to assemble in London in 1899. Dr. De Roaldes has contributed to various medical journals at home and abroad. His papers, "Gunshot Wounds of the Femur," received an honorable mention from the faculty of medicine, Paris. A dissertation on "Post-Nasal Adenoid Growths and Their Treatment," "Atresia of the Larynx," "Cases of Alarming Epistaxis of Grippal Origin, and Danger of Post-Nasal Plugging," "An Improved Motor-Dynamo and Electrical Cabinet," "A Case of Odontoma Invading the Antrum of Highmore and Corresponding Nasal Forsa," "A Case of Foreign Body (gold coin) Engaged in the Verticles of the Larynx," "On the Use of Bromide of Ethyl in Otolaryngological Practice," or a "New Electrolytic Needle-holder in Rhinological Practice," "On the Peculiarities of the Negro in Otology," are among his notable papers largely quoted. Dr. De Roaldes was, for several years, surgeon of the Morgan's Lousiana and Texas Railroad, and of the 1st brigade of T. O. M. (1883–88). He was married, in 1873, to Laura, daughter of George Pandely of New Orleans. She died a few months after, and he was married in 1885, to Annie E., daughter of Judge Henry C. Miller.

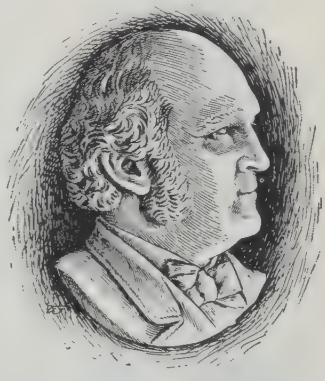
ROBB, Charles W., lawyer, was born in Munsie, Lycoming co., Pa., Feb. 5, 1822, son of William F. Robb, a prosperous and intelligent farmer. He attended the district school, working on the farm during vacation times and nights and mornings. From the district school he entered the village academy, and was graduated at the MacEwensville Academy in 1842. He remained at home until twenty-four years old, when he determined to take up the profession of law, and to that end registered as a student under Judge Shaler of Pittsburgh. Here he pursued his studies and was largely instructed by E. M. Stanton and Thomas McConnell, with both of whom he then formed a life-long friendship. He was admitted to the practice of law in June, 1848. His first law partner was J. M. Kirkpatrick, and the firm was dissolved in 1854, when Judge Kirkpatrick was elected to the state legislature. He then practiced alone until 1875, when he associated himself with S. A. McClung. Their partnership expired in 1885, after which Mr. Robb carried on a larger and growing law practice alone up to his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Mrs. Amelia Foot, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of New York, and after her death he married Rosetta, daughter of William Bennett of eastern Pennsylvania. Two children were born of his first marriage and four of his second. He was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, and he occupied a high position in both social and professional life. He was interested in the advancement of the well being of his fellow man, and contributed to the welfare of his city, but sought and would accept no political office. As a prominent citizen, during the creative period of the extraordinary growth of Pittsburgh, Mr. Robb was largely consulted, and his advice universally valued and generally adopted. He died quite suddenly, while still in the possession of a vigorous manhood, Apr. 3, 1894.

SPOONER, Clapp, capitalist, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., June 11, 1824, of New England parentage, his father and mother being natives of Petersham, Mass. His education was received in the public schools of Barre, Mass., and at an academy at Ashburnham, Mass., and, while yet a mere youth, he was employed in a grocery store in Springfield, Mass. On favorable opportunity presenting itself, he dropped the duties of grocer's clerk and secured a situation with Thompson & Co.'s Express, with headquarters in Harnden's Express Co.'s office in Boston. In this business were discovered his great push, enterprise and executive ability. He gained such regard and recognition that when the Harnden Express Co., with others—among them Phillips & Co.'s Express — of which Mr. Spooner was then a part owner, combined and incorporated the great system of the Adams Express Co., he was one of the organizers, and has been identified with it ever since. He was for many years one of its managers, and superintendent of the New England division, and held the office of vice-president from 1887 till 1891, when he retired from active commercial life. During a successful business career Mr. Spooner realized a comfortable property which is largely invested in real estate in and about Bridgeport. He now devotes his time to the improvement and building up of his large tract of land called Brooklawn Park, the finest suburb of Bridgeport. The 200 acres he has transformed, from an ordinary farm, into a beautiful park, and lying partly in Bridgeport and partly in Fairfield, it is perfectly adapted to the purpose of Mr. Spooner's original intention, of making it the best residential locality in or about Bridgeport. It is the seat of Bridgeport's country club, the "Brooklawn." Politics have claimed a portion of Mr. Spooner's attention in the midst of his busy life, and, as mayor of Bridgeport, he has occupied the highest office in the city's gift. He has also been a member of the city council for a number of years. Mr. Spooner's collaboration has been sought by many institutions of large and extended interests. He was an original director and shareholder in the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Co. Previous to his retirement from active business, he was at various times a director in the American Silver Steel Co.; a director in the Connecticut National Bank; president of the Pequonnock National Bank, all of Bridgeport; also a director in the Bridgeport Brass Co., the Shepang Iron Co., the Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., and has been interested in the Willimantic Linen Co., the Hartford Carpet Co., the Quinnipiac Bank of New Haven, and with the late William H. Barnum, Nathaniel Wheeler and others in the Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Co. of New York. Mr. Spooner is affable and courteous, and his friends are manifold. He was for years a member of the New York

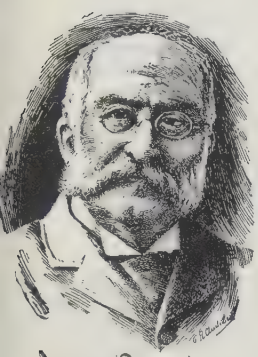
Club of New York city and is now a member of the Sea Side Club and the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport. Twice married, Mr. Spooner's family consists of two sons, Charles W. and Harry C., and one daughter, Lily T. Spooner.

RATHBONE, Estes George, fourth assistant postmaster-general, was born at Hebron, Pa., June 30, 1848, son of Horace Main and Sarah Jane Rathbone. His father was an officer in the civil war, 1861, connected with a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, and died from the effect of army services. His great-grandfather was Rev. John Rathbone, a revolutionary patriot of Stonington, Conn., and a member of the Stonington committee of correspondence and inspection, and one of the signers of a memorial to the Connecticut Assembly praying for cannon to protect the town against future attacks of the British, after the assaults on Long Point, in 1775. He was, as a boy, educated in the common schools of Hebron, Pa., and was, upon the death of his father, obliged to take his place in the world as a bread-winner for the family. In 1874 he entered the government employ as a secret service agent of the treasury department. He remained in that department until 1883, and from 1876 had charge of the Cincinnati district, comprising several of the central states. He was then appointed chief of special examiners of the pension bureau, having under his supervision 531 examiners. He organized the United States into twenty supervising districts, and put an experienced examiner in charge of each. In 1885 he resigned his position and went to his home, in Hamilton, O., where he engaged in business as a banker. He erected the finest business block in the city, and became vice-president of the Miami Valley National Bank. In 1887 he was a candidate for state senator in the second senatorial district, overcoming an established Democratic majority of 2,000, and being elected by a majority of 700, the largest Republican majority ever received in the district. In 1889 he was appointed, by Postmaster-Gen. Wanamaker, chief post-office inspector, and reorganized and greatly simplified the working of the department. In his official capacity he recommended to congress such legislation as would assist the post-office department in preventing the use of the mails by lottery dealers, and his recommendations were embodied in the subsequent congressional enactments. Upon the creation of the office of fourth assistant postmaster-general, by the fifty-first congress, Pres. Harrison appointed Mr. Rathbone, on July 1, 1891, to that office. To this officer is delegated the appointment of 68,000 postmasters, and the recommendation of more than 3,000 presidential postmasters. Gen. Rathbone is prominently identified with the military orders of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of Veterans. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of other fraternal associations. In 1893 he was succeeded in office by R. A. Maxwell of New York, by reason of a change in the administration, and he returned to the personal conduct of his business interests at Hamilton, O. On March 31, 1894, he was nominated by acclamation for congress in the third Ohio district.

FRANKLIN, Edward C., physician, was born in Flushing, N. Y., March 12, 1822. He traces his paternal ancestry back in a direct line to the family of Benjamin Franklin. His mother, whose maiden name was Fitch, was the granddaughter of Eliphalet Fitch, who, under the appointment of the king of England, held the position of receiver-general of the island of Jamaica. His early education was obtained in the classical school of his native town. In 1842 he entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, as a private pupil of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, and was graduated in 1846. He first practiced medicine in Williamsburgh, N. Y. (afterwards a part of Brooklyn), but in 1849 he removed to San Francisco, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1851 he was appointed deputy health officer of the state, and placed in charge of the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. His position gave him a large salary and valuable perquisites, and he held the office for several years. He later became physician in the Panama Railroad Hospital, on the Isthmas of Panama. After accumulating a considerable sum of money in his various fields of labor, he became a disciple of Hahnemann, and settled in Dubuque, Ia., where for three years he practiced the new-school treatment. He then removed to St. Louis, where, in 1860, he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. He rapidly came to the front as an advocate of the new school, and was materially helped by a notable controversy with Prof. M. L. Linton, one of the most learned and able physicians of St. Louis, which was published in the St. Louis daily papers, and his place as the most able man in his school in St. Louis was established. The subject of the discussion was "Medical Science and Common Sense," and the controversy continued two months, creating a deep interest in the adherents of the opposing schools, and yielded a large amount of valuable instruction to the unprofessional reader. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, Dr. Franklin was appointed surgeon of the 5th Missouri volunteers, and shortly afterward was assigned, by Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, as surgeon-in-chief of the first regularly organized military hospital west of the Mississippi river. He made a splendid war record, and was heartily commended by Gens. Lyon and Blair. Upon the cessation of hostilities, he resumed his practice in St. Louis, declining the chair of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and refusing a call from over thirty of the most prominent physicians in New York city belonging to the new school. It was during this year that he published the first volume of a treatise on "The Science and Art of Surgery." In 1871 he was appointed surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital. He was for a considerable period president of the Western Institute of Homœopathy. In 1878 he was elected dean and professor of the Homœopathic Medical College connected with the University of Michigan. While occupying this chair he succeeded in having passed by the legislature of Michigan a bill which gave to the homœopathists an amphitheatre, hospital accommodations, and equal rights with their more fortunate competitors, the allopaths. When Dr. Franklin accepted the chair, there were but two wards assigned in the hospital for the use of homœopathic patients. During the five years of trial and strife, Dr. Franklin gained everything needed to carry on the practice of the new school, and large sums of money were appropriated to carrying out his plans. He died at his home in St. Louis, Dec. 10, 1885.



BROOKS, Noah, author and journalist, was born in Castine, Me., Oct. 24, 1830, son of Barker and Margaret (Perkins) Brooks. His father, a master shipbuilder, was a man of great strength and kindness of character; and his ancestors, of English origin, were noted for patriotism and public spirit during the revolutionary war. The first American representative of the paternal line in this country was William Brooks, of Kent, England, a passenger in the ship Blessing, who landed at Scituate, Mass., in 1635. His maternal descent is derived from the Perkins family of Massachusetts, which has been equally prominent and honorable throughout colonial history. Noah Brooks was educated in the public schools and high school of his native town, and at the age of eighteen removed to Boston, Mass., where he began studies with a view to adopting landscape painting as a life-calling. In the midst of his artistic studies, however, he developed a strong taste for literature, contributing short sketches, notices, essays, and humorous tales to the weekly newspapers and magazines of the day, and by the time he was twenty-one, he was able to earn his living by his pen. He was also regularly attached to the staff of the Boston "Atlas," a daily newspaper. In 1855 he went West, first entering into a mercantile partnership with John G. Brooks, an intimate friend, in Dixon, Ill., and upon its failure migrating with him to Kansas, where he engaged in farming. After a short sojourn in the territory, during which he was actively interested in the free-state agitations, he and Mr. Brooks went to California with a great company of emigrants. They crossed the plains with ox-teams, the only available method at that day, and, in the course of the tedious journey, had many experiences and adventures, subsequently recorded in some of Mr. Brooks' best tales. Mr. Brooks located in Marysville, Yuba co., where he undertook the publication of the "Daily Appeal" in association with Benjamin P. Avery, afterwards U. S. minister to China, but, in 1862, he sold out his interest and accepted the post of Washington correspondent for the Sacramento "Union," the great journal of the Pacific coast. At the national capital he renewed the friendship of Pres. Lincoln, whom he had known years before in Illinois, and was invited by him, in 1865, to become his private secretary in place of John G. Nicolay, then recently appointed to the French mission. The offer was accepted, but before the change could be made the president was assassinated. Mr. Brooks was then appointed by Pres. Johnson naval officer of the port of San Francisco, but was removed at the end of eighteen months for refusing to comply with certain political requirements of the administration. After his retirement he returned at once to journalism, and from 1866 to 1871 was editor of the "Alta California" of San Francisco. He was a regular contributor to the "Overland Monthly" from its foundation in 1866, and also conducted a semi-monthly juvenile magazine. From 1871 to 1876 he was attached to the staff of the New York "Tribune," most of the time as night editor, then accepting a position with the "Times," which he held for eight years. In 1884 he became editor of the Newark, N. J., "Daily Advertiser," but in 1892 retired permanently from journalism. He has since devoted himself to authorship, and during the winter of 1894–95 he made an extensive tour through Egypt, Turkey and the Holy Land. Besides innumerable articles, reviews, and short stories in all the leading American magazines, he has published "The Boy Emigrants" (1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1880); "Our Baseball Club" (1884); "Abraham Lincoln, a Biography for Young People" (1888); "The Boy Settlers" (1891); "American Statesmen" (1893); "Tales of the Maine Coast" (1894); "Abraham Lincoln and the Downfall of American Slavery" (1894); "Short Studies in American Party Politics" (1895); "How the Republic is Governed" (1895); "Washington in Lincoln's Time" (1896); "The Mediterranean Trip" (1896); "History of the United States" (1896), and "The Story of Marco Polo" (1896). All of Mr. Brooks' stories possess a high degree of imagination and constructiveness; and, with a wealth of wholesome incident and adventure, are both amusing and instructive. As a worker he is untiring, able to accomplish an enormous amount, and possessed of a remarkably retentive memory for facts and details. In his large circle of friends he is known as affable, jolly, and a good story-teller, and has enjoyed the close friendship of the majority of the public men of his time. He has been a club man all his life, was a founder of the Authors' Club of New York city, and belongs also to the Century Club and New England Society. In religious faith he is an orthodox Congregationalist, active in church and charitable work, and holds it his greatest privilege to have helped many young men to a start in life. Mr. Brooks was married, in 1856, to Caroline A., daughter of Oliver Fellows, of Salem, Mass. She died in Marysville, Cal., in 1862. He now resides in New York city, spending the summers at his country house at Castine, Me., which with happy humor he has christened "The Ark."



Noah Brooks

CUMMINS, George David, Protestant Episcopal bishop, was born near Smyrna, Kent co., Del., Dec. 11, 1822. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in 1841. His early religious associations were with the Methodists, but in 1845 he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, about two years later, priest. In 1850 Princeton conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He successively had charge of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va.; St. James', Richmond; Trinity, Washington, D. C.; St. John's, Baltimore; and Trinity, Chicago. While rector of the last, in 1866, he was consecrated assistant bishop of Kentucky. His low-church views were very decided, and he took occasion to censure the ritualistic tendency and proceedings of some of the churches in the see of Kentucky, and in his letter to Bishop Smith, his senior associate, announcing his formal withdrawal from the Episcopal church, Nov. 10, 1873, he declared, among the reasons for his course, "that, whenever called upon to officiate in certain churches, he had been most painfully impressed with the conviction that he was sanctioning and indorsing, by his presence and official acts, the dangerous errors symbolized by the services customary in ritualistic churches, and that he could no longer, by participation in such services, be a partaker of other men's sin, and must clear his own soul of all complicity in such errors." Soon after his withdrawal, he issued a call for a meeting of those clergymen who entertained views similar to his own. The first general council convened in the city of New York, Dec. 2, 1873, where all the necessary steps were taken for the efficient organization of the new denomination, which was to be known as the

Geo D Cummins

Reformed Episcopal church. Services were held in New York and in other cities by Bishop Cummins. At the second council, which convened in New York in May, 1874, Bishop Cummins was elected president. The Reformed church adheres to episcopacy as a desirable form of congregational government, but not in obedience to divine edict. In all respects, the Bible is made the sole basis of its doctrines and practices. What are considered doctrinal errors in the Episcopal belief, and especially ritualism in all its forms, are opposed by the members of the Reformed Episcopal church. Its constitutions and canons, after learned discussion, were adopted by the second general council. A new prayer-book was also discussed and adopted. Overtures for affiliation having been accepted from the English Free church, clerical and lay delegates, including Bishop Cummins among the former, were appointed to a meeting of that denomination. After a brief illness, Bishop Cummins died at his residence at Lutherville, Baltimore co., Md., June 26, 1876.

PENN, John, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Caroline county, Va., May 17, 1741, the only son of Moses Penn, and Catharine, his wife, who was a daughter of John Taylor, of Caroline county, Va. Though of a family well connected and not without means, his early education was neglected, owing to the death of his father, and the deficiency had to be supplied by his own efforts in after life. He read law in the office of his cousin, E. Pendleton, and in 1762 entered upon a successful practice. Desiring a more ample scope for his energies, he migrated, in 1774, to Granville, N. C., a province more thinly settled than Virginia and less prolific of great men. Thence he was sent in the fall of 1775 to congress to succeed the late Richard Caswell, where he had the glory of signing the Declaration the next summer. Watson, in his annals of Philadelphia, states that "a singular case of duel occurred in Philadelphia in 1778 or '79 between Henry Laurens, president of congress, and Mr. Penn. They were fellow-boarders, and breakfasted together the same morning. They were to fight on a vacant lot, *vis-à-vis* the Masonic Hall, on Chestnut street. In crossing at Fifth street, where was then a deep slough, Mr. Penn kindly offered his hand to aid Mr. Laurens, then much the oldest, who accepted it. He suggested to Mr. Laurens, who had challenged him, that it was a foolish affair, and it was made up on the spot." After two years at home, he was again in congress, 1778–80, and then, by request of the legislature, which was helpless, took charge of the affairs of his adopted state during its partial occupation by the British, with almost absolute power, and authority to adopt any practicable measures for defense. He was receiver of taxes for the confederation; by appointment of R. Morris, treasurer, for a short period in 1784, but found the task thankless, and nearly hopeless. As with several others of the less noted signers, the particulars of his life which have come down to us are very meagre. In July, 1763, he married Susan Lyme, by whom he had three children, two of whom died unmarried. Having discharged his public duties with ability and integrity, he died in September, 1788. He was said to possess a sweet, persuasive eloquence and no small measure of the public confidence, and his efforts at the bar were distinguished for their force and pathos; but history has not thought it worth while to indicate the place of his later residence or death, which appears to have been in Granville county, in the northern central portion of his adopted state. His ancestry has not been traced, but his father, Moses Penn, probably had no connection with the founder of Pennsylvania.

COX, William Ruffin, ninth secretary of the U. S. senate, lawyer and soldier, was born at Scotland Neck, Halifax co., N. C., March 11, 1832. His grandfather belonged to the English navy, but immigrated to America before the revolution, and settled in North Carolina. His father, Thomas Cox, was a native and prominent citizen of Chowan county, N. C., and afterward of Washington county, which he represented in the state senate. In 1825 he removed to Halifax county, where his son received his early training at the Vine Hill Academy, and after further preparation near Nashville, Tenn., whither the family had removed, entered Franklin College, being graduated with distinction in 1850. He read law, and upon his admission to the bar at Nashville formed a partnership with John C. Ferguson, which lasted for several years. In 1857 Mr. Cox returned to North Carolina, and, quitting the law, he engaged in agriculture in Edgecombe county, but, two years later, removed to Raleigh. Upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, Mr. Cox contributed liberally to the equipment of a battery of artillery, and was appointed major of the 2nd regiment of North Carolina state volunteers by Gov. Ellis. On the death of his colonel (C. C. Tew) at Antietam, he became lieutenant-colonel; and, on the resignation of William P. Bynum, the successor of Col. Tew, he was made commander of the regiment. At the head of his regiment, and of a brigade, which he commanded later, he was in most of the battles of Stonewall Jackson's corps. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was shot down, being wounded in five places, and leaving half of his men, killed or wounded, on the field. Brig.-Gen. Ramseur, in his report, said: "The manly and chivalrous Cox, of the 2nd North Carolina, . . . though wounded five times, remained with his regiment until exhausted. In common with the entire command, I regret his temporary absence from the field, where he loves to be." Col. Cox was for some time unable to participate in active campaigning, but at length resumed his place at the head of his regiment, and, unsolicited, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and placed in command of Ramseur's brigade, composed of the 2nd, 4th, 14th, and 39th regiments, with parts of the 1st and 3d of Stewart's brigade, and attached to Gen. Ewell's corps, with which he remained until the close of the war. On May 12, 1864, at the close of a gallant charge, he received the thanks of Gen. Lee; and, again, during the retreat from Petersburg. Amid the last throes of the struggle, when the Confederate forces were disintegrating and falling into confusion, the firm and intrepid attitude of Cox and his brigade commanded a warm tribute of applause from the general-in-chief. This famous brigade is said to have made the last charge at Appomattox, the last battle of the war. At the close of the war Gen. Cox settled at Raleigh, in the practice of his profession, and in 1868 was elected solicitor of the Raleigh district, against a Republican majority of 4,000. He held the position with great acceptability for six years; was afterward chairman of the Democratic state executive committee; and in 1877 was appointed to the bench of the fourth judicial circuit by Gov. Vance. His service on the bench was characterized by integrity of purpose, disinterestedness, and dignity. Among the many able decisions rendered by him, was one, the cause of the State *vs.* J. F. Hoskins, *et al.*, involving the conflict of federal and state authority, and in which he sustained the constitutionality of the act of congress, affirming the right to remove to the U. S. circuit court for examination the cases of revenue officers charged by

the state with criminal offenses. Gen. Cox resigned the judgeship in 1881, and for three terms represented the fourth district in congress. In the forty-seventh congress he served on the commitee on pensions, and on a committee to investigate charges against an officer of the house; in the forty-eighth, on the committee of foreign affairs and militia; and in the forty-ninth, was chairman of the committee on civil-service reform, and a member of the committee on foreign affairs. On Apr. 6, 1893, he was elected secretary of the U. S. senate, succeeding Anson G. McCook, and being the ninth incumbent of that office. He assumed the duties of his office Aug. 7. 1893, and has since continued, with acceptance and distinction. Among other distinguished trusts, Judge Cox has been president of the Chatham Coalfield railroad, and director of the Raleigh National Bank, and thus, by varied occupations and experience in public affairs, has become well equipped for the responsible duties of his present office. He has been twice married—first, in 1866, to Penelope B., daughter of James S. Battle, a prominent planter of North Carolina; and second, in 1883, to Fanny, daughter of Rev. T. B. Lyman, LL.D., bishop of North Carolina.

BROWN, Charles Brockden, novelist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1771. He was of Quaker descent, his first American ancestors having immigrated to this country in the same ship with William Penn. From childhood he was physically delicate, but intellectually precocious. Even as an infant he could be safely left with a picture-book, without fear of danger, so engrossed was his attention by it, to the exclusion of all else; and before he was ten years old he had read every book he could procure. He received as good an education as the period afforded, being from his eleventh to his sixteenth year a pupil of Robert Proud, the historian, then a renowned teacher. Geography was his favorite study, and as a child he would mount a table to trace the courses of rivers and mountains on a map hung upon the wall, and at the age of ten there was not a geographical question broached by the family he could not answer. It is related of him that at this time he asked why a visitor had called him a boy. "Does he not know," said he, "that it is neither size, nor age, but understanding, that makes the man? I could ask him an hundred questions, none of which he could answer." He prosecuted his studies with such ardor that he was often forced to abandon his books and take long excursions on foot, to recuperate his mental and physical strength. He varied the duties of school work by verse-making. We next find him studying law in the office of Alexander Wilson, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, and he seems to have been fired with great ardor for the profession. He joined a law society, took a leading part in its debates, and became its president. His decisions in the cases brought before it demonstrated that his mind was well fitted for the legal vocation. He was also a member of the Belles-Lettres Club, in which he soon became a leader, and before which he read numerous essays. These compositions and a series of essays contributed to the "Columbus Magazine," under the fitting title of "The Rhapsodist," had tested his intellectual powers, and he soon determined to abandon law for literature. The change was not received with favor by his family, as they had no fortune for him to fall back upon should the venture fail. The reception of his literary efforts, however, had given him confidence in his intellectual powers, but a distrust of his qualifications for the more active career of the law, and had, no doubt, an equal bearing on his choice. He was the first person in America to enter the field of literature as a profession, and almost the first to venture into the region of purely imaginative writing. During the period of doubt and anxiety which naturally attended this change in his plan of life, he made a visit to an intimate friend in New York, Dr. Elihu Hubbard Smith, as a relief to his mind. Here he met William Dunlap, the painter and author, and other of the leading literary and scientific men of the day, many of whom were members of the Friendly Club. Mr. Brown, who, like Dr. Johnson, seems to have been a "clubable man," became a member; and finding this choice literary society most attractive, made frequent and more prolonged visits to the city, and eventually became a resident. His first work, "The Dialogues of Alcuin," published in 1797, to which he refers in his journal as "discussing the topic of marriage with some degree of subtlety at least," attracted little attention, and many of the theories advanced on the subject of divorce were subsequently abandoned by the author. His next attempt was a series of papers to the "Weekly Magazine," entitled "The Man at Home," for the most part reflections on men and society, connected by a slight thread of story. In 1798 his first novel, "Wieland, or the Transformation" appeared, and met with considerable success. It was quickly followed by five others, and it is on these novels that his reputation rests. They were the finest American fiction prior to the advent of Cooper, and display undoubted genius and fertile imagination. In "Arthur Mervyn" (1799) he describes, with a power and vividness equal to De Foe's description of the great plague of London, the scenes of which he was an eye witness in the yellow-fever scourge of 1793 in Philadelphia, and again of 1798 in New York. "Edgar Huntley; or, the Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker," was reconstructed from an early novel, "Sky Walk, or the Man Unknown to Himself," the publication of which was stopped by the death of the printer, and the refusal of his executors to fulfil the contract, or sell the printed sheets at the price offered for them. His other novels are "Ormond, or the Secret Witness" (1799); "Jane Talbot" (1801); and "Clara Howard" (1801), republished as "Philip Stanley" in 1806. Mr. Brown made some attempts at magazine literature, establishing in 1799 the "Monthly Magazine and American Review," to which he was the principal contributor. It did not meet with the success of his novels, and lived only twenty months. A second undertaking, "The Literary Magazine and American Register," started in Philadelphia in 1803, died in five years. In November, 1804, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wm. Linn of New York, and thereafter devoted himself with increased energy to his literary work. In 1806, with the aid of the publisher of his magazine, he projected and issued the first volume of the "American Register," the first publication of the kind in this country. It contained European and American annals, foreign and American state papers, reviews of literature, miscellaneous articles, an American obituary, and a chronicle consisting of a large number of brief articles. The narrative portions were exceptionally fine. This series, in semi-annual volumes, continued to appear uninterruptedly until the death of its author. Architecture was a favorite study with him, pursued as a recreation from his literary work, and many finely executed drawings attest his skill in that department. Among his published writings aside from his novels are sev-

eral political pamphlets (1803–9), including "An Address to Congress on the Utility and Justice of Restriction on Foreign Commerce" (1809); a translation of Volney's "Travels in the United States" (1804), and several memoirs of friends. His works were well received in England, but whether any pecuniary advantage resulted to the author from their success is not known. "Arthur Mervyn" and "Edgar Huntley" have a place in Bentley's Library of Standard Romance. He died of consumption, in Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1810.

BACHE, Sarah, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11, 1744, the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Of her early life no particulars can be obtained, but from her father's appreciation of the importance of education, it is presumed that she was well trained. On Oct. 29, 1767, she was married to Richard Bache, a merchant of Philadelphia, and a native of England, and by him had eight children. She was the leader among the ladies of Philadelphia to furnish the destitute American soldiers with money and clothing during the year 1780. In a letter to her father, Dr. Franklin, a friend speaks of her as follows: "If there are in Europe any women who need a model of attachment to domestic duties and love for their country, Mrs. Bache may be pointed out to them as such. She passed a part of the last year in exertions to rouse the zeal of the Pennsylvania ladies, and she made on this occasion such a happy use of the eloquence, which you know she possesses, that a large part of the American army was provided with shirts, bought with their money or made by their hands. In her applications for this purpose, she showed the most indefatigable zeal, the most unwearied perseverance, and a courage in asking, which surpassed even the obstinate reluctance of the Quakers in refusing." On many other occasions her active benevolence was called into exercise. She performed hospital duties, dressing the wounds of the soldiers, and administering to them medicines, cordials, and such other things as were calculated to mitigate their sufferings. In 1792, Mr. and Mrs. Bache visited England for about a year. They would have extended their tour to France had it not been for the increasing troubles of the French revolution. Mr. Bache, having retired from business in 1794, they removed to a farm on the Delaware river, and here the last period of her life was spent. In the winter of 1807–08 she was sent to Philadelphia to be treated for cancer, but the disease proved incurable, and she died there Oct. 5, 1808.

S. Bache

CARSON, Samuel Price, politician and treasurer of the Republic of Texas, was born at Pleasant Gardens, Burke (now McDowell) co., N. C., Jan. 22, 1798. He received a common-school education, and his first appearance in public life was in 1822 and 1824, as a member of the state senate from Burke. In 1825 he announced himself a candidate for congress. He was elected and served continuously until 1833. The contest in 1827 resulted in a duel with Dr. Robert B. Vance, one of his opponents, because of a charge of Toryism made against the father of Carson. The parties met at Saluda Gap, on the South Carolina line in the fall of 1827, and Dr. Vance was killed. Carson was considered the best impromptu speaker in the house of representatives. He supported Calhoun in his fight for a tariff for revenue only, and even followed him in his nullification views, but public sentiment was so overwhelmingly with Jackson that Carson was defeated in 1833. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1835 from Burke county. In 1836 he removed to Texas and became the first treasurer of the Republic under the presidency of Sam. Houston. He died in Little Rock, Ark., in 1840.

FANNING, David, Tory soldier, was born of obscure parentage, in Johnston county, N. C., about 1755. He was apprenticed to a man named Bryant, but ran away from him when about sixteen or seventeen years of age, because of harsh treatment. He then lived at the Hawfields in Orange county, and two or three years later went to South Carolina, engaged in trafficking with the Catawba Indians, acquired property and settled on Rayburn's creek, Laurens district. On returning from a trading trip about the beginning of the revolution, he was met by a party of lawless Whigs and robbed of everything he had. This turned his sympathies to the British, and he sought every possible opportunity after this time to wreak his vengeance on the Americans. He began operations in South Carolina in July, 1775, and had many adventures. His operations were confined principally to this state prior to the fall of Charleston, in 1780, when he again became active, and this time in connection with the notorious William Cunningham, who was known as "Bloody Bill." He spent the winter of 1780–81 on Deep river, N. C. During the year 1781 he was the terror of middle North Carolina, ranging over the country between Cape Fear and Pee Dee, and from Hillsboro to Wilmington. In July, 1781, he was appointed colonel of the loyal militia in Randolph and Chatham counties, N. C., and a week after, pounced down on Chatham court-house, where a muster and court martial were being held, and captured fifty-three prisoners. In the same month he captured Col. Philip Alston with twenty-five men, and on Sept. 12th of the same year captured in Hillsboro, Gov. Burke and his council, some Continental officers and seventy-one privates. He defended them against a rescuing party under Col. Wade, got them safely to Wilmington, and surrendered them to Maj. Craigg. In June, 1782, he made

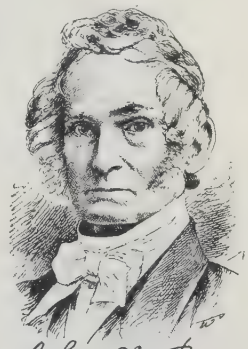
his way to South Carolina and thence to East Florida. In his memorial to the British commissioners, he says he commanded at different times from 100 to 950 men; that he commanded in thirty-six skirmishes in North Carolina and four in South Carolina, all of his own planning; was twice wounded and fourteen times a prisoner; that he killed many rebels and took many prisoners, and that at the conclusion of the war he settled 250 persons in East Florida. His name was execrated in North Carolina, and he was one of the three Tories excluded from all acts of pardon. He removed from Florida to New Brunswick, landing there Sept. 23, 1784. Sabine says he lived in Queen's county and was a member of the assembly there. In 1800 he was un-

der sentence of death for rape, but was pardoned because of his service to the crown. This doubtless caused his removal to Nova Scotia. In 1790 he prepared a "Narrative," giving an account of his adventures and services in North and South Carolina, 1775–83. It was clearly intended to serve him toward securing recognition from the British government, but is meagre and disappointing, and probably exaggerates his own acts. It was first published in Richmond in 1861, and republished by Sabine in 1865 (New York). A fuller but less accurate account of his career will be found in Caruthers's "Old North State," vol. I. Fanning died at Digby, Nova Scotia, in 1825.

DRAKE, Samuel Gardner, antiquarian, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1798. He was brought up on a farm, educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and, at the age of twenty years, became a district school-teacher. While thus employed, he continued his own studies in history, especially of Massachusetts, and in 1825 published an edition of Church's "Entertaining History of King Philip's War," with copious notes and additions. Removing to Boston in 1828, he established there the first antiquarian book-store in the United States, which was, for many years, famous for bibliophiles and scholars. Mr. Drake was the ideal of the book-fancier, and knew his particular department completely. Moreover, his interest in his wares was limited by no merely commercial considerations, for he presently became probably the foremost authority in the country on early New England literature and history; not only as an editor and republisher of valuable antiquarian works, but a historian and commentator of ability. His researches led him into unusual directions—Indian history and biography—as well as into the most minute and critical survey of colonial affairs. In 1832 he published "Indian Biography;" in 1833, "The Book of the Indians, or a Biography and History of the Indians of North America," a profound and laborious work, which saw eleven editions; in 1836, "The Old Indian Chronicle," a compilation of contemporary narratives of the Indian wars; and in 1839, "Indian Captivities," a volume of the original narratives of the captives themselves, a most fascinating work. Drake seems to have taken up a department of study and pursued it to the end, then passed to another, to treat it in the same manner. His aim was evidently to exhaust the field of American antiquities during his lifetime. Accordingly, in 1847, he became an active agent in founding the New England Historico-Genealogical Society, whose "Register" he conducted with zeal and ability during the next fifteen years. In 1846 he issued "A Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Drake;" and in 1851 a "Memoir of the Rev. Cotton Mather, D.D., with a Genealogy of the Family of Mather." In 1858 he helped found the Prince Society of Boston, of which he himself was president until 1870; and in the same year his antiquarian interests led him to two years of research in the British Museum and official archives in England, the fruits of which he gives in his "Result of Some Researches Among the British Archives for Information Relative to the Founders of New England" (1860), and "Founders of New England" (1861). His other publications are "Sketches of the History of Northwood, New Hampshire" (1832), written for the New Hampshire Historical Collections; "Review of Winthrop's Journal, as Edited and Published by James Savage" (1854); "History of the Antiquities of Boston, the Capital of Massachusetts and Metropolis of New England, from Its Settlement in 1630 to 1770" (1856); "A Brief Memoir of Sir Walter Raleigh" (1862); an edition of Increase Mather's "Indian War of 1675–76" (1862); an edition of the same author's "Early History of New England" (1864); an edition of "Hubbard's History of the Indian Wars in New England" (1864–65); "Annals of the Witchcraft Delusion in New England" (1866), a reprint of the polemical works of Mather and Calef, with copious notes; "Annals of Witchcraft in the United States" (1869); "A Particular History of the Five Years' French and Indian War in New England, sometimes called Gov. Shirley's War" (1870). At the time of his death he was employed in the preparation of the second volume of his "History of Boston," intended to bring it down to the year 1822. In its aid the city authorities made an appropriation of $5,000. The article on "Massachusetts" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is from the pen of Mr. Drake, and also numerous articles, addresses, and reviews in his chosen line. His writings are valuable, not alone as authority and as monuments of exhaustive scholarship and research, but also as eminent models in method for aspiring students in any branch of knowledge. He died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1875.

Saml G Drake

PRESSLY, John Taylor, clergyman, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., March 28, 1795, a descendant of several old and well-known families of the state, and son of David and Jane Pressly. He early manifested the qualities of mind and character which distinguished his later years, and when very young made a profession of religion. His elementary education was obtained in an academy near his home, and entering Transylvania University, Kentucky, he was graduated in 1812. His thoughts had, from early youth, been directed toward a ministerial career, and immediately upon completing his collegiate course he repaired to the theological seminary in New York city, then under the direction of the celebrated Dr. John Mitchell Mason. He returned home in the spring of 1815, and was licensed a probationer by the Second Associate Reformed Presbytery of South Carolina. For a year he devoted himself to missionary work, traveling on horseback through several of the Southern states, but in the early summer of 1816 received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Cedar Spring Church, of which he had been a member since childhood. His labors continued during fifteen years, replete in satisfaction to himself and profit to his people. He would have been content to close his life in their service had not a call to another field come with imperative clearness. By the death of Dr. Joseph Kerr, the chair of theology in the seminary in Pittsburgh, Pa., had been made vacant, and such was Dr. Pressly's reputation as a teacher, that in October, 1831, a unanimous call was extended to him to succeed to the position. He accordingly assumed his professional duties in the following January. His peculiar fitness at once became widely known; the fame of the institution was enhanced, and the number of students increased. He possessed qualities which compelled the love and respect of his pupils, while his well-trained mind and extreme system and precision of thought rendered his expositions of truth clear and cogent. In October, 1832,



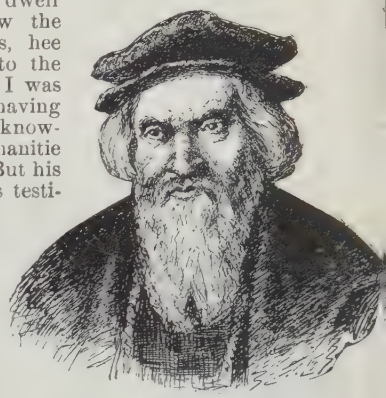
John T. Pressly

he accepted a call to the pastorate of a struggling A. R. Presbyterian society in the neighboring city of Allegheny. At the next session the seminary was removed to Allegheny, thus enabling Dr. Pressly to continue the duties of both pastorate and professorship during the remainder of his life. His labors were so effectual that the society was soon transformed into one of the most flourishing churches of the state in any denomination. Traces of his power and influence may still be seen in the strength of united Presbyterianism in this part of Pennsylvania. During sixteen years he discharged the whole work of the seminary in addition to his laborious pastoral duties, also editing a religious newspaper, contributing numerous articles to periodicals, and taking a leading part in the councils and management of his church. He prepared several volumes on disputed points in theology, and published many sermons on the Scriptures, principally of a practical and expository character. As a preacher he was free from any suggestion of the sensational, and by his clearness of conception, readiness of expression, and excellence of delivery, exerted an influence of the widest order. The great principles of theology, as taught by him, appeared as verities not to be questioned. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College in 1832. He was married, in 1816, to Jane Hearst of Cedar Spring, S. C.; they had nine children. He died Aug. 13, 1870.

LOWELL, John, jurist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., June 17, 1744, the son of John Lowell, minister of the first church in Newburyport, (1726–67), who was distinguished among his brethren as a scholar. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1760, and applied himself to the study of law. He very soon rose to great eminence in his profession, and represented Newburyport in the provincial assembly in 1776. In 1761 he removed from Newburyport to Boston, and was chosen representative for the town at the general court, and one of their twelve delegates to the convention which formed the constitution. In that assembly he was very much distinguished by his knowledge and eloquence. He was one of the framers of the Massachusetts state constitution in 1780. He inserted in the bill of rights the claim declaring that "all men are born free and equal," for the purpose, as he said, of abolishing slavery in Massachusetts, and offered his services to any slave who desired to establish his right to freedom under that clause. His position was declared to be constitutional by the supreme court of the state, in 1783, since which time slavery has had no legal existence in Massachusetts. In 1781 he was chosen member of the continental congress, and in December of the following year was appointed by that body one of the three judges of the court of appeals. When the federal government was established, he was appointed by Pres. Washington judge of the district court of Massachusetts. He remained in that office until the new organization of the federal judiciary in 1801, when he was appointed by Pres. Adams chief justice of the circuit court for the first circuit comprehending the district of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Judge Lowell took an active interest in the welfare of Harvard College, and when there was a vacancy in the corporation in 1784, he was elected one of that board, on which he served for eighteen years. He was brilliant in conversation, an able scholar and an honest and patriotic leader, and was one of the founders of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died May 6, 1802.

J. Lowell.

CABOT, Sebastian, navigator, was probably born in Bristol, England, about 1475, the son of John Cabot, a Venetian merchant. No accurate information concerning the date and place of his birth is obtainable. In one account he is represented as saying: "When my father departed from Venice, many yeeres since, to dwell in England, to follow the trade of merchandises, hee tooke mee with him to the citie of London, while I was yet very young, yet having never the lesse some knowledge of letters of humanitie and of the sphere." But his friend, Richard Eden's testimony, is that "Sebastian Cabot tould me that he was borne in Brystowe, and that, at four years ould, he was carried with his father to Venice, and so returned agayne to England with his father after certayne yeeres, whereby he was thought to have been born in Venice." According to Richard Hakluyt, the early chroniclers confused the father and son, and, without the least mention of John Cabot, ascribed his achievements to Sebastian. Even Richard Biddle's book, the first creditable study of the subject, left John Cabot in the background, while the whole interest of the spectator was riveted on Sebastian. But it is quite probable the leader and ruling spirit of the first expeditions was John. From Ayala's despatch, the most complete contemporary document concerning the voyages which has come down to us, it seems John Cabot had been sailing over the northern seas for seven years previous to 1498, in search of new countries, and whatever praise the younger man deserved on later voyages, it was the father who taught him what he knew and pointed out the way. On a planisphere, constructed by Sebastian Cabot in 1544, is an explanatory statement in Spanish, that "This land was discovered by John Cabot, Venetian, and Sebastian Cabot, his son, the year of the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1494, on the 24th of June in the morning, to which they gave the name 'First Land Seen,' and to a great island which is opposite the said land they gave the name St. John, because it was discovered on that day." It is believed by some that the date 1494 is an error, and that 1497 was meant. The first patent, which was granted March 5, 1496, by the King of England, was issued to "John Cabot, citizen of Venice; Lewes, Sebastian, and Santius, sons of the said John." With respect to Lewes and Santius, the chronicles are silent. John and Sebastian sailed from Bristol in the Matthew in the following year (1497), and, as now seems probable, returned to England after the first discovery had been made. There is in the account of privy purse expenses of Henry VII. the following entry: "10th August, 1497, To him that found the New Isle, £10." Although it is probable that the island of Newfoundland was discovered on this voyage, a careful scrutiny of the various maps and chronicles sustains the belief that the Cabots saw the mainland of America before any other—the term "first land seen" having been used to distinguish the continent, or what was believed to form a part of it. On Sebastian Cabot's map of 1544, the original of which is in the geographical cabinet of the Imperial Library at



Paris, nothing is designated above the sixtieth parallel. "First land seen" is delineated between forty-five degrees and fifty degrees, with the island St. Juan (corresponding with Prince Edward) within the great gulf at the embouchure of what is plainly the St. Lawrence. The authenticity of the map being accepted, the "first land seen" could be no other than the coast of Nova Scotia, or island of Cape Breton. A second patent to John Cabot, dated Feb. 3, 1498, authorized him to take six English ships, of not more than 200 tons, in any port in the realm, "and them convey and lede to the lande and isles of late found by the said John, in oure name and by oure commandment." Before the expedition was ready, John Cabot died, and Sebastian, with a

fleet of five vessels, sailed from Bristol in May, 1498. It is believed that this is the voyage referred to by Peter Martyr, Gomara, Fabyan, and by Sebastian himself in his letter to Ramisio. Cabot, upon falling in with the coast, ascended it as high as latitude sixty-ty-seven and a half degrees, probably passing into Hudson's bay. He persevered in the effort to find an open channel to India, until his sailors, appalled by the danger of navigating the ship among icebergs, broke out into open mutiny, and compelled him to turn back. He then retraced his course, pausing at Baccalaos to refit; and, after examining the coast as far south as thirty-eight degrees, returned to England. Sebastian took with him in this voyage 300 men, with the purpose, as Gomara states, of colonizing the newly-found regions. Thebet, French cosmographer, relates that Cabot landed these emigrants where the cold was so intense that nearly the whole company perished, although it was in July. Cabot brought to England three native inhabitants of the countries he had visited; his great achievement was the discovery of 1,800 miles of sea-coast of the North American continent. Except the vague report of a voyage undertaken by him in 1499, nothing more appears relative to Sebastian until 1512 when he is found living in Seville, engaged in revising the Spanish king's maps and charts. The death of Ferdinand put an end to a design to renew the search for a northwest passage to Cathay, and Cabot, who was to have commanded, returned to England. In 1517 he undertook, with Sir Thomas Perte, another voyage—whether of discovery or conquest in Spanish America is uncertain. In 1518 Sebastian revisited Spain, and was appointed pilot-major. After the conference of Badajos, a squadron was fitted out under Cabot to pursue Spanish discovery in the Pacific. It set sail in August, 1526, but some of his chief officers having spread disaffection in the fleet, Cabot abandoned the plan as impracticable, and put into the La Plata. He sailed up this river 350 leagues, built a fort at one of the mouths of the Parana, which stream he ascended in boats, and also penetrated some distance up the Paraguay. Failing to obtain the aid he solicited, and weakened by the assaults of the natives, Sebastian was forced to leave the coast of Spain. He now, for a second time, returned to England, and, notwithstanding a demand by the emperor that "he might be sent over to Spain," settled at Bristol. Edward VI., in 1549, granted the now aged seaman a pension of 250 marks. Hakluyt states that the office of grand pilot of England was created for him. It was at this period that he explained to the king the phenomenon of the variation of the needle. He was active in promoting the expedition of 1553 to Russia, the success of which gave him the life appointment of governor of the Muscovy Company. Cabot is supposed to have died in London, in 1557, sixty-one years subsequent to the date of his first commission from Henry VII., and not far from eighty years old.

NORTON, Andrews, theologian, was born at Hingham, Mass., Dec. 31, 1786, son of Samuel and Jane (Andrews) Norton. He was fifth in descent from William Norton of Ipswich, brother of Rev. John Norton, successor of John Cotton in the pastorate of First Church, Boston. William Norton was the father of Rev. John Norton of Hingham, who in turn was father of Capt. John Norton, whose son, John, married a daughter of Jeremiah Belknap, father of the historian, and had a son, Samuel, whose third son was the subject of our sketch. Brought up in the studious atmosphere of New England's most intelligent element, and early acquiring a love of books, Andrews Norton, at the age of fourteen years, was matriculated in Harvard College. After his graduation, in 1804, he pursued a postgraduate course, and studied theology, and in 1809 accepted a tutorship in Bowdoin College. At the end of a year he returned to Cambridge, where, during 1811, he was tutor in mathematics in Harvard College, and in 1812 assumed editorial control of the "General Repository," a monthly publication of the "liberal" school of theology. From this position he was, in 1813, chosen Dexter lecturer in biblical criticism, and being promoted a professor when, in 1819, it became the Dexter professorship of sacred literature, he continued incumbent until ill health compelled his resignation in 1830. As an instructor, Prof. Norton was distinguished by ability to present the profoundest facts in lucid and attractive terms, and through his complete scholarship became a father among scholars and a moulder of the thought of many beside his immediate pupils. He has had no superiors in this country in the domain of Scriptural interpretation, and few equals in theological acumen. As a leader in the true Unitarian or Arian protest against Calvinistic dogmatism, he was implacably opposed alike to the naturalism of Theodore Parker and the transcendentalism of Emerson and his associates. The latter tendency of thought he arraigned in 1839 with a masterly treatise, "The Latest Form of Infidelity," which, being answered by a prominent transcendentalist, evoked a strong rejoinder. Among his other theological and Biblical treatises were:

"Statement of Reasons for Not Believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians Concerning the Nature of God and the Person of Christ" (1833); "The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (3 vols., 1837–44); "Tracts Concerning Christianity" (1852); "A Translation of the Gospels" (2 vols., 1855); and "The Internal Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" (1855). He was also a wide reader and intelligent critic of general literature and *belles-lettres*; and, as is usual with philosophic thinkers, a great admirer of true poetry. During 1833–34, in association with Charles Folsom, the noted critic and editor of "Worcester's Dictionary," he engaged in the preparation of a quarterly periodical, "The Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature," in which he published numerous contributions of his own, among them papers on "Goethe" and "Hamil-

ton's 'Men and Manners in America.'" He edited, with memoirs, the collected writings of his friends, Charles Eliot, in 1817, and Levi Frisbie, in 1823; and published an edition of the "Poems of Mrs. Hemans" (1826), and several tracts on the affairs of Harvard College (1824–25). Prof. Norton was a constant contributor to periodicals, such as the "Literary Miscellany," "Monthly Anthology," "Christian Examiner," and "North American Review." For the last named he wrote on "Franklin," "Byron," "Ware's Letters from Palmyra," and a "Memoir of Mrs. Grant of Laggan." He also wrote a few short poems of considerable merit and delicacy. He died in Newport, R. I., which had been his summer home in his declining years, on Sept. 18, 1852.

HUTTON, Laurence, author and critic, was born in New York city, Aug. 8, 1843, son of John and Eliza (Scott) Hutton. His father, a native of St. Andrews, Scotland, was long a successful merchant in New York, and his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. John Von Roos, was a surgeon in the British army during the revolutionary war. Mr. Hutton derives direct descent from Robert Patterson, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, as "Old Mortality." He was educated in the private school of Mr. J. N. McElligott, in New York city, and at the age of nineteen, entered the employ of a produce commission house on Broad street. His inclination, however, inherited from his father, a great student and bibliophile, constantly disposed his thoughts in the direction of literary pursuits, a passion further augmented by his numerous visits to the scenes of history and romance in Europe. Accordingly, in 1872, he became dramatic critic for the New York "Evening Mail," and two years after relinquished this position to devote his entire time to authorship. He has published numerous books, mostly on dramatic and literary subjects, among them the following: "Plays and Players" (1875); "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," in collaboration with Clara Erskine Clement (2 vols., 1879); "Literary Landmarks of London" (1887); "Curiosities of the American Stage" (1887); "Literary Landmarks of Edinburgh" (1892); "Memoir of Edwin Booth" (1893); "Portraits in Plaster" (1895); "Literary Landmarks of Jerusalem" (1895); "Other Times and Other Seasons" (1896); "Literary Landmarks of Venice" (1896); "Literary Landmarks of Florence" (1897), and "Literary Landmarks of Rome" (1897). His "Literary Landmarks" series is particularly valuable to the student and general reader, each volume being prepared with the utmost care and the result of personal observation. Of "Literary Landmarks of London" the New York "Nation" says: "It is crowded full of details which will be new to all students interested in the homes and haunts of great men." As an editor and compiler, Mr. Hutton is equally well-known for his memorable work on the "American Actor" series (6 vols., 1881–82); on the "Actors of Great Britain and the United States," in collaboration with Brander Matthews (5 vols., 1886–87); "John Bernard's Retrospections of America" (1887); "Opening Addresses of the American Stage" (1886); "Memoir of Lester Wallack" (1887); "Occasional Addresses of the American Stage" (1890), and the "Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins" (1892). He has been literary editor of "Harper's Magazine" since 1886, and has, by his intelligent and scholary criticisms and essays on current literature, greatly enhanced the value and circulation of that excellent periodical. An untiring worker, he leaves no task until it is completed to the best of his ability; but he modestly attributes his brilliant success to his father's admonition "never cut, but always untie, a string." In social and club circles he has been equally active and prominent. He was a founder, and the first treasurer of the Authors' Club, and an incorporator, and for the past eight years (1888–96) secretary, of the Players', both of New York city. He has also been a member of the Century Club for many years. During the agitation of the question of an international copyright law, he was active and earnest in its behalf, being also one of the originators and first treasurer of the International Copyright League, which so greatly helped the cause. In recognition of his high literary ability and prominence, the degree of A.M. *honoris causa* was conferred on him by Yale University in 1892. Mr. Hutton was married in 1885, to Eleanor Varnum, daughter of James Lynde Mitchell, of New York city, and a descendant of New England colonial stock.

WARD, Nathaniel, Puritan minister and author, was born about 1580 at Haverhill, in Suffolk, England, where his father, John Ward, was a noted minister. He entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1596, took his degree of M.A. in 1603, spent some years at the law. He was acquainted with Baker and Abp. Usher, and traveled on the continent. In 1628 he became rector of Stondon Massey, in Essex, where he soon had a difficulty with Abp. Laud, and was silenced in 1633. In 1634 he crossed the sea, and became minister at Agawam, or Ipswich. Here his health failed, and he resigned in 1637, but in 1640 is said to have taken part in the settlement of Pawtucket, or Haverhill, which was named from his birthplace. Men of his experience, accomplishments, and legal attainments were few in the colony at that time; he "knew so much of the law of nature and of nations" that the general court appointed him, in 1638, to draw up a code, to be considered by the freemen, and in 1641 his work was adopted, in substance, as the "Body of Liberties." This code was of no little importance in the history of New England, and has won much praise for "wisdom, equity, adaptation to the wants of the community, and a liberality of sentiment superior to the age." Toleration, he declares, "hath as many errors and sins in it as all the false religions and opinions it tolerates." In 1641 Ward preached the election sermon, which was criticised as being "based more on the old Roman and Grecian governments than on the practice of Israel." Early in 1647 he published in London, under the name of Theodore de la Guard, his famous book, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam." It is a satire on the opinions, manners, and doings of the time, overflowing with wit, extravagance and eccentricity. William Tudor called it "quaint and pedantic, violent and enthusiastic," and Prof. C. F. Richardson an "early New England 'Sartor Resartus,' a pseudo 'Hans Sacks' in prose." The author was a clerical barbarian, and a fierce foe of toleration, but full of matter, and gifted with a style very different, according to Prof. M. C. Tyler, from "the hesitant, imitative and creeping manner that is the sure sign of a provincial literature." The work was reprinted in Boston in 1718 and 1843. Ward soon followed his book to England, preached before the house of commons, June 30, 1647, published several pamphlets, became minister of Shenfield, in Essex, about 1648, and died there in 1653. (See his Memoirs, by J. W. Dean, 1868.)

LENOIR, William, soldier, was born in Brunswick county, Va., May 20, 1751, of French ancestry. When the lad was but eight years of age he removed with his family to Tar River, N. C., where the father soon afterward died. What education he received was limited to such as his own personal exertions permitted him to acquire. At the age of twenty he married Ann Ballard, of Halifax, N. C., and in March, 1775, he removed with his family to Wilkes county. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he took an

active part, serving in the expeditions of Gens. Rutherford and Williamson, and in the expedition to King's Mountain he held the office of captain in Col. Cleaveland's regiment, where he also gave evidence of energy united with sound discretion. In this engagement he was wounded in the arm, and also in the side, though not severely. He was also at the defeat of the celebrated Tory, Col. Pyles, during which his horse was shot from under him. In the militia of the state he was an active and efficient officer, having passed through the different grades from that of an orderly sergeant to a major-general, serving in the latter capacity for about eighteen years. Gen. Lenoir was appointed justice of the peace by the convention which met to form the state constitution. He continued to discharge the duties of his office until this death. He also filled at different periods the various offices of register, surveyor, commissioner of affidavits, chairman of the county court, and clerk of the superior court for the county of Wilkes. He was one of the original trustees of the University of North Carolina, and was the first president of the board. He served many years in both branches of the state legislature, embracing nearly the whole period of our early legislative history, and during the last five years of his service in the senate was unanimously chosen speaker of that body. It may also be remarked that he performed the duties of that important station with as much general satisfaction, probably, as was ever given by the presiding officer of any deliberative assembly. He was for several years elected a member of the council of state, and when it convened was chosen president of the board. He was also a member of both the state conventions, which met for the purpose of considering the constitution of the United States; and in the discussion of those bodies he took an active and distinguished part, insisting strenuously on the adoption of the amendments proposed to the constitution, and guarding with great jealousy the rights of the states. Owing to the difficulties which existed among the states in the adoption of the federal constitution, an opinion prevailed that another general convention would be called to revise and amend it. The convention of North Carolina, acting upon this supposition, proceeded to elect five delegates to represent the state in the proposed general convention, of which number Gen. Lenoir was one. It is also in honor of him that the county of Lenoir bears its name. He died at his residence at Fort Defiance, Wilkes co., N. C., May 6, 1839.

VAN ALSTYNE, Frances Jane, poet and hymn-writer, known by her pen-name, Fanny J. Crosby, was born at South East, Putnam co., N. Y., March 24, 1820. When six weeks old she lost her sight, through the negligence of the attending physician, but in spite of this severe affliction has always been noted for her cheerful and happy disposition. She was educated in the New York City Institution for the Blind, which she entered in 1835, and proving herself one of the brightest of its favored pupils, completed the course of instruction in 1842. In 1847 she was appointed teacher of English grammar, rhetoric, Roman and Greek history, in this institution, filling the position acceptably until 1858. In 1851 she joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she has ever since been a devoted member. When still very young she manifested poetic talent, composing creditable verses at the remarkably early age of eight years. She is described as an impressionable child, keenly appreciative of the beauties of nature, and left so greatly to her own thoughts, her intellect matured rapidly. Her first volume of verse appeared in 1844, under the title "A Blind Girl and Other Poems." In 1849 came "Monterey and Other Poems," and in 1858 "A Wreath of Columbia's Flowers." From 1853 to 1858 she wrote a number of songs, which were set to music by George F. Root, some of them becoming exceedingly popular, such as "Rosalie the Prairie Flower," "Hazel Dell," "There's Music in the Air," etc. Her first Sunday-school hymn was written in 1864, at the request of William B. Bradbury, the father of popular Sunday-school music in America, and was published by him in his "Golden Censer." During the succeeding thirty-two years she has been pouring forth from the riches of her heart and intellect, hymns, songs, and poems until they now number over 5,000, many of which have been published by The Biglow & Main Co., of New York city. Her hymns are characterized by simplicity, directness and intense earnestness. Among the most popular are "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Pass Me not, O Gentle Saviour," "Rescue the Perishing," "Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross," "The Bright Forever," "Close to Thee," "Saviour, More Than Life to Me," and "I Am Thine, O Lord." Fanny Crosby never writes out her poems, but completes each one in her mind and dictates it to an amanuensis. It is said that she can thus compose a dozen or more hymns before finally committing them to paper. Through the publication of the famous "Gospel Hymns," and innumerable Sunday-school hymn-books in this country, and Mr. Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solos" in England, her hymns have attained a wider circulation, and are at this time more extensively sung throughout the world than those of any other living hymn-writer. Many of her latest and best productions have appeared by her own request under various *noms de plume*. In 1858 Miss Crosby was married to Prof. Alexander Van Alstyne, a talented teacher of music in New York, and, like herself, totally blind. She has, however, continued to write under her maiden name, which has become justly noted. Possessed of a strong and hopeful

Fanny J. Crosby

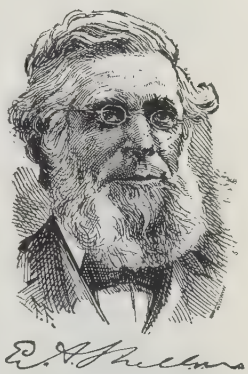
Christian faith, a faculty for hard and persistent work, and a kindly interest in all about her, she is, even in old age, one of the brightest of mortals, and the life of every circle into which she comes. Her residence is in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WRIGHT, George Frederick, theologian and scientist, was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1838. His parents were in moderate circumstances, not above the necessity to labor, but, being imbued with the sentiment which Oberlin College then represented, sent him there. He was graduated in the classical department in 1859, and in the theological seminary in 1862. He enlisted as a private in the 7th Ohio volunteers, upon Lincoln's first call for troops, and served five months, when he was discharged after a severe sickness. For ten years from the fall of 1862, he was pastor of the Congregational church in Bakersfield, Vt., and though it was a parish that could pay but a small salary to its minister, he was able to send many young men to the denominational colleges. Here he took up the study of local geology, and wrote articles on the glacial phenomena of the region for the country papers, which led to an acquaintance and correspondence with Prof. C. H. Hitchcock. He became pastor of a Congregational church in Andover, Mass., in 1871, where he enjoyed the friendship of the professors in the Theological Seminary, and made the acquaintance of Prof. Asa Gray of Harvard. He became interested in the geological phenomena of the region, and finding that that section of the country was under the glacial drift, he began a study of every book he could find upon glacial action. His observations were extensively reported in the "Proceedings" of the Boston Society of Natural History as early as 1876. His attention was directed to the terminal moraine south of New England, and after that he says, in the preface of his great work the "Ice Age in North America," the subject was never absent from his mind, and he devoted all his summer months to the illustration of field-notes in relation to it. Prof. Wright became professor of New Testament Exegesis in Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1881, and his first question upon his arrival was a geological one, "What is the age of the cañon of Plum Creek?" He made this modest stream the basis of an important and interesting calculation on the antiquity of the glacial period. In like manner he made the waterfalls of northern Ohio serve to illustrate the effect of glacial action on the appearance of the landscape. With the co-operation of the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, O., he continued the geological survey across Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and his report, published in 1883, was the most distinguished publication ever made by the society. He tells seekers where to look for evidences that man lived in glacial times. "Man," he says, "lived first below the glacial limit, and fished upon banks of streams which were periodically gorged with the spring freshets of the glacial period, and during those floods lost his spear-heads, his hammers, his axes, and his scrapers, where they became mingled with the gravel brought down from up-stream." These paleolithic implements have since been found at three of the places he specifically pointed out. Prof. Wright was employed with the U. S. geological survey, in the summer of 1884 and 1885, in completing investigations on the glacial boundary across Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania. He visited Washington territory in 1886, and spent the month of August, in company with Rev. J. L. Patton and Mr. Prentiss Baldwin, collecting general facts on the present condition, and probable past history and future career of the Muir glacier in Alaska. He continued further explorations of Ohio, Dakota, and other portions of the Northwest, all of which wonderful array of facts he presents in his "Ice Age in North America." Prof. Wright has given much attention to presenting the results of his researches to the public, in courses of lectures on the subject, delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston, the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, and in Brooklyn, N. Y. He also presents exhaustive evidences concerning the early presence of man on the continent of America, particularly during the ice age. In all these investigations the question of man's antiquity, and of reconciling the fact with the chronology of the human race given in the Bible, has been a prominent object of consideration. He discusses this subject in his "Studies in Science and Religion" (Andover, 1882), and "Divine Authority of the Bible" (Boston, 1884), and dismisses it in the "Ice Age," where he says: "I see no reason why these views should seriously disturb the religious faith of any believer in the inspiration of the Bible." In the summer of 1891 Prof. Wright visited Europe, where the fame of his glacial researches had preceded him. There is a movement on foot by the alumni of Oberlin, living in Cleveland, O., to establish a chair in the college to be known as the Cleveland professorship in Oberlin College of the relation between science and revelation, which is to be first held by Prof. Wright. Besides his scientific publications, Prof. Wright is the author of other works, chiefly on theological subjects. His "Logic of Christian Evidences" is used in many schools and colleges as a text-book. He has contributed numerous articles to the periodicals of the day. The doctrines of the evidences of Christianity are presented in "Studies in Science and Religion," "The Relation of Death to Probation," and "The Divine Authority of the Bible." He has been editor of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" since 1884. The summer of 1894 was spent by Prof. Wright in Greenland, to gather materials for a volume in the International Scientific Series, entitled "Man and the Glacial Period," which appeared in 1896.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1765, son of Samuel A. Otis, a native of Barnstable, and Elizabeth (Gray) Otis, the only daughter of Harrison Gray. His father was a merchant in Boston, and was active in the cause of liberty, but was too youthful to become eminent in the revolution, like his brother, James Otis, the great advocate. His early education was received in the Latin school at Boston. Afterward, he entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1783, receiving the highest honors of the class. He then studied law, under the guidance of Judge John Lowell. He was admitted to the bar in 1786, and as Judge Lowell's partner had just gone into business for himself, young Otis was invited to take his place and business in the lower courts. At that time he had no books, and no means of obtaining any, so he borrowed £116 of a Mr. Hayes, which was immediately expended in purchasing a law library, and at the close of his first year's practice at the bar the loan was refunded out of his professional income. About this period Mr. Otis partially turned his attention to military tactics, and in 1787 he was elected captain of a company of young gentlemen—the Light Infantry—which, in 1789, escorted Washington on his entrance into Boston. He was an aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. John Brooks in Shays' insurrection. In 1790 he was married to Sarah, daughter of

William Foster. In 1796 he was elected one of the seven representatives to the state legislature, and in the same year was elected to congress as the successor to Fisher Ames, and became a decided opponent of the measures of Thomas Jefferson. He was one of the embarrassed number who had to choose between Jefferson and Aaron Burr. From that period to the close of Madison's war, Mr. Otis was constantly in congress; but, at the close of Adams' administration, he was U. S. district attorney. Mr. Otis was elected speaker of the house from 1803 to 1805, and president of the senate in 1805, which stations he filled during twelve years with grace, dignity, and urbanity. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in 1814, and continued in that office until 1818, when he was succeeded by William Prescott, the father of the historian. Mr. Otis took a prominent part in the Hartford convention of 1814, and thus laid himself open to accusations of disloyalty, which to some extent diminished his popularity. Nevertheless, in 1817, he was elected to the U. S. senate. Here Mr. Otis shone with peculiar lustre. His speech in reply to Mr. Pinckney, on the Missouri question, was a noble burst of eloquence. Mr. Otis resigned his seat in 1823, to become candidate for mayor of his native city. He was defeated, but six years later was elected to that office, and, in his inaugural address took occasion to repel a charge of disloyalty to the Union, made by his opponents. Mr. Otis died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 28, 1838.

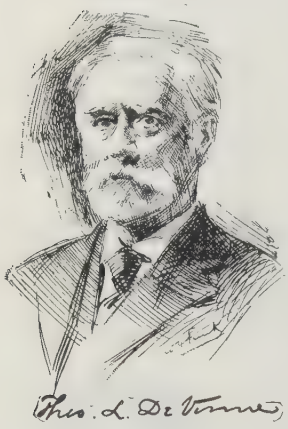
SHELDON, Edward Austin, philanthropist and educator, was born near Perry Centre, Wyoming co., N. Y., Oct. 4, 1823. His parents both derived their descent, through forty different lines, from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut, who emigrated from England, Scotland, and Wales between 1630 and 1650. His education up to his seventeenth year was a dreary round of the "three R's," badly taught in the primitive little school-house of the settlement, which, to use his own words, was literally "going to school on an ash-heap." After ten years of such training, however, a small private school was opened in the neighborhood, where he was prepared for an advanced education and a professional career. At the age of twenty-one he entered Hamilton College, where his intense industry advanced him to the highest standing, but so undermined his health that he was obliged to discontinue his course at the close of his junior year. Debarred from the pursuit of study, he entered into business with a nurseryman in Oswego, but the enterprise failing, he was once more thrown upon his own resources. He occupied this season of enforced leisure by systematic visits in the poorer quarters of the city, making observations and gathering statistics regarding the life and needs of the toiling classes. So impressed was he with the duty of meeting their crying wants, physical and spiritual, that he persuaded some influential friends to join him in founding the Orphan and Free School Association of Oswego, which should seek to provide shelter and schooling for the poor children of the city. The movement was at first distinctively religious in its nature, but the practical educational enterprise was finally accomplished in the winter of 1848–49, and Mr. Sheldon was chosen teacher at a salary of $300 per annum. The school opened with about 120 unruly children, with whom the young teacher's success from the start was most surprising. He excited a genuine interest in the pursuit of knowledge, and controlled the inevitable outbreaks of disorder by a spirit of good nature and real affection, which actually won the hearts of his pupils and rendered them obedient to his every wish. During the next winter he undertook a private school in the old United States Hotel, but patronage proving insufficient, he applied for and obtained the superintendency of public schools at Syracuse. In May, 1853, he was recalled to Oswego, and made secretary of its board of education. Here he began at once the career of organization and systematization that, by the following September, had so completely remodeled the schools as to enable the inauguration of plans which have remained practically unchanged for thirty years. In 1859 he founded the "unclassified school," intended primarily to provide for the needs of the irregular laboring people, for whom the graded schools were unavailable. Meanwhile his experience had convinced him of the futility of the ordinary methods of routine instruction as pursued in the schools, and he introduced a systematic course of objective teaching, based on Pestalozzian principles, holding meetings of his teachers each Saturday for the purpose of conference and instruction in the new methods. Not long after the introduction of these methods, a city training-school was established for the training of teachers for the Oswego schools, which was the real beginning of the normal school of Oswego, and the origin in America of the system of city training-schools for teachers. The Oswego methods of teaching, and the plan of organizing and conducting normal and training-schools, have been adopted in all the new normal schools of New York, nine in number, and has been a strong centre of influence in revolutionizing methods of teaching, and of organizing normal and training-schools throughout the country. Mr. Sheldon acted in the double capacity of principal of the training-school and superintendent of the city schools from 1862 to 1869, at which latter date he resigned his position as superintendent, and devoted his entire time and energies to his duties as principal of the normal and training school, which was adopted as a state institution in 1863 with this title, a position which he still holds. Besides being one of the foremost authorities in educational circles, and a pioneer in the the science of pedagogy, Mr. Sheldon is active in all charitable and humanitarian efforts. His even disposition, great sweetness of character, and unvarying affability, have endeared him to all, while his earnest Christian faith and practice are in themselves the best lessons he has to teach his pupils. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him, in 1869, by Hamilton College, and that of Ph.D., in 1875, by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. He has published many books and monographs, principally on educational subjects, among them: "Manual of Elementary Instruction" (1862); "Lessons on Objects" (1863); "First Reading Book and Phonic Cards" (1863); "Sheldon's Readers," first to fifth (1872–75); "Teacher's Manual" (1875); "Primary and Graded Spellers" (1875–76), and others of equal importance. He was married in May, 1849, to Frances A. B. Stiles, and has five children. His daughter, Mary Sheldon Barnes, is one of our most noted teachers of history, a professor in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, and author of several excellent text-books on her specialty.



E. A. Sheldon

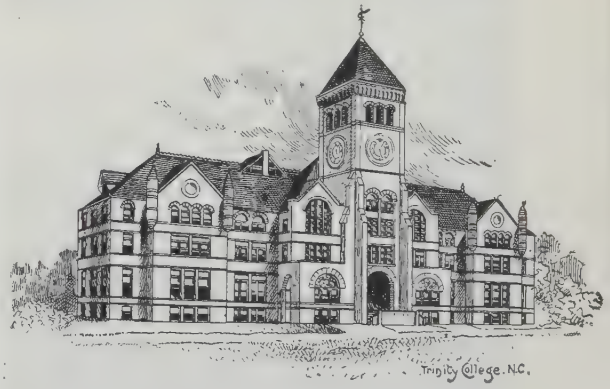
DE VINNE, Theodore Low, printer, was born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 25, 1828, second son of Daniel and Joanna Augusta DeVinne. The family is of Holland extraction, but had resided in Ireland, where Daniel DeVinne was born in 1793. Daniel came to America with his parents before he was a

year old, and passed his childhood to his eleventh year in Charleston, Montgomery co., N. Y. He was ordained a minister of the Methodist church in 1819, filling various appointments in New York, Connecticut, and the southern states, and was throughout his career an uncompromising opponent of slavery, and a frequent contributor to the religious press. The son attended schools at Catskill, White Plains, and Amenia until his fourteenth year, when he entered the office of the "Gazette" at Newburgh, N. Y., to learn the trade of a printer. Here, as in all country printing offices at that time, boys were required to work at press as well as at the case, a method which yielded a broader knowledge of the business than the present system of learning one branch only. In 1848 he went to New York city, and studied other branches of the business in morning newspaper offices and in stereotype foundries, and, two years later, entered the establishment of Francis Hart, where he was soon after made foreman. He became a junior partner in 1858, and so continued until the death of Mr. Hart in 1877. Having settled Mr. Hart's estate to the satisfaction of his heirs, he, in 1883, changed the name of the firm to Theodore L. DeVinne & Co., his only son, Theodore Brockbank DeVinne, becoming junior partner. Increasing business compelled him to have a larger printing house, which, with the aid of Roswell Smith of the "Century," was built, according to his plans, at the corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street, New York, and into which he moved in April, 1886. It is one of the largest buildings in the United States wholly devoted to the printing business, and is built of brick, with eight stories and basement, and covering an area of 100 by 120 feet. In 1873 he took the contract from Scribner & Co. for the printing of the "St. Nicholas" (children's monthly magazine), and in 1874, of Scribner's Monthly," now the "Century," both of which have ever since been printed at his office. He has also done fine book work for many publishers, and for the Grolier Club, and other literary societies. As early as 1863, while his office was known only as a job-printing establishment, his firm received from the American Institute the medal for the best book-printing. Mr. DeVinne has always taken an interest in everything typographical; he has literary and scholarly inclinations, and is fond of the society of bookish people. With the assistance of the late Peter C. Baker, he organized the employing printers of the city of New York into a society, now known as Typothetæ, of which he is now (1896) president, and has always been an officer. At the first meeting of the United Typothetæ he was elected president of their national association. He is one of the older members of the New York Typographical Society, vice-president of the Grolier Club, and an active member of the Aldine, Century, Authors', and other clubs. In 1868 he wrote and published "The Printer's Price List," a manual of information which was well received by the trade. A second edition appeared in 1872. In 1877 he published "The Invention of Printing," and in 1886, "Historic Types," the enlargement of a lecture delivered before the Grolier Club. He has been a contributor to printing trade-journals, and active in his advocacy of the international copyright law. As a student of historic typography, he has visited many of the famous printing houses in Europe, among them the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp, which he made the subject of a readable article in the "Century Magazine." Mr. DeVinne's efforts, by teaching as well as by practice, to elevate the standard of typography have been generally recognized by all book lovers. He was married, in 1850, to Grace, daughter of Joseph Brockbank, then of Willimantic, Conn., the descendant of an old English family.



Theo. L. DeVinne

DOUB, Peter, Methodist minister, was born in Stokes (now Forsythe) county, N. C., March 12, 1796. His father, a German, and his mother, a Swiss, were among the earliest converts to Methodism in central North Carolina. The son had few advantages of education, but was received on trial in the Virginia conference in 1818. For the next half century his name is prominently identified with North Carolina Methodism, and his career is no small part of its history. His first appointment was to Haw river circuit; in 1819 he was sent to Culpepper circuit, Virginia; and in February, 1820, was ordained deacon by Bishop George, in Richmond, Va. He then served Bedford circuit, Virginia; and Haw river circuit, North Carolina; was ordained elder in Newbern, N. C., in 1822, and from this time filled various important circuits. On the organization of the North Carolina Conference in 1837, he went with that body, and served (1838–40) as presiding elder on the Danville district; 1841–44 on the Salisbury district; 1845–46 on the Raleigh district. He then renewed his regular work as an itinerant. In 1867 he became professor of Biblical literature in Trinity College, North Carolina, which chair he occupied at the time of his death. Many of his fields of work were large and laborious; his first charge had twenty-seven appointments, and he visited them all every four weeks. He was a man of fine physique, and was unwearied in his labors. Through his efforts Methodism was introduced into many sections where it had formerly been known only to be hated; many were converted under his preaching, and the general moral tone of the community was always elevated through his work. He spent twenty-one years on circuits, twenty-one on districts, four on stations, rested one, was temperance lecturer one, and professor three. He was a member of the General Conference seven times, and was always regarded as a valuable member. In the general conference of 1844, when the split occurred between the northern and southern branches of the Methodist church, he was a member of the committees on slavery and itineracy; was also in the Louisville convention in 1845, when the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in its commitee of organization proposed the name it now bears. He was graduated D.D. by Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1855; was a hard student, and left a number of sermons,



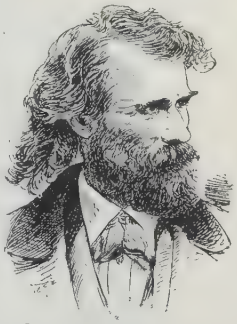
and several other works in manuscript. He prepared a number of historical sketches of Methodism in North Carolina, which have been published in part (1866–67). He died Aug. 24, 1869.

McREE, Griffith John, lawyer and biographer, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1820. He was the son of Dr. James Fergus McRee (1798–1869), who was well known as a botanist, and was a grandson of Lieut.-Col. Griffith John McRee of the revolutionary army. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1838; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practiced in Wilmington. He was married to Penelope, daughter of Gov. James Iredell and granddaughter of James Iredell, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. He published "The Life and Correspondence of James Iredell" (2 vols., New York, 1857–58), in which Judge Iredell is allowed to tell his own story through his letters and those of his friends. The editing is admirably done. He was a member of the New York, the Massachusetts, and other historical societies. Mr. McRee died in Wilmington, N. C., Apr. 23, 1872.

RINGGOLD, Samuel, soldier, was born in Washington county, Md., in 1800, the eldest son of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, who was for several years a member of the Maryland state senate, and served in congress from 1810 to 1821. His mother was a daughter of Gen. John Cadwallader of Philadelphia, a distinguished citizen at the time of the revolution.

The son was graduated at West Point in 1818, with high honor. Upon graduation he entered the army as lieutenant of artillery, and Gen. Scott at once selected him as one of his aides, in which capacity he served for several years. During the campaign in Florida he was actively engaged as captain of artillery, and for his services obtained the rank of brevet major. Maj. Ringgold was the inventor of the McClelland military saddle, and of a brass rebounding hammer for field guns. At the opening of the Mexican war he went to the front at the head of a corps of flying artillery, which he had organized, and which was the first body of its kind in this country. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Palo Alto. Powell, in his "Life of Zachary Taylor," says: "Upon reaching the field of Palo Alto, at about three o'clock in the afternoon of May 8th, the action commenced by the Mexicans opening their batteries on their right. Maj. Ringgold now took position to the right and front of the eighteen-pounders, at a distance of 700 yards from the enemy, subsequently advancing 100 yards, and opened his battery with tremendous effect, as was shown the next day by the large number of the enemy's dead found on the field along their line. Maj. Ringgold pointed the guns with his own hand, with unerring precision, directing the shot not only to groups and masses of the enemy, but to particular men in their lines. He saw them fall in numbers, their places occupied by others, who, in their turn, were shot down. Pointing his guns to the same place, to use his own words, he "felt as confident of hitting his mark as though he had been using a rifle." At length a regiment of the enemy's lancers was seen to make a demonstration towards our right, apparently to gain possession of our wagon train, when Lieut. Randolph Ridgely was detached with two pieces to check the movement. This left Maj. Ringgold short of men, or rather with a less number than he desired and considered actually necessary to execute his movement with celerity, and to supply the places of those who fell or became disabled. It was a source of regret to him, even in his last moments; but he gallantly and nobly did his duty. Not a shade of incapacity, want of diligence, lack of bravery on the battle-field, can rest on his memory or the sunshine of his military character." For three long hours he continued, with his two remaining pieces, to do great execution, until shot through the thighs with a cannon ball, passing from right to left, carrying with it a large mass of muscle and integuments, and tearing off the front of the saddle and withers of the noble horse on which he rode. He fell slowly from his horse, and had scarcely reached the ground, when Lieut. Shover came to his assistance, and while he supported him, called for a caisson to carry him to the rear. "Never mind, sir," said Ringgold, "you have work to do; go ahead with your men; all are wanted in front." When, however, finally prevailed upon to be carried from the field, he remarked, with great coolness, to his lieutenant: "Be careful to get an empty caisson, as you may require all your ammunition." He died at Point Isabel, Tex., May 11, 1846. His body was brought to Baltimore, and there buried with grand civic and military honors, on Dec. 22d.

MILLER, Cincinnatus Heine, poet, known by the pen-name of Joaquin Miller, was born in Wabash district, Ind., Nov. 10, 1841. His mother was a cousin of Gen. Burnside. His father, Hulings Miller, was a school teacher of considerable learning, who removed to Oregon when the son was nine years old. Young Miller was at once sent to the country school, but ran away to California, where he spent two years in the mines, experiencing many hardships. He is said to have been a filibuster with Walker, an Indian sachem and Spanish vaquero. He returned with $100, which he gave to his father, and began where he left off. The school was now Columbia College, and he was graduated in 1858, valedictorian of his class. He read law under Geo. H. Williams, afterward attorney-general to Pres. Grant, and, on completing his course, was admitted to the bar in 1860. In the spring of 1861 he went to the gold mines of Idaho, where he practiced with such indifferent success that he turned express messenger. He returned to Oregon in 1863, and edited the "Democratic Register," published at Eugene. The paper was suppressed for alleged treasonable utterances. He resumed the practice of law in 1864 at Cañon City, Ore. The town being attacked by the Snake Indians, Miller marched into the heart of the Indian country and was rewarded by being made judge of Grant county in 1866, holding his position for four years. He now collected his writings under the title of "The Songs of the Sierras," and not being able to secure a publisher in the United States, he went to London, where he brought out the work. To this he signed the Christian name of "Joaquin," which he had assumed from having written a paper in defense of the Mexican brigand, Joaquin Murietta, and by which he is now universally known. He returned to America, but again visited London in 1873, when he published "Songs of Sunland" and "One Fair Woman." He then returned to New York for a while, and subsequently settled in Washington, D. C., where he wrote for the various periodicals, but in 1887 returned to California, and at present (1897) resides near Oakland. Miller is a great lover of the Indians. He says, in "My Own Story," "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe



Joaquin Miller.

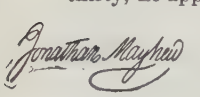
to them. I owe no white man anything at all. The Indians are my true and warm friends." Although a northern man in sentiment, Miller was liberal and kind in spirit to the South—so much so as to be accused at one time of disloyalty. In addition to the works mentioned, he published "Songs of Italy," and "Songs of Mexican Seas." He wrote several prose works, among which are "The Danites in the Sierras," which was drawn from his experiences in the mines; the characters are taken from life, he himself being the Billy Piper; "Shadows of Shasta;" "Memoric and Rime," and "'49, or the Gold-seekers of the Sierras." Miller has also written several plays which have been produced with success upon the stage: notable among them is "The Danites."

WATSON, James Craig, astronomer, was born near Fingal, Elgin county, Canada West, Jan. 28, 1838, son of William and Rebecca (Bacon) Watson. The boy inherited a taste for study, and his parents determined to give him every educational advantage, and consequently, in 1850, removed to the United States and settled at Ann Arbor, Mich. There the father found work in a factory, and James was employed in various offices at the same place. With a vague hope that he might some time enter the university, he pursued, by himself, the study of Latin and Greek. He became a competent workman at several trades, and acquired special skill as a machinist. In 1853 he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1857. He accomplished the astonishing feat of reading Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" from end to end during his junior year at the college. During his senior year he was the sole pupil in the observatory, and spent considerable time grinding lenses and in the construction of a telescope. For two years after his graduation he was employed as assistant astronomer in the observatory, and was so apt as an observer, and so ready and correct in his computations, that, upon the retirement of Dr. Brünow, in June, 1859, he was appointed to the chair of astronomy. He had already been a contributor to the "American Journal of Science," at least twelve articles having appeared from his pen before he was twenty-one years old. In 1860 he was appointed to the chair of physics in the university, which he retained three years, when he was elected professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, a position which he held for sixteen consecutive years. His remarkable career as a discoverer began in 1863, when he found Eurynome (79), only three weeks after his election to the directorship of the observatory. He discovered a comet which had already been noted by Respighi, and was known as 1, 863, VI., Aug. 24, 1867. He discovered Minerva, and Sept. 6th, of the same year, Aurora, and in 1868 six planets of the solar system, furnishing the only record in which the list of planetary discoveries presents the same name four times in immediate succession. In all, twenty-two of these bodies were discovered by him. He was meanwhile engaged upon a work of stupendous magnitude, "A Complete Digest of the Results and Methods of All Great Writers on Theoretical Astronomy, and an Independent Development of the Great Principles of the Science." This work appeared in 1869, and was at once accepted as an authoritative exposition of the higher principles and processes of dynamical astronomy, and was soon accepted as a text-book at Leipsic, Paris, and Greenwich. This same year he was appointed by the government to observe the solar eclipse at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and in 1870 sent for a like purpose to Carlantini, Sicily. He was placed in charge of an expedition to Pekin, China, in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus. The weather favored his observations there, which were conducted with rare skill. It is interesting to note that on Oct. 10th of that year, at Pekin, he discovered the minor planet Juewa (139). The return from China was made leisurely *via* India, Egypt, and Europe, several weeks being spent in Egypt at the invitation of the khédive, for instruction and co-operation with the engineer officers of the Egyptian army in the first steps toward a geodetic survey of that country. This work, performed by Prof. Watson without pecuniary compensation, won for him the cordial thanks of the khédive and the decoration of knight commander of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh of Turkey and Egypt. In 1876 he wrote his celebrated "Report on Horological Instruments," and was one of the judges of award at the International Centennial Exposition. In 1879 he received a call to take charge of the Washburn Observatory, Madison, Wis. He reluctantly resigned his chair at the University of Michigan, which he had so long and so ably filled, and accepted the same professorship at Madison University, entering at once upon his new field, and devoting his best interests to the remodeling of the observatory, likewise introducing new and original devices. In 1878 he was placed in charge of the government expedition to Wyoming Territory, to take observations on the total solar eclipse, which offered a favorable opportunity of search for the supposed planet Vulcan. At the request of Le Verrier, he had co-operated with him in securing observations of the sun's disc at the times

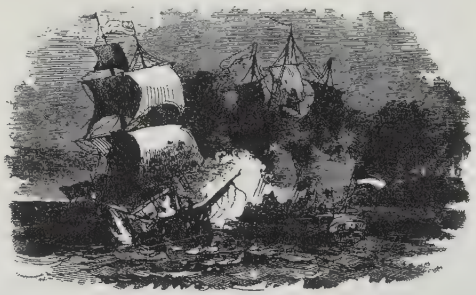
of expected transits of the planet; and now he mounted his telescope upon the crest of the Rocky Mountains at Separation, Wyoming territory, and made observations which led to the announcement of the discovery of two new bodies, supposed to be intra-mercurial planets. Prof. Watson has given an account of these in the "American Journal of Science," and in the "Astronomische Nachrichten." He was actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company for a number of years, and prepared and published in 18— his "Interest and Investment Tables," for facilitating commercial and financial computations. He engaged in business enterprises, and acquired a small fortune, the income of which, at the time of his death, he willed to the National Academy of Sciences, to be used partly as a research fund and partly for the Watson medal. In 1868 he was elected a member of that society, and was also a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Italy. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. from Leip-

sic; also from Yale, and the Leland gold medal from the French Academy of Sciences, for the discovery of planets. In 1877 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, and the same year Columbia College honored him with the degree of LL.D. He made numerous and valuable contributions to scientific journals, writing principally on subjects pertaining to mathematics and astronomy. In 1860 he was married to Annette Waite of Dexter, Mich., who, during the remaining twenty years of his life, maintained a constant interest and partial co-operation in his scientific work. He died at Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1890.

MAYHEW, Jonathan, clergyman, was born in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Oct. 8, 1720. He was descended from Thomas Mayhew, grantee of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands (1641), who, like his son Thomas, his grandson John and his great-grandson, Experience, was a missionary to the aborigines. While still very young he was noted for uncommon mental ability, and wrote several verse and prose productions worthy one of maturer years, before he had completed his course at Harvard. Being graduated in 1744, eighth in a class of thirty, he applied himself to the study of divinity, and was ordained pastor of the West Church, Boston, June 17, 1737. He remained in this charge until his death, and made his pulpit famous throughout New England by his zeal and fiery eloquence. In 1750 he preached a sermon upon the execution of Charles I., remarkable for its views on the place and duty of rulers, which won him the degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen the year after its publication. He not only opposed the shortcomings of civil authorities, setting very definite limits to the duty of submission and allegiance, but also attacked all forms of priestly usurpation and the "traditions of men," which he believed to be hostile to true personal religion. He was an active participant in the controversy excited by the rumor that bishops were to be introduced into the colony, and in 1763 published his famous "Observations on the Charter and Conduct of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," in answer to "Considerations on the Institution and Conduct," etc., of Rev. East Apthorpe, the society's missionary in New England. This pamphlet called forth answers from the archbishop of Canterbury and other prominent English ministers; the ablest among them, entitled "A Candid Examination," supposedly written by Dr. Johnson and a Mr. Caner, he answered at length, and found it "destitute equally of candor and truth." Another tract, entitled "An Answer to Dr. Mayhew's Observations," etc., he treated with more gentleness but equal firmness. Mayhew's theological opinions were independent and fearless, oftentimes coming dangerously near the confines of orthodoxy. In 1755 he published a volume of sermons in which he set forth views on grace largely in accord with the Arminians, and some notes on the trinity which showed a leaning toward the Unitarian position. The criticism evoked by the latter expressions quite convinced him of his inconsistency, and he is said to have "declared his wish that they had not been written." During the period immediately preceding the revolution he heartily supported the colonial cause. His sermon on the repeal of the Stamp Act, in 1766, "shows that he brought all his energy to the service of his country," and was ardently in sympathy with the cause of freedom at any price. "Having learnt from the holy scriptures," he says, "that wise, brave, and virtuous men were always friends to liberty; that God gave the Israelites a king in his anger, because they had not sense and virtue enough to like a free commonwealth. . . . this made me conclude that freedom was a great blessing." His writings evince a mind capable of making the nicest moral distinctions and of grasping the most abstruse metaphysical propositions, and show an earnestness and intensity of conviction that must have carried persuasion. Prof. M. C. Tyler says, "He stands for two things: first, the impulse he gave to bold and manly political conduct; and second, the emancipation from the despotism of old theological dogmas." Pres. John Adams, who knew him well, predicted that his writings would survive "as long as New England shall be free, integrity esteemed, or wit, spirit, humor, reason, and knowledge admired." To espouse a cause was with him to support it with unflagging fortitude and enthusiasm. He was of a hot, impulsive temper, not always in perfect control, as shown in some of his acrimonious debates; but in private relations he was amiable and enjoyed the high esteem of every associate. His untimely death in the height of his career lost to history another patriot and leader. Among his best known productions are: "Seven Sermons" (1749); "Discourse Concerning Unlimited Submission and Non-Resistance to the Higher Powers" (1750); "Election Sermon" (1754); "Two Sermons on the Great Earthquake" (1756); "Sermons to Young Men" (1767). He delivered the Dudleian lecture on popish errors before the college in 1765. His life, by Alden Bradford, was published in 1838. Dr. Mayhew died in Boston, July 9, 1766.



BURROWS, William, commander, U. S. navy, was born in a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1785, on the estate of his father, William Ward Burrows of South Carolina. The boy was trained under the eyes of his father, who had formerly been commandant and lieutenant-colonel of the marine corps, and in particular great pains were taken to instruct



him in modern languages. At the age of thirteen the boy is said to have been as familiar with the German language as with his mother-tongue. He exhibited, at an early age, a strong taste for his father's profession, and, in November, 1799, was appointed a midshipman, and sailed on board the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Capt. McNeale, in the following January, bound for France. On his return home, young Burrows obtained a furlough of some months, and applied the time to the study of navigation and self-improvement in the French language. He afterwards served on board several ships up to 1803, when he was ordered to the frigate Constitution, Com. Preble, with whom he served during the Tripolitan war. In 1807 he returned to the United States, and was first lieutenant of the Hornet in 1809. He now had the mortification to find himself outranked by junior officers, some of whom he had commanded in the Tripolitan war. He remonstrated with the navy department, but obtained no redress, and finally offered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted; he then asked for a furlough, and having obtained it, sailed for Canton as first officer of the merchant ship Thomas Penrose. On his return home he was captured and carried into Barbadoes, but soon set free

on parole. He was exchanged in June, 1814, and appointed to the command of the brig Enterprise, sixteen guns. The Enterprise sailed from Portsmouth on Sept. 1, 1813, on a cruise. Four days later they encountered the British brig Boxer, of fourteen guns, and after a sharp action captured her, sixty-four prisoners being taken, seventeen of whom were wounded, while many of her dead had been thrown overboard. Unfortunately, Com. Burrows received a musket-ball in his body early in the engagement, and though he continued to direct the action, refusing to be taken below, it proved to be his death-wound, and he breathed his last a few hours after the victory. The commander of the Boxer, Capt. Samuel Blythe, was also killed early in the action by a cannon-ball. Com. Burrows's death occurred on Sept. 5, 1813, and the two commanders were buried, side by side, in Portland, Me., while congress voted a gold medal to the nearest male relative of Com. Burrows.

WHITNEY, Anne, sculptor, was born in Watertown, Mass., in September, 1821. She is a direct descendant on both sides from the earliest settlers of New England. Judged by the standards of the times, she was well educated—being sent to the best schools, and provided with competent teachers. From an intelligent ancestry she derived a marked interest in public affairs, and this interest has given to her work its chief significance. The first expression of her genius was in the form of poetry, and her lyrical pieces, widely scattered in magazines and newspapers, in 1859 were collected and published under the title of "Poems." The book was so well received that for a time it seemed assured her life would be devoted to literature; but an early taste for sculpture was again aroused, and it developed and grew until it came to be eagerly pursued, to the exclusion of her other work, with the result that she has won widely acknowledged high rank in her chosen field. For a time she worked in a studio, in the fields adjoining her country home, in private and unprofessionally. Here she made portraits, and ideal heads and sketches for larger work; and here, also, she studied through the long summer days, and into the twilight and nights of winter, to fit her for the more difficult tasks which her growing conceptions exacted. Among the works which immediately followed this period was the recumbent statue of Ethiopia, or Africa, a work which, whatever its shortcomings, foreshadowed her imaginative power and a lofty style of artistic conception. After this time, feeling the need of help, which could not be obtained in her own country, and the inadequacy of her technical attainment, she destroyed a large part of the work of her hands, and went abroad. She remained for nearly five years, studying and working in the studios and galleries of Rome, Munich, and Paris. While abroad, she executed the statue of Samuel Adams, for the Capitol at Washington, of which a bronze replica stands in Adams square, in Boston. This statue well expresses the noble feeling which distinguishes her. It is strongly individual, and worthily represents that great patriot and statesman. There, too, she made many other designs and studies, among which is, "Roma," a work which has taken high rank for depth and power of expression. Returning to America in 1873, she established a studio in Boston, in the quiet old corner where Mt. Vernon street descends the western slope of Beacon Hill, and there she has ever since resided. Among her later works are a portrait statue of Harriet Martineau, the property of Wellesley College; and a statue of Lief Erikson, the Norse discoverer of America, which stands at the entrance of the new park in Boston, and of which a replica exists in Milwaukee, Wis. Her last work, prepared for exhibition at the World's Fair, consists of an enlarged copy of the "Roma;" a bronze fountain, and several portrait busts of distinguished women —among them, one of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Besides her artistic life, and yet within, and a part of it, Anne Whitney has always had an active interest in the evolution of humanity. She has borne her part nobly in the cause of anti-slavery, woman suffrage, and especially, and more than all, in the struggle to bring light and humane effort to bear upon the painful and intricate problem of social injustice.

JONES, Joseph Seawell, historian, was born in Warren county, N. C., about 1808. He was a student in the University of North Carolina in 1824, but was not graduated. He took his degree at the Harvard Law School in 1833, and in 1834 published "A Defense of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson" (Boston). In this work he reviews the administration of Govs. Tryon and Martin, writes in favor of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, and defends the character of William Hooper against the aspersions of Jefferson. He was a man of some ability, and writes with reckless vigor and intensity, but frequently mistakes abuse for argument. In 1838 he published "Memorials of North Carolina" (New York), in which the same subjects, along with others, are considered. Jones was a peculiar and erratic man; he was a practical joker of the worst type, and made himself the hero of many amusing anecdotes. He is said to have published a book called "My Log Cabin in the Prairie," about 1853. He died in Mississippi in 1855.

BOYD, Adam, colonial printer and preacher, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 25, 1738. He went to North Carolina when a young man, and purchased the printing outfit of Andrew Stuart, who had set up the first printing press in Wilmington in that state in 1763. Boyd issued here, on Oct. 13, 1769, the first copy of the "Cape Fear Mercury." This was the second paper printed in Wilmington, and the fourth started in the province. Boyd continued to edit the paper until some time in 1775 or 1776, when the scarcity of materials and other causes forced its suspension. Boyd was a stanch Whig, a member of the Wilmington committee of safety, and did much to advance the cause of independence, especially among the Presbyterians of the upper Cape Fear, who were much infected with Toryism. He was a member of the provincial congress, which met at Hillsboro in 1775, and in 1777 was made chaplain of the 5th North Carolina regiment. In October of the same year he was made judge advocate of the 1st North Carolina regiment. He was of Presbyterian ancestry, and seems to have been a Presbyterian licentiate at this time. He was secretary of the North Carolina Cincinnati (1783–87), and was ordained by Bishop Seabury a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church on Aug. 18, 1788. He served St. James's Church, Wilmington, N. C., for several years; and about 1790 he went to Augusta, Ga., and after a few years went to Natchez, Miss., where he had received a grant of land from the government. He did ministerial work here as occasion offered, and died here in 1803. His work as a printer has been traced by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, in his "Press in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century."

HAWKINS, Dexter Arnold, lawyer, was born in Canton, Me., June 23, 1825. His father was Henry Hawkins, a native of Rhode Island, who was a Universalist minister in Maine, and for half a century widely known as a man of strong convictions, logical mind and advanced ideas, which found frequent expression not only in the pulpit but in public addresses in favor of protective tariffs, temperance and the abolition of slavery. He died in 1866 in his eightieth year. Dexter Hawkins's mother was a Miss Fuller, whose father, John Fuller, was one of the crew of the Bonhomme Richard in the fight under Adm. John Paul Jones with the British frigate Serapis off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23, 1779. Young Dexter received his early education chiefly from his father, and was so rapid in his progress, especially in mathematics and engineering, that at the age of sixteen he was appointed civil engineer for his county to survey and lay out a public road. He was next teacher of mathematics in Bethel academy and afterward Bridgeton academy, both of Maine. At the same time he was being fitted in Latin and Greek for college, and entered Bowdoin in 1844, graduating with high honors in 1848. By teaching, private and public, he had been enabled as he went along, to pay the entire expenses of his own education. He was then for four years employed by the board of education in the state of Maine as lecturer upon public instruction for the teachers' institute of that state. In 1849 he was principal of Topsham academy. Meanwhile he had a natural bent toward the study of law and it is said that while in college Henry Clay offered him a position in his office. He entered the office of the late William Pitt Fessenden of Portland, Me. From there he went to Harvard law school and then visited Europe, remaining abroad two years, being under a commission from the governor of Maine to examine the schools, systems and methods of instruction of France, Germany and Austria. Returning to New York he gave courses of lectures before teachers' institutes for a year, and in 1854 began the practice of law in New York at No. 10 Wall street, where he remained for twenty-seven years. During the civil war he aided in raising two regiments and was active in the assistance and care of returning sick and wounded soldiers. Meanwhile, in his leisure from his exacting professional duties, he devoted his attention to the study of questions of political economy, finance, public instruction and political reform. Mr. Hawkins was largely instrumental in persuading congress to establish the bureau of education. He published several reports on "Sectarian Appropriations of Public Moneys and Property," being very severe in his antagonism to Roman Catholic success in obtaining such appropriations. His suggestion for universal, free, non-sectarian, common-school education has been adopted in the messages of all the presidents since and including President Grant In June, 1871, he published his report on the "Extravagance of the Tammany Ring," showing the secret addition in twenty-eight months of over $50,000,000 to the debt of the city of New York, which led to the exposure of the ring and the reform of the city administration. Mr. Hawkins, on the application of the mayor and comptroller, spent several months in Albany opposing the payment to newspapers of extravagant bills, many of which were found to be wholly or partly fraudulent, and thus saved much money to the city. He was the author of "Traditions of Overlook Mountain" (1873), "The Roman Catholic Church in New York City and the Public Lands and Public Money" (1880); "Free Trade and Protection" (1883); "The Redemption of the Trade Dollar" (1886). During the year 1875 he delivered before the Syracuse university an address, entitled "The Anglo-Saxon Race, its History, Character and Destiny." He also published many articles and pamphlets on silver, bimetallism and other financial subjects. In 1886 he also delivered an address before the committee on coinage of the U. S. House of representatives on "The Silver Problem." Mr. Hawkins died in New York city July 24, 1886.

MOONEY, James, real estate operator, was born in Ireland about 1830. He came to America with his parents while yet a lad, the family settling in Buffalo, N. Y. After finishing his studies as given by the public schools, he began the study of law, but finally turned his attention to real estate, an unpromising field at the time, but his sagacity made it a potent means of money making, and the green fields surrounding Buffalo were destined to grow greenbacks for the shrewd young operator, who had faith enough in the future of the Queen city to put money into land. A brief term of service in the office of the city tax receiver was a training school for the future real estate operator, and Mr. Mooney learned his lesson easily. The result was the accumulation of wealth, which has been well employed, and in the assistance of many a worthy cause, among others, that of Irish liberty. Leisure springs from wealth, and James Mooney's gave him time to interest himself in themes above the sordid ones connected with mere money-getting. He is a large owner of realty in the city, and his possessions are also scattered far and wide through Erie county. Mr. Mooney has all his life been an enthusiast on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, and has done as much as any man in America to help the cause. He was one of the leading spirits in the Irish land league of America, and was its president from 1881, until its amalgamation with the Irish national league a few years later. Previous to this time he was head of the Buffalo branch of the league. Mr. Mooney is an orator of rare power. He has been president of the real estate and brokers' board many times; has belonged to the merchants' exchange since its organization, and was its vice-president in 1890. He has been for years one of Buffalo's most useful park commissioners; he is also one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara Falls, and has served the state, county, and city in many ways, without compensation, and from public spirit alone. The important position of commissioner of public works is perhaps the only paid position Mr. Mooney has ever accepted in the city government, and his services have demonstrated themselves to be of great value to the city of Buffalo.

James Mooney

WILLARD, Sylvester David, physician, was born at Wilton, Fairfield county, Conn., June 19, 1825. He studied at the Albany (N. Y.) medical college, was graduated in 1848, and practiced in that city with great success. He was an active member of the state and county medical societies, secretary of the former 1857-65, and editor of its "Transactions;" in 1858 president of the latter, the "Annals" of which he published in 1864. He wrote also "Memoirs of Physicians of Albany County" (1857), and a memoir of Dr T. Spencer (1858). In 1862 he became an army surgeon, and in 1865 surgeon-general of the state. He died at Albany Apr. 2, 1865. The legislature passed resolutions of regret at his loss, and the state insane asylum, the establishment of which he had long advocated as an urgent necessity, was subsequently erected and named in his honor.

WHEATON, Milton Alvord, lawyer and inventor, was born at North Gage, Oneida co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1830. His ancestors on both sides were among the earlier settlers of New England, and his father, Earl Pierce Wheaton, an energetic and hard-working man, was possessed of mechanical ability that amounted to genius. After his death in 1838, his widow supported and educated her five children by hand-loom weaving. At the age of twelve Milton worked for a farmer in the neighborhood during a farming season of six months for $20 and his board, and attended school during the winter. On his mother's second marriage to a wealthy man, he refused all assistance, and continued to support himself, meanwhile saving enough money to go to Whitestone Seminary, near Utica. In 1850 he entered the freshman class of Hamilton College, and remained until the sophomore year, defraying his expenses by teaching and working in the harvest fields during vacation. In 1853, with the idea of earning enough money to complete his college course, he accompanied an uncle to California, and settled in Butte county; but speedily discovering that miners rarely made more than a living, he concluded to devote his attention to other occupations. He chopped wood for $4 per cord, then took to teaming and freighting, and hauled lumber for the firm of Caine & Co. In the summer of 1855 he taught school in Washington, Yolo co., near Sacramento, and in the same year entered the law office of Carter & Hartley. Being admitted to the bar in September, 1856, he settled in Suisun, Solano co., and rapidly won a reputation for skill and ability, particularly in land litigation; land titles in California at that time being entirely unsettled. In the notable cases of Hidden *vs.* Jordan, Ellis *vs.* James, and many other successful actions reported in the California law reports, he displayed a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the law, a profound grasp of principles, and a high order of constructive ability in the use of evidence. In 1865 he removed to San Francisco, where he continued his successful land litigation for three years; but in 1868 he appeared for the plaintiff in N. W. Spaulding against Tucker & Putnam in a suit on the infringement of patent for the method of inserting removable teeth in circular saws. It was hotly contested, but Mr. Wheaton's thorough knowledge of mechanics and the lucidity of his reasoning, combined with his skillful use of evidence, won the case, and at once compelled his recognition in the foremost rank of patent lawyers throughout the United States. He is frequently called to other states to argue important patent cases, and during the last twenty years has frequently appeared in the argument of cases before the U. S. supreme court. He was retained in 1890 to defend a suit brought by the Norton Brothers of Chicago, manufacturers of tin cans, against parties in San Francisco, who, they claimed, had used certain machines for heading cans in infringement of their patents. Mr. Wheaton severed his connection with the case before it came to trial, but not before it had had the effect of calling his attention to this class of machines. He watched the Norton headers in operation, and after considerable study planned and built an entirely new machine, which could put both heads upon more than 10,000 cans an hour, or four times the speed of the Norton machines. On June 21, 1892, he obtained his patent. The Norton machines naturally sank to second place, and in the manufacturing struggle to make the best cans at the least cost, could not compete with the Wheaton headers. The Nortons brought suit in the U. S. court for infringement of patent, and, after a three years' contest, on Oct. 1, 1895, the U. S. court of appeals gave its final decision, adjudging that Mr. Wheaton's machine was in no way an infringement, and directing the circuit court to dismiss the case. Mr. Wheaton is a Republican in politics, and is strenuously opposed to the immigration of the Chinese. He is a Mason, a Knight-Templar, an Odd Fellow, and a member of several other benevolent and social organizations. In his habits he is very temperate, never having tasted intoxicating liquors, and his home is a picture of domestic felicity. He has an extensive and choice law library, and his dwelling abounds in evidences of his love and devotion to art and science. It is situated on the "Nob" hill of San Francisco, and commands a magnificent view of the City of the Golden Gate and its unrivalled harbor. Mr. Wheaton has been twice married, first, on Dec. 24, 1862, to Carrie Webster of Suisun city, Cal., who died in July, 1875, leaving one son; and second, in September, 1876, to Dora Perine, also of Suisun city, a lady of musical and artistic tastes, by whom he has had two daughters. Mr. Wheaton's son, Charles Alvord Wheaton, has inherited his father's mechanical abilities, and, after acquiring a good education, has chosen mechanical pursuits for his life's vocation.

M. A. Wheaton

COLBURN, Zerah, mathematical prodigy, was born in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1804, the son of Abia Colburn, who is said to have been a rather stupid man, hard-working, without enterprise or knowledge. A peculiarity of this family was that every member of it had one more than the usual number of toes on each foot, and every one had found out, before he grew up, that he had a sixth toe on each hand. When only six years of age his father purchased him for exhibition as a mathematical prodigy, and commenced to [illegible] with him. Greatly surprised at his [illegible] when scarcely able to talk, and had had no instruction, his father asked him how much was 13 times 97, to which the boy instantly gave the correct answer, and on examination soon showed that, although he could not [illegible] he possessed the power of multiplying in his head four figures by four figures with unerring accuracy, in about ten seconds. The father was in debt, with his farm mortgaged, and it occurred to him that something might be made out of the extraordinary talent of his son. He accordingly took him to Montpelier, where the legislature was assembled; and before judges, lawyers and legislators the boy performed the most astounding feats in mental arithmetic. The news of his remarkable gift soon spread over the country, and Dr. Wheelock, president of Dartmouth College, offered to educate Zerah at his own expense. This offer however was refused, and the boy was taken to Boston and exhibited, attracting much attention. During the first year of his exhibition, Colburn solved such questions as the following: In periods of time varying from three seconds to one minute: "What is the product of 12,225 multiplied by 1,223?" "What is the square of 1,449?" "How many minutes are there in 1,811 years?" "What sum multiplied by itself will produce 998,001?" Young Colburn was unable to explain the processes by which he accomplished his remarkable mathematical feats. At the age of nine years he solved the problem of multiplying the square of 908,209 by the square of 40 and 1/8 by 5/8, the result containing seventeen places of figures. Being asked to give the factors of 4,294,967,297, there being only two of them as had been discovered by the famous mathematician Euler, Colburn named them in eleven twenty seconds—641 and 6,700,417. Mr. Colburn exhibited his son through the United States, and they took

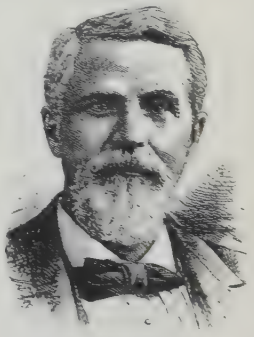
the Dark Continent" (1891); "America's Wonderlands" (1892); "The Magic City" (1893); "Buel's Manual of Self-Help" (1894), and "Beautiful Paris" (1895). Mr. Buel was married, Aug. 31, 1871, to Eliza Branner of Warsaw, Ill. His home is in St. Louis.

LOVE, Emanuel King, clergyman, was born near Marion, Perry co., Ala., July 27, 1850. Although a slave and reared on a farm by poor and uneducated parents, he had an intense longing for educational advantages. He was converted and baptized in July, 1868, by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, D.D., and soon after obtaining permission to preach won immediate distinction. From 1865 to 1871 he studied privately, obtaining instruction from white persons on farms where he labored, and then entered Lincoln University, Marion, Ala., studying laboriously for six months and gaining reputation as a wonderfully apt student. He left school when his money gave out, and obtained employment at ditching, but although he made money rapidly, he lost it in loans to friends. His church determined to send him to a theological seminary, and after preaching a farewell sermon he entered the Augusta (Ga.) Institute in November, 1872, being graduated in 1877 with first honors. He suffered many hardships in school, was often without money or food, had no bed, and only a quilt and sheet, and in winter was warmed at the fire in the class-room, where he slept on benches at night. But he always led his classes; was considered the best Bible scholar, and served as assistant teacher several years, sometimes taking charge, and delivering theological lectures. He was ordained in December, 1875, at the Harmony Baptist Church by request of his church at Marion. He also taught county public schools at Newton, Appling and Camilla, Ga. After serving his mother church at Marion six months in 1876, he declined a call to become permanent pastor, and returned to Augusta to finish his studies. He was appointed missionary for Georgia under the New York home mission board, and the White Georgia mission board. In July, 1879, he resigned and took charge of the First African Baptist Church, Thomasville, Ga., rebuilt its house of worship, and baptized 450 converts. In October, 1881, he took the Sunday-school mission work of Georgia for the Philadelphia American Baptist Publication Society, serving four years and winning repute as its best southern missionary. In October, 1885, he became pastor of the First African Baptist Church, Savannah, Ga., which (1897) he still serves. This is the largest colored church in the United States, and the best known. Being but thirty-five years of age at the time, Mr. Love hesitated in accepting so responsible a position, but his ministerial work has been remarkable. He found a divided church, and immediately reunited it, and in ten years increased the membership from 4,313 to 6,389, and raised $59,000. Mr. Love, from every point of view, has been a remarkable character; his pursuit of education against unparalleled obstacles evinced his uncommon fibre, and his career as a preacher has shown him to possess the strongest qualities as an administrator. His published sermons and addresses on large themes and great occasions are many, and demonstrate strong thought, conservative wisdom, sound judgment, remarkable justice, and clear diction. He has treated vital subjects with consummate fairness and real statesmanship. In charge of the largest and most powerful colored church in America, Mr. Love has a great future among his race. He has published a history of his church, and has a volume of sermons ready for the press. He is treasurer of the Baptist State Sunday-school convention and of the Mt. Olive Baptist Association. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Selma University, Alabama, in 1888. He was for several years president of the Baptist convention of Georgia and of the National Baptist convention of the United States, the former representing 225,000 communicants and the latter 1,600,000 communicants.

E. K. Love

REVERE, Paul Joseph, soldier, was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1832, grandson of Paul Revere, of revolutionary fame. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1852, and in 1861 became major of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff and taken prisoner with his brother, Dr. E. H. R. Revere. With six others he was held as a hostage for certain Confederate privateers convicted of piracy in the U. S. court, and was confined from November, 1861, until February, 1862, in the Henrico county jail. He was then paroled, and being later exchanged, rejoined his regiment in May. He fought with it in the battles on the peninsula, was made lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general on Gen. Sumner's staff in September, 1862, and was badly wounded at Antietam. Returning after sick-leave, he was commissioned colonel of his regiment. He received a fatal wound at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and died at Westminster, Md., two days later, having earned the brevet of brigadier-general.

FONES, Daniel Gilbert, merchant, was born at Decatur, DeKalb co., Ga., Aug. 19, 1837, eldest of the three sons of Alvan Thomas and Adelia A. (Cone) Fones. His father was a native of Raleigh, N. C., who in early manhood removed to Decatur, where he followed the trade of tinsmith until his death in 1842. His mother was a daughter of Gilbert Cone, a farmer in Floyd county, Ga., and a descendant of a family which was among the earliest settlers of New York state. The son received a common-school education in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a tinsmith, with whom he served three and a half years. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, and early inured to toil, and the care of a widowed mother and younger brothers, he acquired habits of industry and economy which laid the foundation for a useful and honorable manhood. He left Georgia in 1855, locating at Pine Bluff, Ark., where he worked as a journeyman tinner until 1859, and then removed to Little Rock and began a successful business on his own account. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, he entered the Confederate service, and, being an expert mechanic, was made foreman of the tin shops of the ordnance department of the Trans-Mississippi army, where he served to the end of the conflict. After the war he resumed business at Little Rock, associating with him his two younger brothers, James A. and Alvan Thomas Fones, under the style of Fones Brothers, and adding hardware and agricultural implements to his stock. The business grew rapidly, and was subsequently incorporated as the Fones Bros. Hardware Co., one of the most substantial of the kind in the Southwest. Mr. Fones was for a number of years president of the German National Bank of Little Rock, and is president of one prosperous building and loan asso-



D. G. Fones

J. A. Jones

citizen and vice-president of society. He was secretary for many years of the German National Bank, and was served as alderman and director of the public schools of the city. He aids all public measures with a liberal hand, and no enterprise to advance the interests of the city or state ever fails to meet with his sympathy. After a long business career he still remains a prominent figure in social and commercial circles, and for many years he has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, May, 30, 1867, to Terranova Bostick, daughter of Judge Stephen Reaves of Tyler, Tex. Mrs. Jones died at Little Rock, after a long illness, on July 26, 1885.

JONES, James A., merchant, was born at Decatur, Ga., Nov. 6, 1836, second son of Alvan T. and Amelia Jane Cone Jones. He received a common school education at Decatur Academy, a Presbyterian mission near Rome, Ga., and then, at the age of sixteen, became a clerk in a general merchandise store, where he remained three years. He then went to Atlanta, Ga., and for two years in country stores, afterward returning to Little Rock, Ark., where his mother and widowed aunt passed away. He engaged in no permanent business until the close of the civil war when, in 1865, he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law Daniel G. Fones, in the merchandise business, and soon the two associated with him the youngest brother, Alvan T. Jones, under the name and style of Jones Brothers. For thirty years Mr. Jones has been prominently connected with the business affairs of Little Rock, and with each advancing [illegible] he has been identified with every important public enterprise, and much of his time and energy has been devoted to the management of public business. He was one of the [illegible] to the establishment of the Little Rock board of trade, and was its first president, being reelected unanimously for several years. He was president of the Little Rock Electric Light Co. for nine years, president of Pulaski Gas Light Co., 1892–96, and has been president of the Little Rock Building and Loan Association since 1886. He was married, March 26, 1872, to M. Elizabeth, daughter of John William Fones, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, and they have one son. Mr. Fones' paternal ancestor [illegible] and [illegible] in America in the colonial era, and in [illegible] was high sheriff of Prince Edward county, Va., an office in the Continental army, and later a member of the Virginia legislature. William Fones, who was born [illegible] was a [illegible] of Prince Edward county, Va., and [illegible] and [illegible] in the Virginia legislature. [illegible] was a [illegible] and [illegible] was a [illegible] William Fones was a [illegible] and [illegible] from Georgia and [illegible] of Alabama and Thomas was also [illegible] of the same. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

ligion" (1879); "The Man Jesus" (1881); "George William Curtis" (in Harpers' "Black and White Series"), "Belief and Life" (1881); "Old and New Unitarian Belief" (1894); "A Daring Faith" (1895); "Power and Use" (1896); a volume of select sermons, "The Revelation of God" (1889), and "Power of an Endless Life" (1891). He has also published serial sermons, eight each year for the last twenty years, and small editions of these have been bound in ten volumes, each volume containing two series. Mr. Chadwick has written many reviews and other articles for the "Nation," "The Christian Register," and various magazines. On June 28, 1865, he was married to Annie Horton Hathaway of Marblehead, Mass., and together they have compiled three volumes of poetry: "The Two Voices," "Out of the Heart," and "Through Love to Light."

MASON, Frederick Hamilton, merchant, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., July 17, 1854, son of Joseph L. Moore. His parents died in his infancy, and he was adopted by Z. P. Mason of Sheboygan, whose name he was legally given. At the age of eight his foster-father removed to Quincy, Ill. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Military College, and was graduated in 1873 as civil engineer. For two years he served as engineer for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and then entered the wholesale grocery business at Quincy. He afterward sold out his interest in the business, and became a traveling salesman for the Dr. Price Baking Powder Co., which took him throughout the far West. In 1883 he visited Spokane, Wash., and, foreseeing the success of this small town, invested his ready cash in real estate. In 1886 he located permanently in Spokane, and started in the hardware business, which rapidly expanded under his able management, until it was deemed advisable to make a stock company of it. This was done in 1888 under the name of the Holley Mason Hardware Co. which is the largest business in the Northwest. Mr. Mason has always taken an active interest in the growth of his city, and has served as president of the board of trade. He is a lover of the rod and gun, and is president of the Northwest Sportsmen's Association, and the State Sportsmen's Association of Washington state.

F. H. Mason

BELLAMY, Joseph, clergyman, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1719. He was graduated at Yale College in 1735, and immediately studied for the ministry. Being ordained pastor at Bethlehem, Conn., in 1740, he discovered great zeal in his work, and during a revival, two years later, he preached almost daily in different parts of Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York. He later opened a theological school at Bethlehem, and applied his mind to writing books for the use of his pupils. Among these was "True Religion Delineated," first printed in 1750. It passed through several editions, and deserves continued popularity as a monument of learned scholarship and unusual logical acumen. Among his other works are "Dialogues on Theron, Aspasia and Paulinus"; "Sermons on the Divinity of Christ"; "The Millennium, and the Wisdom of God in the Permission of Sin"; "Essay on the Gospel"; "The Great Evil of Sin"; "The Law Our Schoolmaster"; "Early Piety Recommended"; "A Letter to Scripturista"; "The Nature and Glory of the Gospel"; "Four Dialogues Between a Minister and Parishioner," and a treatise on the "Half Way Covenant." The careful research and wide reading displayed by all of them indicate the truly inductive method by which he sought to train the minds and habits of his students. He was accustomed to give them questions in theology to be answered by their own thinking and researches; recommending as authentic for perusal not only orthodox writers, but some of the keenest opponents of Christianity. Through his friend, Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh, he received the degree of D.D. from Aberdeen. He died March 6, 1790.

PIDDOCK, Charles Albert, editor and clergyman, was born in Lorraine, N. Y., July 25, 1849. His paternal great-grandfather was a sailor under Nelson at the battle of Copenhagen, and his maternal great-grandfather was Capt. Hutchins, who commanded the Green Mountain Boys at the battle of Bennington. His mother was a relative of Com. Oliver H. Perry. He left the public schools at the age of fifteen to enlist in the 186th New York volunteers, but was not allowed to do duty at the front on account of his youth. After the close of the war he spent three years at Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams, N. Y., where he was the intimate companion of Chester S. Lord, later the managing editor of the New York "Sun," and John R. Van Wormer, who at one time was secretary of the Union League Club. After one year in the academy at Mexico, N. Y., he entered the class of 1872 in Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., but at the end of his freshman year entered Colgate University, where he was graduated in 1872. Here he was recognized as one of the leading scholars, writers and speakers. He won the second prize in declamation, and was one of the Lewis prize speakers in his senior year. In 1874, after a two years' course in Hamilton Theological Seminary, he was called to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Claremont, N. H., where during the four years of his pastorate, about 200 united with the church. He was called in 1878 to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church at West Springfield, Mass., and in February, 1881, to the First Baptist Church of Middletown, Conn., where, during the six years of his ministry, the congregation more than doubled. For six years he was a member of the Middletown board of education, a member of the examining committee of Wesleyan University, chairman of the examining committee and trustee of the Connecticut Literary Institution. He was elected superintendent of missions for Connecticut in 1887, and re-elected in 1896. In 1888 he succeeded Dr. S. Dryden Phelps as editor of the "Christian Secretary," then in its sixty-seventh year, and made his home in Hartford. In 1889 he added to his business the publication of books, forming with Dr. William R. Harper, a partnership known as the Student Publishing Co., primarily for the publication of Dr. Harper's works. In 1893 Mr. Joseph E. Kunle of Springfield, Mass., became associated with him in the publishing business. Mr. Piddock has visited Europe eleven times, and has lectured on his travels. He sold his paper to the New York "Examiner," in March, 1896, but still retains his publishing interests. Mr. Piddock has declined several calls, although he preaches nearly every week as a supply for vacant churches. He was married, in 1873, to Gertrude P., daughter of John A. Farnsworth of Saxton's River, Vt. They have two sons, John Estey and Albert Edward Piddock.

C. A. Piddock

KEELER, Richard Woolsey, first president of Cornell College (1856–59), was born in Columbia county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1824. His father was the Rev. Denton Keeler, of German descent, though born in this country, was a member of the New York annual conferences; and died in 1886. Richard received a good education in the public schools in the village in which he spent his boyhood. When thirteen years of age he entered Amenia Seminary and remained there three years. Lack of funds prevented his entering the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., as he wished, so he became a public school teacher, and remained in that profession until May 14, 1845. He then entered the New York annual conference and began his life work as an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in February, 1845, was married to Frances E., daughter of Rev. J. L. Dickerson, also a member of the New York conference. In June, 1856, he was transferred to the Upper Iowa conference, where, in a new frontier field, he found ample opportunity to employ his youthful energies in laying the foundation of his church. The country was sparsely settled. The conference had been formed that year, and Dr. Keeler's culture, together with his experience in the East, fitted him to take a front rank in it. The Upper Iowa Conference Seminary, at Mt. Vernon, had just enlarged its charter and adopted the name of Cornell College; and after a brief stay in Davenport, Ia., Dr. Keeler was elected its first president. In 1859, however, he resigned the presidency for the purpose of entering the pastorate, but was persuaded to take charge of Epworth Seminary, located in Epworth, Dubuque co., Ia. He remained in charge of this institution five years. Once more resigning in 1864, in the belief that his proper field was the pulpit, he was then appointed presiding elder of Davenport district, and after completing his term there he was stationed in Cedar Falls, Ia. He continued to serve in the pastorate for twenty years, and in the eldership twenty years, until 1884, when he was elected dean of theology in Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tenn, in which institution he remained six years, afterwards re-entering the pastorate. After serving Dyersville in Dubuque county, for two years, he was appointed lecturer on the English Bible in Upper Iowa University, which position he now holds (1897). Dr. Keeler has been secretary of his conference eleven years. He was elected delegate to the general conference three times, in 1860, 1864, and 1872. He received the degree of A.M. from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., in 1858, and that of D.D. from the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Ia., in 1872.

FELLOWS, Samuel M., second president of Cornell College (1859–63), was born in North Sandwich, N.H., Nov. 23, 1818, son of Stephen and Peggy Fellows. In 1834 he removed with his parents to Illinois, and settled near Dixon, Lee county. Here he received a good common-school education, and began to teach at sixteen years of age. As a student he in 1841 entered Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, Ill., where he soon became teacher and professor and in which capacity he remained for twelve years. In 1852 he received the degree of A.M. from Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University. In 1853 he became the first principal of Iowa Conference Seminary (now Cornell College) at Mount Vernon, Ia., where he continued until 1857, when he became professor of Latin in the college. From 1859 to 1863 he was president of Cornell College. He died June 26, 1863. As a teacher he was eminently successful, enjoying the affection of his pupils in a rare degree. He is remembered by all who knew him as one of the purest, noblest and best of men.

KING, William Fletcher, third president of Cornell College, (1863–), was born near Zanesville, O., Dec. 20, 1830, son of James J. and Mariam (Coffman) King. Both of his parents were of old Virginia families, and led industrious and thrifty lives in their adopted state of Ohio. They were leaders in their community in every movement which looked to the material, intellectual, and moral elevation of society. After completing his studies in the Zanesville High School, he was graduated in the classical course of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1857. As he had a high standing as a student, he was employed as a teacher in his alma mater for five years succeeding his graduation. In 1862 he was elected to the chair of Greek and Latin languages in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Ia., which position he held for one year, until the death of Pres. Fellows in 1863, when he was placed in charge of the college as acting president, and was formally elected president in 1865. He still holds that office, making him not only the senior college president of Iowa, but, as far as known, he is now the oldest in continued presidency in the same institution in the whole country. He has thrice resigned the presidency, but the trustees, unwilling to lose his valuable services, have prevailed upon him to remain. For a third of a century he has been laboring to enlarge the scope and usefulness of this institution, and to advance the interests of its students. Though he is a man of one work, yet he is larger than that work, being interested in all the great problems of education and human advancement. He has traveled extensively over Europe and America, and is a man of affairs as well as of scholarship. He has had much to do in giving Iowa her high educational position, and has long been a valuable member of the educational council of the National Teachers' Association, and of various other important organizations, educational and philanthropic. Pres. Harrison appointed him on the national commission of the World's Columbian Exposition, of which he was one of the most able and valuable members. Dr. King has been three times elected to the general conference, the highest legislative body of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at the last session was made chairman of the committee on education. In 1870 Pres. King received the degree of D.D. from the Illinois Wesleyan University, and in 1887 the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, and also from the State University of Iowa. Dr. King is a superior administrator and teacher, and is also a vigorous speaker and a graceful writer. His published papers and addresses have been well received. The secret of his successful life has been a persistent purpose to make the world brighter and better by putting to the best and noblest use all that he is and has. He became responsible for the management of Cornell College six years after its founding. Though much valuable foundation work had been done, yet the college was still largely to make. At that time the institution had only six teachers and 213 students, with forty in college classes and twenty-one alumni. It had two buildings, which were almost destitute of furniture and educational appliances, and one fairly strong course of study, which was pursued with fidelity and spirit. Now there are thirty in the faculty, seventeen of whom are regular professors; there are 569 students, 280 of whom are in the college classes. Six hundred and fifty-nine have been graduated from the arts courses, and more than

8,000 other students have been sent out with an education short of graduation. Besides the ten literary societies which have beautiful and attractive halls, there are numerous other scientific and religious organizations among the students, which give training and inspiration to the various departments for the benefit of which they are organized. There are now five excellent buildings, amply equipped for the best educational work. The library contains 14,000 volumes. The museum is large and valuable, and the four laboratories furnish excellent facilities for practical scientific work. The gymnasium is furnished with the most approved apparatus, and a fine athletic field of twenty acres joins a beautiful campus of thirty acres. The college has endowment

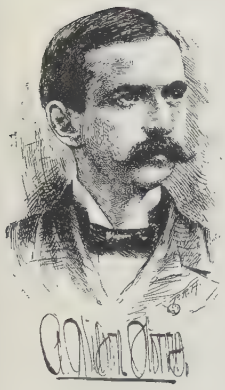
and other property amounting to $325,000. Besides the four courses of study leading to the baccalaureate degree, there are courses in music, art, oratory, military science, and normal work. From the first, women have been admitted on the same terms as men, both as students and teachers. Indeed, it is said to be the first college in the country that elected a woman to a professorship with the same rank and salary as a man. Great care has always been exercised in selecting the professors, and they have been retained as long as possible, and as a result the policy and work of the college have been continuous and effective. The institution has always emphasized the specific college type and collegiate work as the unrivaled means of producing capable and cultivated men and women.

MURDOCK, James, author and educator, was born at Westbrook, Conn., Feb. 16, 1776, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, and entering Yale College, was graduated in 1797, in the class with Henry Baldwin and Lyman Beecher. He studied theology under Pres. Timothy Dwight and Rev. A. S. Norton of Clinton, N. Y., and for a short time was preceptor of Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister in 1801, being ordained pastor of a church at Princeton, Mass., and while there, in addition to parochial duties, he was a close student of sacred literature. In 1815 he left Princeton, and became professor in the University of Vermont. In 1819 he was appointed Brown professor of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history in the Andover Theological Seminary, and in the same year Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. In 1829 he removed to New Haven, where he continued the rest of his life, devoting his time to private studies. While at Andover he published two discourses on the atonement, somewhat at variance with the prevalent opinions of his brethren on that subject, which created a considerable sensation. In 1830 he translated from the German, Dr. William Muencher's "Elements of Dogmatic History." Among his other publications were a translation of Mosheim's "Institutes of Ecclesiastical History," with notes, in three volumes; an edition of Milman's "History of Christianity," with a preface and notes; "Specimens of Modern Philosophy, Especially among the Germans"; a "Literal Translation of the Whole New Testament from the Ancient Syriac Version," with a preface and marginal notes; and a translation from the Latin of Mosheim's "Commentaries on the Affairs of the Christians from the Time of Constantine the Great." He died while visiting his son in Columbus, Miss., Aug. 10, 1856.

NORRIS, Alexander Wilson, soldier, lawyer, and politician, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa., Apr. 11, 1841, son of Alexander Brown and Mary Magdalene (Swoyer) Norris. His father was a member of the bar of Mifflin county, and his grandfather, John Norris, a descendant of an old Virginia family, came from that state to Pennsylvania shortly after the revolution. On his mother's side he was descended from a long line of Pennsylvania German ancestors, his great-great-grandfather, Nicholas Schweyer, having emigrated to this country in 1752. He was educated at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, but the war breaking out before his graduation, he left the college to enter the 107th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, as first lieutenant of company D. He was captured at the battle of Bull Run, but, being exchanged shortly afterward, rejoined his regiment, and participated, among other engagements, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. At Gettysburg he was again taken prisoner, and for twenty months was confined in Southern prisons before he was again exchanged. Although his long imprisonment had undermined his health he served with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the rank of captain, in July, 1865. He then turned his attention to the study of law, being graduated at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867, and admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia until 1872, when he was appointed private secretary to Gov. John F. Hartranft. He held this position until 1876, and was then appointed reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He resigned in January, 1881, to take his seat in the state senate, having been elected without opposition from the sixth senatorial district, Philadelphia. In 1884 he was appointed by Pres. Arthur, U. S. pension agent at Philadelphia, being removed by Pres. Cleveland in June, 1885, on account of his activity in Republican politics. In June, 1886, he was nominated on the Republican state ticket for auditor general, being elected by a large majority in the following November, and entering upon the duties of his office in May, 1887. For many years he was active and prominent in Pennsylvania politics, serving for some time as secretary of the Pennsylvania Republican state committee, and, being an eloquent, forceful speaker, was on the stump in every political campaign, national, state, and municipal, for twenty years. In 1873 he was inspector-general for the United States of the Grand Army of the Republic, and during the same year was elected commander of the department of Pennsylvania. He was appointed in 1877 colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Hartranft, and served as judge-advocate-general on the staff of Gov. Hoyt. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Col. Norris was married, Nov. 11, 1868, to Mirtie Norris, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Norris) Miller, a descendant of the Chester county family of that name. They had no children. Although but forty-seven years of age, and with a future bright with promise of the highest political honors in his state, he died May 21, 1888.

A. Wilson Norris

NORRIS, Alexander Wilson, lawyer, was born in Salona, Clinton co., Pa., June 6, 1872, son of John C. and Susan Matilda (Stine) Norris. His father, a prominent physician of Clinton county, having been graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. Immediately entering the army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the 81st Pennsylvania volunteers, he served until the end of the war, and was mustered out as major and surgeon of his regiment. On the maternal side Mr. Norris is descended from Pennsylvania German stock, his ancestors having come to this country several years before the revolution. His great-great-grandfather, Abraham Stine, served as an officer in that memorable struggle. Dr. John C. Norris having died in 1873, the son was adopted and raised by his uncle, A. Wilson Norris. He was educated in the private schools of Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1890 he began the study of law in Harrisburg, where he was admitted to the bar in June, 1893. He is rapidly forging to the front in his profession, and is identified with a number of organizations in his city, notably the Masonic fraternity. He has been a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania for some years, and is at present an aide on the staff of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding the 3d brigade, with the rank of captain. He is looked upon as one of the Republican leaders in the politics of Dauphin county, and has twice been elected vice-president of the Republican League of Pennsylvania. Capt. Norris's qualities as an orator are of a high order; and he is repeatedly called into service during political campaigns. He is unmarried.

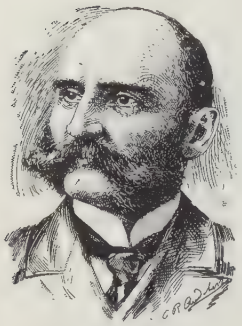


BRIGGS, Le Baron Russell, educator and dean of Harvard College, was born at Salem, Mass., in December, 1855, son of the Rev. George W. Briggs, a celebrated Unitarian minister. He was educated at the Cambridge High School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1875. Soon after graduation he traveled extensively in Europe, and in 1876 entered the graduate department of Harvard College, where he remained two years. In 1878 he became a tutor of Greek, and occupied that position for three years. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1882, and he then went to England, studying for a few months in Oxford. Afterward he again visited the continent, and pursued the study of modern languages. On his return to America in the fall of 1883, he was appointed instructor in English at Harvard; in 1885 he was made assistant professor, and in 1890 full professor. Besides his rare qualities as a teacher, Prof. Briggs is genial in manner, and very popular. In the spring of 1891 he was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Clement L. Smith as dean of Harvard. Though young in years, he is one of the most gifted of the professors. He is an ardent advocate of college athletics, and is always seen at the students' athletic contests. Prof. Briggs was married, in September, 1883, to Mary F. de Quedville of Boston.

WILLIAMS, Samuel Wright, lawyer, soldier and jurist, was born near Howell's Ferry, York district, S. C., Aug. 23, 1828, fifth son of Aaron and Elizabeth James (Davis) Williams. He is on both sides of Welsh and Scotch extraction, and his ancestors came to America before the revolution. Both his grandfathers served in the struggle for independence, Moses Williams, under Gen. Lincoln, being disabled in the defense of Charleston in 1780; and George Davis, under Gen. Davidson, participating in the battle at Catawba river, as Cornwallis invaded North Carolina, and where Gen. Davidson was killed; and under Gen. Greene, participating in the battle of Guilford Court-House, where Cornwallis was forced to abandon his southern campaign. Aaron Williams was a Presbyterian minister of the old school, a self-educated man of strong will and great tenacity of purpose, who, despite many difficulties and privations, had obtained a thorough literary and classical education. Under his able tuition the son received a careful and vigorous mental training, and endowed with a phenomenally retentive memory and ambitious to excel in all things, he made rapid advance. In 1849 he began the study of law, reading industriously in the intervals of his farm work, and two years and a half later was admitted to the bar. Soon after he entered the office of Judge B. C. Totten of Brownville, Ark., as junior partner, and in 1853 he formed a partnership with his brother, W. L. D. Williams, which continued until the latter's death in 1860. In 1854 E. H. English, on his elevation to the supreme bench of Arkansas, transferred his extensive practice to Mr. Williams, who forthwith was obliged to remove to Little Rock, Ark. Gov. E. N. Conway appointed him attorney-general to fill a vacancy, in 1855, and in 1856 he was elected to the state legislature, serving one term. The convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession for Arkansas, created a military board which, with Mr. Williams and B. C. Totten as members, and Gov. H. M. Rector, ex-officio president, raised and equipped a considerable force for the Confederate government. Resigning from the board, Mr. Williams organized the 17th Arkansas infantry, of which he himself was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and served until 1862, when he was obliged to resign on account of ill health and physical incapacity for field service. He then resumed his practice, and the following year was elected prosecuting attorney of the capital circuit, and ex-officio attorney-general of the state. At the close of the war he formed a partnership with Col. Sol. F. Clarke, which lasted twenty-one years, and commanded a large, lucrative, general practice. During the serious and complicated issues of the Brooks and Baxter war in 1874, he was consulted by Gov. Baxter, and his wise counsel served in great degree to avert bloodshed, and help toward the solution of vexed problems in state government. Afterward as judge of the supreme court, he rendered the opinion of that court, covering the legal part of the controversy. In 1876 Judge Williams was elected to the state senate, and in 1878 he was leading candidate before the state Democratic convention for associate supreme justice, being beaten by only three votes on the last ballot. He has served several terms as special judge in both the circuit and supreme courts, and is regarded as one of the most competent jurists in the South. He is a staunch Democrat, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, conspicuous alike in public affairs and religious activities. He has long been a member of the Masonic order, and has filled the positions of grand master, grand high priest, grand master of the council and grand commander of Knights Templars. He is an authority on Masonic law and usage. A member, by right of inheritance, of the Sons of the American Revolution, he is president of the Arkansas Society. Judge

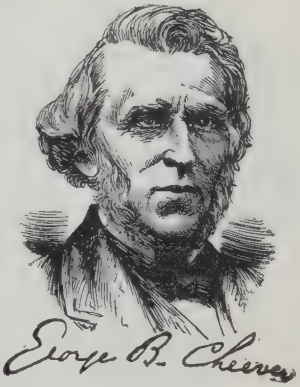
Williams has been twice married, first, in 1855, at Little Rock, to Mary, daughter of Gilbert Marshall, of Scott county, Ark., who died in 1886, leaving five children; and second, in 1888, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. M. Francis of Lawrence county, Pa., a prominent citizen and formerly speaker of the state senate of Pennsylvania.

BRUBACK, Theodore, railroad president, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., March 7, 1851, son of David and Annie (Kunigunda) Bruback. His father was a prominent iron manufacturer of Pennsylvania, and identified with the material, social and political history of the state. Theodore attended the public schools of his native city and was graduated with honors at the Central High School in 1865. For two years he was employed as clerk in the office of a banker and stock broker, and in 1868 began in the oil business on his own account. He met with marked success, and in 1873 entered into partnership with William Reed, under the firm-name of Reed & Co. In 1877 they dissolved partnership and he removed to Laramie City, Wyoming, where he engaged successfully in mining and stock-raising. In 1887 he removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and became interested in the San Pete Valley railroad, of which he was elected president and general manager in the following year, having occupied the position ever since (1897) to the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Bruback is heavily interested in mining, being organizer and president of the Marion Gold Mining Co.; Herschel Gold Mining Co.; Raven Gold Mining Co.; Sterling Coal and Coke Co.; and vice-president and general manager of the Gold Belt Water Co., which supplies water for the Murcur mining district. He is a member of the Alta Club, and socially very prominent. His charities are frequent and liberal, and not limited by creed or sect. He has never sought political preferment, preferring to give his time to the domain of finance, in which he has met with phenomenal success. He was married to Jessie White, daughter of Col. John W. McLane of Erie, Pa., her mother being a second cousin of James G. Blaine. He has one son, Theodore McLane, and one daughter, Jessie Elizabeth Bruback. Mrs. Bruback is an accomplished woman, with endowments of musical and literary taste, and much interested in the many charitable enterprises of her city.



Theodore Bruback

CHEEVER, George Barrell, clergyman, was born at Hallowell, Me., Apr. 17, 1807. His father was a printer and publisher, and his grandfather, Nathaniel Cheever, of Salem, Mass., is said to have been the first man whose blood was shed in the revolutionary war. George B. Cheever was educated at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated in 1825, in the famous class which included Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow, John S. C. Abbott, U. S. Senator J. W. Bradbury, and Congressman Jonathan Cilley. After his graduation he pursued a theological course at Andover Seminary, meanwhile compiling the "American Commonplace Book of Prose," and also of poetry, the best collections which up to that period had been published in this country. During this time he also contributed both prose and verse to the "North American Review," and other publications. He received licensure for the pulpit in 1830, and two years later was ordained pastor of the Howard Street Congregational Church, in Salem, Mass. He had already taken part in the controversy then raging between Unitarianism and orthodoxy, and, on assuming his pastorate, he was especially zealous in his opposition to intemperance. After fulminating against it from his pulpit, he followed up his attack by publishing in the Salem "Landmark" an imaginary dream entitled, "Inquire at Amos Giles' Distillery." Amos Giles was a church deacon, and his friends were outraged by this gratuitous advertisement of his distillery. The article created a great sensation in Salem and elsewhere, and it so embittered the saloon interest that its partisans one night attacked the "Landmark" office, and in broad midday assaulted the zealous young clergyman in a public street of Salem. Subsequently he was indicted for libel upon the owners of the distillery, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the jail of Salem. On his release from jail he renewed the contest with unabated vigor, and it was not until 1836 that, worn out with ceaseless labor, he resigned his pastorate and sought relief in European travel. He was absent from this country about two years and a half, meanwhile writing letters to the New York "Observer," and on his return, in 1839, he became pastor of the Allen Street Presbyterian Church in New York city. In 1844 he again visited Europe, where he spent two years, and, returning to New York, was connected for a time with the New York "Evangelist," of which, in 1845, he became chief editor. He declined the pastorate of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, afterwards accepted by Dr. Storrs. The Church of the Puritans was now formed in New York, and Mr. Cheever invited to become its pastor. During this time he had appeared often as a public lecturer, and had published poems, religious works, and other publications directed against slavery. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the passage of the fugitive-slave law, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and the Dred-Scott decision of the supreme court, he hurled from the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans his denunciations at the existing state of things, and they were echoed and re-echoed throughout the country. The metropolitan press published his sermons, but a prominent religious weekly intimated that the preacher had gone mad. Many of Mr. Cheever's parishoners objected to his course, and to the hospitality he extended to the Church Anti-slavery Society, an organization which favored non-fellowship with slave-holders. In the summer of 1860 he again went to England with a commission from his church to represent to British Christians its position in regard to emancipation in America. A year later he returned home and continued his warfare upon slavery, preaching upon several occasions in the U. S. senate chamber, and in the hall of the house of representatives, on "The Rights of the Colored Race to Citizenship and Representation." Just before Pres. Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, he received a call from Mr. Cheever accompanied by William Goodell and Nathan Brown. The president cordially received them, and is said to have welcomed them as "prime ministers of the Almighty." In 1870 Mr. Cheever resigned from the pulpit of the Church of the Puritans, donating his house in New York to the American Missionary Association, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for their joint occupancy, and retired to a delightful resi-



George B. Cheever

dence he had built on the Hudson river palisades, near Englewood, N. J. There he passed his remaining days in a peaceful round of rural work and study, cheered by the companionship of the wife of his youth, to whom he was devotedly attached. In 1886 she died, and his subsequent life was one long decline, during which he, day by day, looked more eagerly forward to the time when he should join her, never again to know a parting. So the strength of this strong man, victorious in so many battles, ebbed slowly away, until he breathed his last on the morning of Oct. 1, 1890. He was laid by the side of his wife in Greenwood. Though he wrote occasionally during his later years for the magazines, his chief literary work after the death of his wife was a memorial to her, which he entitled "Memorial Offerings of Faith, Hope and Love," and notwithstanding his advanced years and failing strength, he was accustomed to devote to it all of ten hours a day. His published works are numerous, and by them and his pulpit utterances he made a deep impression upon the thought of his time.

MUNN, Orson Desaix, publisher, was born in Monson, Hampden co., Mass., June 11, 1824, son of Rice and Lavinia (Shaw) Munn. Rice Munn was a successful farmer, and his ambition was to provide his son a thorough education and fit him for a prominent place in life. After graduation at Monson Academy, at the age of sixteen, young Munn became a clerk in the bookstore of Col. David P. King, Springfield, Mass., where he remained for two years, then becoming a salesman and bookkeeper in a country store in his native town. Here he remained until 1846, when at the instance of his former schoolmate Alfred E. Beach, son of Moses Y. Beach, proprietor of the New York "Sun," he removed to New York city, and together they purchased, for a few hundred dollars the plant of the "Scientific American," then recently founded by Rufus Porter. This was the origin of the firm of Munn & Co., now so widely known on both hemispheres. It is quite a remarkable coincidence in this changeable age for two men who became associated in business together when mere boys to continue the relationship without change for a period of almost fifty years, yet such was the case with Messrs. Munn and Beach; their relations were interrupted only by the latter's death, Jan. 1, 1896. Soon after establishing the "Scientific American" on a sound financial basis, they added an agency for procuring patents for new inventions, not only in the United States, but in all foreign countries where patent laws existed, a profession at that time in its infancy. This department of their business increased with such rapid strides that a few years later it was not unusual for their concern to prepare the papers for as many applications for patents in a single month as there were patents issued from the U. S. patent office during the entire twelve months of its first year's existence. Judge Charles Mason, conceded to have been the ablest incumbent of the office of commissioner of patents, having resigned in 1859, was engaged by Munn & Co., and remained with them a long time. Among the noted cases, which exceeded 100,000 in number, conducted by this firm, was the procuring of the extension in 1860 of the Morse telegraph patent, which was vigorously opposed by some of the most eminent lawyers of the period. Prof. Morse, as well as the attorneys of record, always accorded it to Judge Mason's wise and persistent effort that the seven last and most profitable years of the patent were obtained. At the time of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, Munn & Co. began the publication of a new weekly paper, the "Scientific American Supplement," which immediately obtained a wide circulation. The firm issues monthly an "Architects' and Builders' Edition," as well as an edition of the "Scientific American" in Spanish, which circulates largely in the Central American countries. They also do a large business in publishing, importing and trading in scientific and engineering books. Mr. Munn has long been a prominent member of the Union and Union League clubs, more recently joining the Merchants', and has resided in the same house thirty-eight years. He has a valuable collection of choice paintings by some of the most celebrated modern artists, many of them obtained by him while residing abroad. He has a handsome summer home in Llewellyn Park, on Orange Mountain, N. J., and in addition, a large farm near his Park estate, principally stocked with Dutch belted cattle, natives of Holland, in which he takes great pride and satisfaction. Mr. Munn was married, in 1849, to Julia Augusta Allen of his native place, who died Oct. 26, 1894. He has two sons, both of whom are associated with him in the publication and patent office department of the "Scientific American."

BARMM, Charles Henry, lawyer, was born in Hamburg, Germany, Apr. 4, 1827. When ten years of age he came to America, and for six years followed the calling of a sailor before the mast; making numerous voyages from the port of New York, and later on the great lakes. In the spring of 1843 he entered the Chicago river on board the first propeller that ever plied its waters, and thereafter made his home in the growing settlement which has since become one of the greatest cities of the land. Until 1850 he followed the occupation of captain and shipbuilder, and then began his career as a public office-holder and practical politician, being appointed constable for one year, and subsequently elected for a term of three years. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace and re-elected in 1858 and 1862, serving in all twelve years. Then taking up the practice of law, in which he continued until his death, he was associated successively with the firms of Cowley, Barmm & Foote; Allen, Barmm & Allen; and Chas. H. Barmm & Co. He rapidly attained a prominent position at the bar, and was intrusted with some of the most notable cases. Meanwhile by judicious investments in real estate in various parts of the city, which rapidly increased in value, he accumulated a handsome property, and became known as an eminently sagacious and successful man of affairs. Mr. Barmm was a person of great firmness of character, but withal of a most kindly and social nature and very genial in manner. He was one of the first promoters of the German Old People's Home and a member of the Relief and Aid Society, to which he was a constant and liberal contributor. He was a prominent Mason, and a founder of the Germania Lodge of Chicago. Growing into distinction and wealth with the advance of the city of his adoption, he remembered with pleasure his pioneer experiences in the days of the struggling town, and was ever the counselor and generous friend of the old-timers among his wide acquaintance. He lived until his death in the place, where he had built the first

little cottage for his young bride; and the trees in front of his quaint old dwelling, originally a farm house, were planted by his own hands. In politics a staunch Republican he attended the first convention of the party at Springfield, Ill., in 1858, as the only delegate elected from Chicago. He was in religious faith a Lutheran and a constant attendant of the German Lutheran church. In 1849 he was married to Annie Lesh, a native of Holstein, Germany, who survives him. They had two sons, Charles Ernest, a professor in the Indianapolis, Ind., Medical College, and Frank Herman, a lawyer of Chicago; and two daughters, Mary, wife of Andrew Lamperts of Chicago, and Annie Barmm. Mr. Barmm died in Chicago, Aug. 23, 1895.

BARMM, Frank Herman, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 25, 1864, son of Charles Henry and Annie (Lesh) Barmm. He began his education at Dyrhenforth's College in 1869, remaining there until 1876, when he completed the course with honors. He then spent three more years at the Shattuck Military Academy, Faribault, Minn., and in 1880 began his business life as confidential clerk and bookkeeper with the real estate firm of Fricke, Dose & Co. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Peter J. Ellert, candidate for city attorney against ex-Mayor Washburn, in the general business of law and real-estate, at the same time attending the Union College of Law. He was graduated B. L. in 1886, and subsequently pursued an advanced course, in which he won high honors and the further degree of A.M. In 1887 he established his reputation as an expert in titles in his detection of the frauds and forgeries of one Cairnes in the Davis addition to Chicago, then the property of Charles S. Fairchild, secretary of the interior. Mr. Barmm is favorably known, in the business and professional circles of Chicago as an able and reliable specialist on matters connected with the law of real estate, and has already built up a business of vast proportions. His practice consists mostly of office work, such as examination of titles and abstracts, and as a practical invester he has few equals. He is a recognized expert on real estate values; his own holdings in the city of Chicago being very extensive and valuable. A life of but thirty-two years' duration must of necessity lack the wealth of incident that comes only with the accumulation of experience, but our subject's is one of the most interesting of histories; wealth, property reputation, and a promise of greater achievements to come are seldom attained at so early an age. Mr. Barmm is a member of the Garfield lodge, F. and A.M.; of the Corinthian chapter and Columbian commandery, Knights Templars; of the Omega Kappa Phi college fraternity, and several social clubs of the city. He is also active in enterprises for the public good and a generous contributor to the Relief and Aid Association. He was married, in June, 1895, to Laura E., daughter of William Horn of Chicago, a lady of high accomplishments and a good help-mate.

Frank H. Barmm

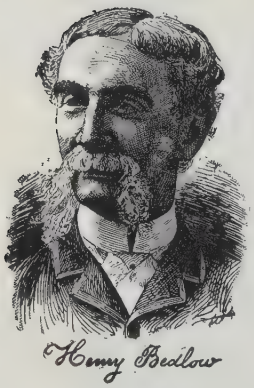
STODDARD, Solomon, theologian, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 4, 1643, son of Anthony and Mary (Downing) Stoddard. His father, who emigrated from England to Boston about 1639, was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1640; later he became a member of the city artillery company, and for twenty-three years, from 1665, was a representative in the general court. He was thrice married; first, to Mary, daughter of Emmanuel Downing of Salem, and sister of Sir George Downing, celebrated in English politics; second, to Barbara, widow of Capt. Joseph Weld; and third, to Christiana, whose family name is not known. Of his six sons, Solomon, the eldest, was graduated at Harvard College in 1662, and then began preparation for the ministry. He received the master's degree in 1665, and was then tutor and fellow during 1666–67 and first librarian of the college, 1667–72. Shortly after his graduation his health began to show the results of too close application to study, and embarking for Barbadoes as chaplain to Gov. Serle, he preached to the dissenters there for nearly two years. After his return he preached as supply at various places, and in September, 1672, was ordained pastor at Northampton to succeed Rev. Eleazar Mather, deceased filling the pulpit continuously for fifty-six years. In the words of a contemporary, "His natural powers were quick and strong, and, by the blessing of God on his hard studies, he was furnished with that learning which is requisite to make a divine of the first rank. As a pastor, he was diligent, laborious, constant; wise, faithful, compassionate. His sermons were plain and powerful, experimental and spiritual, close and searching, yet rational and argumentative. He was a man zealous against sin, a hearty mourner for the iniquities of the times, an earnest pleader with God for the land, the nation, and his church in the world." As a writer he was no less forcible and influential, and although, as shall be seen, somewhat liberal in certain matters, was a veritable Puritan in his leading beliefs and methods of thought. With the exception of some occasional sermons, he published nothing of importance until long past fifty, but then brought forth his memorable work, "Doctrine of Instituted Churches Explained and Proved from the Word of God" (1700), which was an answer to Increase Mather's "Order of the Gospel." This book was a powerful apology for the "half-way covenant," a principle of church discipline which, while not abandoning the theory of a "regenerate church membership," effected a compromise by which baptized persons, orthodox in belief and of approved moral character, were, without rigid examination and declaration of religious experience, permitted to present their children for baptism. But Mr. Stoddard made a still further departure from the traditional custom, and advocated the "doctrine that the Lord's Supper is of converting influence, and that—somewhat as in the Church of England—all baptized persons should be admitted to it, even without a religious awakening and experience" of the order hitherto required in evangelical churches. Such a radical theory of course provoked a bitter criticism and controversy, which raged through the New England churches for many years. Among his other publications are, "An Appeal to the Learned" (1709); "Guide to Christ" (1714); "Questions on the Conversion of the Indians" (1723); and "Safety in the Righteousness of Christ" (4th ed., 1792). His unremitting industry is no better shown than in the fact that he left many sermons in manuscript which he had never preached. In spite of the bitterness of his controversy with Increase Mather, he had the sympathy of a majority of the clergy, and, at his death was a recognized leader in theology and church government. Pastor Stoddard was married in 1670, in accordance with a custom frequent in New England, to Mrs. Esther Mather, widow of his predecessor in the pulpit at Northampton, and daughter of Rev. John Warham of Windsor, Conn. They had twelve children, five daughters and seven

sons. The second daughter, Esther (1672–1770) became the wife of Rev. Timothy Edwards, and was the mother of ten daughters and one son, the famous Jonathan Edwards, who was his grandfather's colleague (1726–29), and afterward a most vehement opponent of his views on "half-way covenant." Mr. Stoddard died at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 11, 1729.

CRUGER, Stephen Van Rensselaer, soldier and financier, was born in New York city, May 9, 1844, of Dutch-German descent. The original spelling of the name was Crueiger, but always with a C. John Cruger was the first paternal ancestor of our subject, who came to this country previous to 1700, and from the coat of arms he brought with him, he is believed to have descended directly from the barons Von Cruger of Germany. John Cruger was married to Maria Cuyler of Albany, and was alderman of New York from 1712 to 1733, and mayor from 1739 to the time of his decease, Aug. 13, 1744. Next came Henry Cruger, born in New York, Nov. 25, 1707, and married at Linguanese, Jamaica, West Indies, to Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Dr. Nicholas Harris. He was a member of the New York assembly from 1745 to 1759, and was subsequently appointed to the council of the province. He died at Bristol, England, and was buried in the cathedral there. Following him was Nicholas Cruger, who was born in New York, March 15, 1743, and died at Santa Cruz, West Indies, March 11, 1800, and was buried there in the de Nully vault on the "Peter's Rest" estate. His wife was Ann, daughter of Bertram Pierre de Nully of Santa Cruz, and of Catherine Heyliger of St. Eustatia, West Indies. Bertram Pierre was the son of Bertram de Nully of the Comtes de Neuilly, sur Marne, who removed from France to Denmark. Catherine Heyliger was the daughter of Gen. Pierre Heyliger, governor-general of the Danish West Indies. Nicholas's residence in New York was at "Rose Hill," a country seat then on the outskirts of New York city, and located at about where Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue now intersect. Succeeding him was Bertram Peter Cruger, born in Santa Cruz, West Indies, March 25, 1774, and dying in 1854. He was married to Catherine, daughter of John Barker Church of Lowestoft, England, and M.P. for Wendover, whose wife was Angelica, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler. After him came John Church Cruger, the father of our subject, who was born Oct. 13, 1807, and died Nov. 16, 1879. He took as his second wife Euphemia White, daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last patroon of Rensselaerswyck, and mother of our subject. John C. Cruger's residence was at "Cruger's Island" on the Hudson river, and this was the beginning of a considerable tract of land bought from the Indians by Col. Peter Schuyler, to whom it was confirmed by patent in 1688 by Gov. Dongan. On the early maps this spot was known as Magdalen Island, and subsequently passed to the Van Benthuysen family, and afterwards to Dr. Masten, and from him was again purchased by John Church Cruger, whose great uncle of the fourth degree, Col. Peter Schuyler, had been the original owner. This estate is still retained by Col. Cruger and his sistersdas a family country residence. The first of Col. Cruger's maternal ancestors in this country was Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first patroon who founded the colony of Rensselaerswyck on the Hudson river in 1630, and died in 1646. His first wife was Hellegonda Van Bylant, and second, Anna Van Wely, whose third son, Jeremias Van Rensselaer, was next in line of our subject's ancestors. He was "director of the colonie" for sixteen years from 1658. He was married to Maria Van Cortlandt, was speaker of the assembly of the province, and died in 1674. Next in succession was Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, who was born in 1663 and died in 1719. His wife was also named Maria Van Cortlandt. In 1704 a charter from Queen Anne confirmed the estate to Kiliaen. Succeeding him was his second son Stephen (1707–47), who was married to Elizabeth Groesbeck. After him came his son Stephen (1742–69), who was married to Catherine, daughter of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence. After him was the eighth and last patroon, also called Stephen, who was born in 1764 and died in 1839. For his second wife he took, in 1802, Cornelia, daughter of William Paterson, second governor of New Jersey and judge of the supreme court of the United States; and his daughter, Euphemia White Van Rensselaer (1816–88), was married, in 1843, to John Church Cruger. Col. Cruger received his education principally in Europe, where he was a student at the breaking out of the civil war. He returned home and espoused the Federal cause, joining the 150th regiment, New York volunteers, and being commissioned first lieutenant of company F, when but seventeen years of age. His regiment joined the army of the Potomac in 1863, and took part in the battle of Gettysburg. During the engagements of July 2d and 3d Lieut. Cruger commanded his company with marked ability, and won the admiration of both officers and men by his coolness and bravery under fire. He was promoted to the position of adjutant in the following August, and in October of the same year the regiment joined Sherman's army, being assigned to the 20th army corps. It took part in the celebrated Atlanta campaign, and during all the remarkable events of that memorable movement, young Cruger bore an important part, being twice wounded at the battle of Resaca. It was feared he would never again be fit for duty in the field, and on the recommendation of the corps surgeon was at once sent an honorable discharge. Being restored to health and vigor once more, in the course of three or four months, the young adjutant applied for restoration to his command, and, being recommissioned, joined his regiment at Atlanta in September, 1864, and participated in the great "march to the sea." In the battle of Averysboro, Adj. Cruger had his horse shot under him. Then followed the battle of Bentonville, the last in which Sherman's army was engaged until the surrender of Johnston at Durham Station. Previous to the surrender, Adj. Cruger was promoted to the rank of captain, and was appointed chief of ordnance of the 1st division, 20th corps, commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams, in which position he served until mustered out in June, 1865. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas." Col. Cruger entered the real estate business in 1867, and soon secured the management of several large estates, and has devoted himself especially to the management of real and personal property. He was appointed comptroller of Trinity Church in 1880, and as such manages all its real estate. He is a trustee and treasurer, of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and of the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School in the city of New York. He is also a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; the New York Public Library; the United States branch of the Commercial Union Insurance Co.; a director in the Illinois Central Railroad Co.; and the Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Co.; and a member of the chamber of commerce. He was commissioned major of the

12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in 1870; lieutenant-colonel in 1875, and colonel in 1877, remaining in command of the regiment until 1883, when his vast business interests compelled his resignation. He still finds time to encourage and promote a spirit of military ardor among the young men of the city, and the 12th still holds evidence of his admirable discipline and military skill. He was appointed chairman of the army committee of the Centennial parade in New York in 1889, and as such had in his hands the entire organization of that vast parade of citizens and soldiers. Col. Cruger has taken an active part in politics, and has been treasurer and president of the Republican county committee of New York city. He has been unwilling to hold public office, but consented to be a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Warner Miller in 1888. In November, 1895, Mayor Strong appointed him park commissioner, when he was elected president of the board. He was married to Julie Grinnell, daughter of Thomas W. Storrow of Boston. She is an author of some note, and writes under the *nom de plume* of "Julien Gordon." They reside permanently in New York, with a country home at Bayville, L. I.

BEDLOW, Henry, poet and mayor of Newport, R. I., was born in New York city, Dec. 21, 1821, son of Henry and Julia (Halsey) Bedlow. His ancestor, Isaac Bedlow, one of the earliest Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, was a son of Godfrey Bedlow, physician to William, Prince of Orange, and emigrated from Leyden, Holland, in 1639. He speedily became identified with the life and interests of the new city, and was for five years one of its aldermen. In 1668 he acquired by purchase the historic Bedlow's island, now the site of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty." Another descendant, William Bedlow, was one of the government commissioners to make surveys for the military school at West Point, likewise postmaster of New York under Washington. He married Catharine, sister of Col. Henry Rutgers of revolutionary fame, and had two children, a son and daughter. Henry, the father of our subject, who inherited estates from his father and maternal uncle, was a celebrity, quite as much on account of his distinction of person as of his prospective wealth, being the heir-at-law of his uncle's vast estate, comprising the greater part of the seventh ward of New York. Henry Bedlow, his son, was educated under private tutors and at Yale College, being graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1842. He was admitted to the bar of New York, but afterward studied medicine both in New York and Paris, France. He never practiced either profession. Early in life he was appointed attaché to the American legation at Naples, where his familiarity with the court language and its etiquette enabled him to be of the utmost service to the chargé d'affaires at this most ceremonious court of Europe. In 1848 he accompanied Lieut. W. F. Lynch in his exploration of the Dead sea and the Jordan river, and is specially mentioned in the published report of that expedition. For many years Mr. Bedlow has resided during the summer and autumn in Newport, R. I., and has been active in the affairs of the city. He was elected mayor for three terms from 1875, and won universal approval by his efficient and business-like administration. He is a gentleman of scholarly tastes, widely read, and deeply interested in current topics. As a writer he deserves particular mention for his poems, which, published from time to time anonymously, were finally collected and issued in a volume entitled: "The White Tsar, and Other Poems." Some passages in this collection are rarely poetic, some even worthy the name "grand." Socially he is very popular, and is a member of the Players' and Union League clubs of New York city, and the Reading Room, Casino, Golf, and Harvard of Newport, R. I. Mr. Bedlow was married, March 2, 1850, to Josephine Maria DeWolf, daughter of Fitzhenry Homer of Boston, Mass. They have had two daughters, who still survive.



FRANK, George P., manufacturer, was born in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., June 11, 1852. His paternal ancestors were of German extraction, and emigrated to America in 1756, while his mother's family were of New England Puritan stock. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and his education was such as could be obtained at the district schools of the vicinity. At the age of twelve he removed with his parents to Madison, Wis., where, with the increased facilities of a growing city, he was enabled to continue his education to better advantage, and completing the course at the high school there he entered the University of Wisconsin. The ambition, however, to begin the active work of life was so strong in the young man's breast that to continue his course to graduation he could not do, and he left college at the end of his third year. He was first employed as a clerk for about three years in the offices of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, under the superintendent, Robert Harris, afterward accepting a position with the Chicago and Northwestern. Not long after he was attracted by the reported business possibilities on the Pacific coast, and, removing to San Francisco with his brother in 1875, he embarked in the agricultural implement business, under the firm name of Frank Bros. The following year they opened a branch house in Portland, Ore., which was entrusted to Mr. Frank. He has resided in that city ever since, and by his fine business qualities and great executive ability has built up an immense business, and earned the respect and esteem of the entire community. The operations of the firm are now very extensive, covering the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and even more remote points, and it enjoys the highest reputation in the business world. Politically Mr. Frank is a true and consistent Republican, never failing to advocate, sustain, and vote for the principles of his party. He is in no sense a politician, and has never made bids for the popular vote. He has, however, served one term as police commissioner, and was later a member of the city water committee, being chairman of its construction committee. In 1895 he was nominated for mayor of Portland, and after an enthusiastic campaign was elected without appreciable opposition. He brings to the new office the ripe experience of years in dealing with men and affairs, and a rare executive talent, which, under the new city charter investing enlarged powers in the mayor, have been of the utmost benefit to the city. He was married, in 1875, to Ella Raymond of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have one child.

CHAMBERS, Robert Craig, miner, financier, and legislator, was born in Lexington, Richland co., O., Jan. 16, 1832, son of James and Jane (Foster)

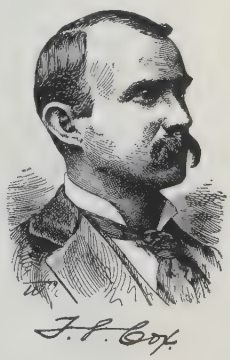
Chambers. The family is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, James Chambers, having come to America about 1785, and settled in Maryland. Two of his uncles, William and John Chambers, served in the war of 1812. His father was a well-to-do farmer, who trained his son from early childhood to hard work, whence he derived those lessons in discipline and self-control so essential to his success in after life. During the winter months, when his services were not needed on the farm, he attended the district school, and thus passed in a healthful round of study and labor the first eighteen years of his life.

In 1850 he made the journey across the plains for California *via* the Soda Springs route, and reached Sacramento in July. Here he turned his attention to mining, working for some time on Nigger Barisland, American river, and the next year followed a migration to the Upper Feather river mines, in Plumas county, where he remained for eighteen years. He became prominent alike in business and public affairs, serving as sheriff of the county for two full terms; also engaging successfully in trading goods of all kinds to the miners in exchange for gold-dust. Later he engaged in quartz and placer mining at various places in Nevada and Montana, afterward becoming manager of the Bully Boy and Webster mines in southern Utah. In 1872, upon the discovery of the famous Ontario mine, near the site of Park City, Utah, he associated himself with the late George Hearst and other capitalists, purchased the claim, and began operations. Mr. Chambers's career as a capitalist and practical mine-developer dates from the inception of this enterprise. His able management has developed it into one of the most famous and profitable properties in the state, and so thoroughly is he himself identified with the history of the region that it is properly a part of his biography. Other rich claims have been located near the Ontario mine, and the flourishing Park City has arisen and grown into a town of 6,000 inhabitants, solely drawn from the mining population. The Ontario and Daly Mining companies constantly employ 8,000 people, and their monthly pay-rolls now exceed $50,000. An immense tunnel, 17,000 feet in length, was begun in 1888 for the purpose of draining the mine at the depth of 1,500 feet, and at its completion will make possible a much more extensive line of operations. Mr. Chambers is also president of the Daly Mining Co., now engaged in working the Daly mine, near Park City, Utah, which, although opened so recently as 1883, has already yielded over $2,800,000 in dividends, and promises to be quite as valuable as the Ontario. He is largely interested in the Excelsior and Diamond mines of Eureka, Nev., and others, and is recognized as one of the ablest mine managers on the Pacific coast. His enterprise, however, is by no means confined to the sphere of his most brilliant achievements; he is a principal owner of the Salt Lake City Street Railway Co., and has invested largely in realty, both improved and unimproved, throughout Utah, Wyoming, and California. One of the largest and most successful orange ranches in California is owned by him; and an extensive canal in Uinta county, Wyoming, constructed for the irrigation of 16,000 acres of land, is another evidence of his untiring enterprise. Among other vested interests, he owns a large share in Salt Lake "Herald," one of the purest and best newspapers of the state. Mr. Chambers's vigorous and fearless policy in the management of every enterprise has invariably secured success, won the approbation of his business associates, and brought him a reputation for foresight and ability of the highest order. Socially he is very popular, and is justly noted for unfailing courtesy, frank, and affable manners, and that wide generosity and sterling character which marks the best type of the successful American. He owns a fine residence in San Francisco, but, on account of business interests, has long made his home in Salt Lake City, where he is a member of the Alta Club. He is also a Free Mason and a Knight Templar of high degree. In politics he has always been a consistent Democrat, and, upon Utah's admission to statehood in 1896, was elected a state senator from the fifth district to the first state legislature. Mr. Chambers was married, in 1884, to Eudora, daughter of James M. Tolles, a pioneer of California.

REINKE, Samuel, Moravian bishop, was born at Lititz, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1791. He studied in the seminary at Nazareth, graduating, in 1810, in its first class, with P. Wolle and W. H. Van Vleck; spent his life in the ministry, and was made a bishop in 1858, but was afflicted with partial blindness from 1860. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1875.

REINKE, Amadeus Abraham, son of Samuel Reinke, was born at Lancaster, Pa., March 11, 1822. He was educated at Bethlehem, did missionary work in the West Indies and Honduras, and held pastorates at Graccham, Frederick co., Md., at New Dorp, Staten Island, in Philadelphia, and for many years in New York. He was made a bishop in 1870, and died at Herrnhut, Saxony, Aug. 12, 1889.

COX, Thomas Lillard, educator, was born near Decatur, Tenn., Oct. 18, 1859, son of James and Mary (Cate) Cox, both natives of Tennessee. James Cox was the son of Thomas Cox, a native of Sullivan county, Tenn., and was married to Mary, daughter of Daniel Cate of Meigs county, Tenn. They still reside on the farm near Decatur. The son received his preparatory education in the Williams School at Decatur, Tenn., where he was a pupil until the age of seventeen. He then entered the Masonic Institute at Calhoun, Tenn., taking the full collegiate and classical course. At the age of sixteen years, and subsequently during his school life, he taught in vacations to cover expenses and continue his studies. In 1879, while attending college, he edited the Hiwassee "Reporter;" a year later he purchased a printing outfit and established the "Meigs County News," the first newspaper ever printed at Decatur, Tenn. He sold his plant in 1881 to become principal of the Lime Stone Academy, Tennessee, and held the position until the spring of 1881. He then removed to Perryville, Ark., where he taught school and studied law. In 1882 he was elected president of Clinton College, Van Buren county, Ark., and filled the position for four years, greatly to the advantage of the institution. In 1886 he became superintendent of the public schools of Morrillton, and continued there four years. In 1887 he took charge of the educational and art department of the state exposition, which was one of the most successful features. In 1888 he engaged in the book and stationery business at Morrillton, and also became the general agent of a large school-book publishing house. Later he accepted the general agency of several school furniture companies, and removed to Little Rock to meet the demand of a growing business covering several states. In 1895, with others, he purchased the oldest and largest book and



stationery house in Arkansas, and became the president of the company. In 1888 his name was prominently mentioned for nomination by the Democrats for state superintendent of public instruction, but failing to secure it by a few votes, he has since declined political preferment. He has, however, taken an active part in politics, and has repeatedly been a member of the Democratic district and state councils. Prof. Cox is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic Fraternity and a past dictator of the Knights of Honor. He is a trustee of the Morrillton Male and Female College, and of the Arkansas state normal school. He was married July 11, 1880, to Emma Charles of Calhoun, Tenn. She died in 1874, leaving two children, one of whom, a son, still survives. On Aug. 26, 1887, he was again married to Katie Doty of Goodman, Miss.

SCHURMEIER, Theodore Leopold, merchant, was born in St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1852, son of Casper H. and Caroline (Korfhage) Schurmeier. His father was born in Osnabruck, Prussia, in 1815, and in 1843 located in St. Louis, where he was a manufacturer of wagons and carriages, and in 1855 removed to St. Paul, Minn. Theodore obtained his education in Dickinson's private school, high school of St. Paul, and at the Wallace College, Berea, O. He spent four years in the service of J. J. Hill, the well-known railway president of St. Paul; three years with the First National Bank, first as bookkeeper, then as teller, and in 1878 became one of the original members of the wholesale dry goods firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, and has had charge of the finances and credits of this house since its organization. He is regarded by his business associates as a man of sound and ready judgment, at all times deliberate and circumspect, and never out of poise or unbalanced. As a financier he is accomplished and effective, and keeps his interests well in hand. He has realized by his efforts and operations a substantial competence. He is a director in the organization of the First National Bank, and besides his commercial interests he owns considerable valuable real estate. His residence on Crocus Hill is regarded as a model of architectural elegance, beauty and value, and well indicates the accomplished tastes of its owner. He is president of the Northwestern Immigration Association, an organization embracing the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and the province of Manitoba, Canada; and to his rare gift of diplomatic management has been due, in a large measure, the successful launching of an enterprise embracing so large a territory, with so many conflicting claims and diversified interests. He is also president of the state organization for Minnesota. He is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and is identified with the Episcopal church. He was married, Nov. 29, 1882, to Caroline Eudora, daughter of Conrad Gotzian of St. Paul, Minn., and has three children (Conradine, Theodora, and Hildegarde.)

POOR, Charles Henry, rear-admiral U. S. navy, was born in Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1808. He was appointed midshipman in March, 1823, made passed midshipman in March, 1829, commissioned as lieutenant in December, 1833, and promoted to be commander in September, 1855. From 1856 to 1858 he was stationed at the Norfolk navy yard, and in 1860 commanded the St. Louis. In the spring of 1861 he led an expedition to the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and in that and the following year commanded the Roanoke of the North Atlantic squadron. When the Merrimac appeared in Hampton Roads he ran the Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point, and went to the assistance of the Congress and Cumberland. He was made captain in July, 1862, and commodore in January, 1863, and from the latter date until 1865 commanded the Loranac of the Pacific squadron. While stationed in the Pacific he forced the authorities at Aspinwall to release a United States mail steamer, illegally detained, and the authorities at Rio La Hache to hoist the American flag, which had been insulted. From 1866 until 1868 he commanded the naval station at Mound City, Ill.; in 1869 the Washington navy yard, and in 1870 the European squadron. He was created rear-admiral in September, 1868, and retired in June, 1870. In 1871 and 1872 he served on the retiring board. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1882.

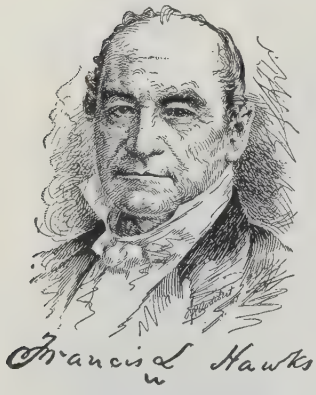
GRESS, George Valentine, manufacturer, was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Apr. 25, 1847, son of Michael and Abbie (Stales) Gress. He went to Georgia in 1870, and was employed by that successful lumber manufacturer, David R. Wadley, one of the four remarkable Wadley brothers. His aptitude, industry, and general efficiency attracted Mr. Wadley's notice, and led to his being intrusted with important responsibilities. Upon Mr. Wadley's retirement from business, Mr. Gress bought a third interest in the concern, and A. B. Steele two-thirds, and by his rare executive ability developed the property until he owned the whole of the plant. Adding more capital and enlarging operations, he incorporated the Gress Lumber Co., one of the largest concerns of the South. They successfully operate mills in several counties—Wilcox county being the centre—and also control twenty miles of steel, broad-gauge railway, from Kramer to near Irwinville. Mr. Gress owns 40,000 acres of timber land in South Georgia, and has made large investments in real estate in Atlanta. He is noted as the possessor of broad ideas and untiring energy; of consummate judgment and the finest administrative capacity, all leavened with a warm humanity, large public spirit, and a magnificent integrity. He is active in all movements for the public good, and is constantly devising original, private and public benefactions. He has given the first start in life to many young men, some of whom have made fortunes through him. Among his protégés are the rich bankers of Chattanooga, J. A. Hart and D. N. Hughes. One of his generous and unique public boons was buying the menagerie of the Hall & Binkley circus, and giving it to the city of Atlanta as an attraction of Grant park. For this act he was made president of the park commission of Atlanta. He aided in organizing the Georgia Loan and Savings Bank, the United States Bond and Mortgage Co., of which he has been the president, and the Hart Lumber Co. in Finn, Ga., of which he is also president. He has been twice married: first, on Dec. 23, 1873, to Abbie J. Morgan of Chattanooga, Tenn., who died in April, 1881, leaving two children; and again, in May, 1883, to Ida May Nelson of Indianapolis, Ind., whose father was a native of Tennessee. They have one child.

KNOX, Thomas Wallace, author, inventor and traveler, was born in Pembroke, N. H., June 26, 1835. His father was a farmer, and belonged to one of the oldest and most respectable families in the section. He died when the subject of this sketch was five years old, and in less than a year the mother also passed away, leaving the child to the care of an uncle in Boston. Here he received the rudiments of an education, and at the age of ten he returned to New Hampshire, and worked on a farm. Farming, however, had no charms for him, and he seized the earliest opportunity of abandoning the occupation. He saved a little money out of his wages, and continued to improve himself by study and by attending school. When twenty-three years old he held the responsible position of principal of an academy in Kingston, N. H. Two years later, when the discovery of gold in Colorado had spread excitement all over the country, he removed to Denver, where he became a reporter, and afterward city editor, of the "Daily News." He served through two campaigns in the civil war as a volunteer aide, and received the commission of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of the governor of California. Later he became war correspondent of the New York "Herald," but, being wounded in a skirmish in Missouri, returned to New York and engaged in general writing for the press. Some of his war letters were republished in book form in 1865, under the title, "Camp Fire and Cotton Field," and enjoyed a wide popularity for several years. In 1866 Col. Knox undertook a trip with an expedition organized to establish a line of telegraphic communication through southern Asia, and on this journey traveled through Siberia 3,500 miles on sledges and 1,500 miles in wagons. His constant letters to the New York "Herald" during this trip were afterward embodied in the volume, "Overland Through Asia" (New York, 1870). In 1875 he reported by cable to New York the international rifle match at Dollymount, Ireland, with an ingenious system of his own invention, indicating by means of the Morse signals the exact spot where each ball struck the target. This idea he afterward perfected into a system of topographical telegraphy, which he sold to the U. S. government for use in transmitting by telegraph the well-known wind and storm maps of the weather bureau. The next three years he spent in traveling extensively through Europe, Africa, and the East; was one of the international jury of awards at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and returning to America in 1879 devoted himself continuously to the writing of books. He was a careful observer and an intelligent reader, his power of description and the literary merit of his style giving his books a peculiar charm and fascinating interest. He wrote on the average two books a year; and, unremitting in the regularity of his writing, turned out the same amount of work each day. Besides the books already mentioned, Col. Knox is the author of "Underground Life" (1873); "Backsheesh" (1875); "How to Travel" (1880); "Pocket Guide for Europe" (1881); "Pocket Guide Around the World" (1882); "The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole" (1884); "Lives of Blaine and Logan" (1884); "Marco Polo, for Boys and Girls" (1885); "Robert Fulton and Steam Navigation" (1886); "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" (1887); "Decisive Battles Since Waterloo" (1887), and "Dog Stories and Dog Lore" (1887). He has also published since 1879 a series of books of travel for boys, entitled "The Boy Travelers," and numbering fifteen volumes. One of the volumes of this series, dealing with Siam, prompted the king of that country to confer upon the author the Order of the White Elephant. For many years Col. Knox resided in New York city, where his massive frame and kindly face were familiar in literary circles. He was popular with a wide circle of friends, and was a member of the Union League and Authors' clubs of New York city; of the Olympic Club of Suffolk county, L. I.; of the New England Society; and one of the founders, vice-president, and then for fourteen years secretary of the Lotos Club. He was for many years a close friend and constant correspondent of Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, and had been the favored guest of many others prominent in history and science. In politics he was a life-long Republican, and one of his latest works was "A History of the Republican Party." Always possessed of excellent health, he continued his literary labors until the very end, dying suddenly in the house of a friend, on whom he was calling, Jan. 6, 1896. His remains were cremated at his own request.

RAMSEY, Joseph, Jr., railroad manager, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Apr. 17, 1850, son of Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Ramsey. He was educated in the public schools and the Western University of Pennsylvania. When nineteen years of age, he took a position in the engineer corps of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad; next year being engineer in charge of the construction of the Dresden cut off, then resigning to become assistant engineer on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad. In May, 1871, he accepted the engineership of the Bell's Gap railroad; and at the end of a year became assistant engineer of the Lewistown division of the Pennsylvania road. In 1872 he returned to the Bell's Gap road, where he was chief engineer, and from its completion in 1873 until 1879, its superintendent. In January, 1879, he entered the service of the Pittsburgh, New Castle and Lake Erie road as chief engineer and general superintendent, but resigned in September, 1879, to take the same position with the Pittsburgh Southern road. That his abilities were of an unusual order was speedily recognized, and he was offered the position of general manager of the Pittsburgh, Chartiers and Youghiogheny, and while thus engaged he also became the general manager of two other branch roads and the Chartiers Block Co. In 1883 he became chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, but resigned the position Jan. 1, 1890, to become assistant to the president of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis road. In 1890 he was also elected president of the Peoria and Pekin Union railway, and the next year was made vice-president of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroad, having charge of the operative and traffic department of both these companies; and all the while holding the presidency of the Findlay Belt railroad. In June, 1891, he was made general manager of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad; in 1892 general manager and vice-president of the Dayton Union; and in April, 1893, general manager of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. In the latter office and the presidency of the Terminal Railway Co., he continued until

Dec. 1, 1895, when he became vice-president and general manager of the Wabash railroad. He is also president of several subsidiary companies; a director of the Chicago and Western Indiana; Des Moines Union; Peoria and Pekin Union, and other important companies.

HAWKS, Francis Lister, Protestant Episcopal clergyman and author, was born in Newbern, N. C., June 10, 1798, of English and Irish descent. He was one of nine children, one of whom, Rt. Rev. Cicero Stephens Hawks, became Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Missouri. His grandfather, John Hawks, came to America with William Tryon, governor of North Carolina, in 1765, and was the architect of the governor's palace, one of the most elegant buildings in colonial America, which was completed at Newbern in 1770. Dr. Hawks was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, at once beginning the study of law, under Judge William Gaston, in Newbern, and completing it in New Haven, Conn. He soon took high rank at the bar and in politics, and in 1821 represented Newbern in the assembly, where his attractive eloquence drew great crowds to the lobbies and galleries. Soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to Hillsboro, N. C., and from 1820–26 was reporter to the supreme court of the state. About this time he determined to abandon the law for the pulpit, having already acted as lay reader, and begun the study of theology under Rev. William Mercer Green, then rector in St. Matthew's parish in Hillsboro, and later bishop of Mississippi. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Ravenscroft in 1827, and priest not long after. His first pastoral engagement was as assistant to Rev. Dr. Croswell, rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., in April, 1829, but in August, 1829, he became assistant rector of St. James's Church, Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1830, he was elected professor of divinity in Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Conn.; in March, 1831, he became rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York city, and on Dec. 17, 1831, he entered upon his duties as rector of St. Thomas's parish, New York, where he remained until 1843. Dr. Hawks was the assistant secretary of the general convention in 1832, and secretary to the convention of the Diocese of New York in 1834. He was elected missionary bishop of the southwest in New Orleans, March 4, 1835. Although at first expressing willingness to accept, he finally declined. In 1836, with Rev. Dr. C. S. Henry, he established the "New York Review," a quarterly, that lived until 1843. He was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary in 1835, and in August, 1839, he established a school at Flushing, L. I., called St. Thomas's Hall. Some $50,000 was expended in its equipment, and at first it met with success, but later failed, because of the financial depression throughout the country. This was a heavy blow to Dr. Hawks. He was accused of extravagance, false promises, and want of honesty; and, so serious were the consequences of this failure, that he resigned the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church. He then removed to Holly Springs, Miss., and was almost immediately chosen bishop of the diocese, which action brought his connection with St. Thomas's hall before the house of deputies in general convention in Philadelphia, Dr. Hawks speaking in his own behalf. A resolution vindicating his integrity was finally passed, and the Mississippi diocese expressed its entire confidence in him. He then declined the bishopric, and in 1844 he became rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, later being elected first president of the University of Louisiana. In 1849 he accepted a call to the Church of the Mediator, New York city, and when it was merged into Calvary parish took charge of the latter, remaining until 1862, when, on account of his sympathy with the South, he resigned, and became rector of Christ Church, Baltimore. Meanwhile, in 1852, he had declined an election to the episcopate of Rhode Island. He returned to New York in 1865, and gathered a congregation in the chapel of the New York University, forming the parish of the chapel of our Saviour, whose new church was in process of erection at the time of his death. He also organized the parish of Iglesia de Santiago, and preached to its members in Spanish. Dr. Hawks' work as a writer and historical student is hardly less important. In 1833 he was made professor of ecclesiastical history in the General Theological Seminary, and, in 1835, being appointed to collect materials relating to the early ecclesiastical history of the colonies, he sailed for England; spent several months in research, and brought back eighteen large folio volumes of manuscript relating to the planting of the church in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. He published two volumes of "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States of America;" the one on Virginia in 1836, and that on Maryland in 1839. He was vice-president of the American Ethnological Society (1855–59); president of the American Geographical and Statistical Society (1855–61), and was invited to the chair of history in the University of North Carolina in 1859. Among his other published writings, besides his law reports, are "Commentary on the Constitution, and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1841); "Egypt and Its Monuments" (1849); "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1840); "Rivero and Tschudi's Antiquities of Peru" (translation, 1854); "Official and Other Correspondence of Alexander Hamilton" (edited 1842); "Romance of Biography," compiled from the original journal and notes, a narrative of Com. Perry's Expedition to the China Seas and Japan in 1852–54 (1856). He also edited several volumes of natural history and American annals; a "Cyclopædia of Biography" (1856); "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," in connection with Rev. William Stevens Perry who has continued his work. His last known historical writings are "Early History of the Southern States" (1832); "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" (1836); "History of North Carolina" (1857–58). Dr. Hawks received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College in 1832, and LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1849. He was remarkable as a conversationalist, and had some ability as a poet. He died in New York city, Sept. 26, 1866.



MOSELEY, Edward, colonial patriot and statesman, first appears in the history of North Carolina in 1705, as a member of the governor's council. He was a strong churchman, but in the struggle in 1707–11, known as the "Cary Rebellion," although the popular party were opposing the laws recently passed with the object of forcing an established church upon them, he espoused their cause and helped them win a temporary advantage. He was always found on the side of the Democratic party, and suffered for his interest in the cause of the people.

In 1715, under his guidance as speaker, the assembly passed a resolution against the custom of arbitrary impressment—which had grown up during the Indian war—in terms that sound like an echo of Magna Charta. He filled more offices perhaps than any other man has ever done in the history of that state; was a justice of the peace; was twice on the commission to settle the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia in 1710, and again in 1729; was on the South Carolina boundary commission, and on that to bound Lord Granville's lands in North Carolina; was frequently in the assembly, and its speaker in 1708, 1715, 1722, 1723 and 1731, and this was the highest gift in the hands of the people. He was a member of the governor's council in 1705, and became so by royal appointment in 1734, he was acting governor in 1724; judge of the court of admiralty in 1725; treasurer for many years; chief justice of the exchequer in 1743 and chief justice in 1744. He assisted in revising the laws of the province in 1749, encouraged religion and education, had a library of considerable value, and in 1723 made a gift of seventy-six volumes to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel toward a public library in Edenton. This was one of the earliest attempts at founding a public library in any of the American colonies. He died in the Cape Fear section, July 11, 1749. See account of his private library and his efforts to found a public library in Dr. Stephen B. Weeks' "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century."

SEWARD, George Frederick, was born in the village of Florida, Orange co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1840, in the house in which William H. Seward was born. He obtained his first schooling in his native village, where he attended the Seward Institute, which had been founded by his grandfather. When not quite fifteen years of age he entered Union College, but was obliged to leave that institution before the end of his term, in order to undertake the control and direction of landed estate in the possession of his family. He was so capable and judicious in this difficult work that, by the time he was of age, he was recognized as a young man of great promise, and widely known for his activity and enterprise. In 1861 Mr. Seward received the appointment of U. S. consul to Shanghai, China. It is said that the New York Chamber of Commerce protested against this appointment on account of the youth and inexperience of its recipient. Young Seward, however, soon proved that the appointment was a judicious one. Then, as now, consular officers in China had jurisdiction over all Americans coming to that country, and the judicial functions were very broad in their scope and generally discretional as to their exercise. The cases were misdemeanors, frequently murder, sailors' suits for wages, admiralty causes, bankruptcy, divorces, cases of succession; in fact, nearly the whole field of practical jurisprudence. Young Seward was in China during the careers of Gen. Ward, the American, and "Chinese" Gordon, who afterward lost his life in the Soudan. The troops which they commanded, operating with the regular soldiers of the empire, terminated the great rebellion which had broken out in China, and they thus obtained a wide reputation. Gen. Gordon, then lieutenant-colonel of engineers, in a letter to Chas. Francis Adams, U. S. minister to London, dated Nov. 7, 1866, says: "Mr. Seward was placed in extremely difficult circumstances in China in the matter of Burgevine. His impartial and honorable mode of dealing with both of us I felt very much, and it is to his liberal views in this matter that I attribute a great deal of my success; for had he acted in a narrow-spirited way, the issue of events might have been very different. Of course, these matters are but little known out of the distant land they take place in, but affecting as they do the well-being of many of our fellow creatures, Your Excellency will excuse my mentioning how much I am indebted to Mr. Seward for the liberal policy he pursued in a very difficult matter." The condition of the country threw a great deal of work on the young American consul, and his duties were more than usually grave and important. Foreigners who were often pirates, claiming to be Americans, were arrested and tried before Mr. Seward. He was obliged to hang two of these desperadoes, and the decision and energy of his course was commended by U. S. Minister Burlingame and by Sir Frederick Bruce, at that time the British minister at Pekin, in despatches to their respective governments. In 1864 Mr. Seward was made consul-general of the United States for all China, and organized the American consuls in that empire into an effective and respectable body. In 1865 he was honored by being chosen president of the north China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In 1867 he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Corea, but did not undertake the mission, owing to occurrences in Corea which made the moment inopportune for the work. He, however, took much interest in Corea, and in fact initiated the movement which has lately resulted in opening that empire to American commerce. In 1868 Mr. Seward was sent to Siam to arrange difficulties which had occurred in the construction of the treaty between the United States and that country. In this mission he was entirely successful. In the meantime he had made several visits to the United States, and he returned to China on one of these in 1873. Soon afterward he was instrumental in putting down a dangerous riot at Shanghai. The story is told in a dispatch to the state department at Washington, written by S. Wells Williams, then in charge of the U. S. legation. In 1874 and 1875 Mr. Seward was able to carry to a successful conclusion negotiations with the Chinese authorities to give security to a system of telegraphs and cables along the coast of China, established by a Danish company; and for this service he was created, by the king of Denmark, a knight commander of Danebrog, the grand cross of the order being awarded him. At the end of 1875 Mr. Seward was appointed minister at Pekin, and held this post until the close of 1880. On his return to America he published several articles on our relations with China, and various commercial questions, and an exhaustive book on "Chinese Immigration"; but the most of his literary work is found in the volumes of the consular and diplomatic reports published by the U. S. government. Mr. Seward was married, in 1870, to Kate Sherman of Marysville, Cal., a lady of accomplishments—being a fine musician, a brilliant linguist, and possessed of peculiarly agreeable conversational powers. Four children have been the result of this marriage. After his return to the United States, Mr. Seward engaged in various business enterprises, and in 1887 was elected vice president of the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York, a company engaged in insurance. In 1892, on the death of William M. Richard, president, he was chosen to the vacant position. The company has prospered during the period of his connection with it in a marked degree. Mr. Seward has encountered many trying experiences in his manage-

Geo. F. Seward.

ment, notably those due to the imperfection of the laws affecting novel lines of insurance in various states. His efforts have been to bring about conditions of law which, while giving reasonable safeguards to policy-holders, would extend broader opportunities for insurance enterprise. His public training has fitted him for such work, and his success has been such as to entitle him to the commendation of the public.

HAWLEY, Chester Warner, clergyman and educator, was born at Hadley, Hampshire co., Mass., in 1834. His early education was obtained at Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., and entering Amherst College, he was graduated in 1858. He immediately began the study of theology at Auburn Theological Seminary, and completing the three years' course of study was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1861. He was pastor of Presbyterian churches in Liverpool, Waterville and Batavia, N. Y., and in Denver, Col.; and of Congregational churches in Amherst, Mass., and Atlanta, Ga. In 1864 he became chaplain of the 185th New York volunteers, raised in Syracuse, N. Y., and shared in the closing campaign in Virginia, ending in the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. Since the autumn of 1884 he has been principal of Cottage Seminary, Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., where with an able corps of teachers he has been doing good work in the higher education of young ladies. Under his care the seminary has won a deserved and honorable reputation. He was married, in 1861, to Alzoa A. Thompson of Homer, N. Y., and in 1872 to Martha Jaqueth of Liverpool, N. Y.

C. W. Hawley

RHODES, James Ford, historian, was born in Cleveland, O., May 1, 1848, of New England parentage. His father, Daniel P. Rhodes, a man of marked ability, was a successful captain of industry in northern Ohio, engaged largely in the production of coal and iron and the railway development of the West. He was in intimate personal and political relations with his kinsman, Stephen A. Douglas, who visited his house frequently as an honored guest. The boy conceived a wholesome reverence for the Illinois senator, and industriously followed his course as reported from week to week in the "Congressional Globe." On the outbreak of the civil war he was a student in the Cleveland high school, where each morning the principal was accustomed to read aloud the political news of the day, explaining to his pupils that they were living in the midst of events quite as important as any in the history of Greece or Rome. This practice enabled the boys to follow, with intelligent enthusiasm, the course of the war, and awakened a deep historical interest in the mind of young Rhodes. Proficient in history and literature, he was so prone to overlook the classics and mathematics that, in 1865, he was unprepared to pass the entrance examinations for the University of the City of New York, and became a special student. He studied history with Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, and the physical sciences with John W. and Henry C. Draper, and became so interested in the subjects that he read far in advance of his classes, making a study of Macaulay, Buckle, De Tocqueville, Ranke, Grove, Helmholtz, and Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe." He rapidly conceived the ambition to write history himself. The following year (1866–67), in obedience to his father's request, he attended the University of Chicago, where he devoted his energies chiefly to the study of rhetoric and metaphysics, reading Sir William Hamilton, Mill, McCosh, and Herbert Spencer. In the summer of 1867 he went to Paris and studied the political institutions of the past and present of Europe, being occasional Paris correspondent to the Chicago "Times." He also attended at the College de France a course of lectures on Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois," by Edouard Laboulaye. In the meantime, in order to prepare for a business career in the iron industry with his father, he had carried on special studies in the various methods of manufacture. He went from Paris to Berlin, where he took a course in iron metallurgy, under Dr. Wedding, at the School of Mines. Subsequently he made a tour of inspection through the iron and steel works of Western Germany, South Wales, England and Scotland, inquiring into the process of making Bessemer steel, which was then beginning to take the place of puddled and rolled iron. In the spring of 1870 he joined his father in business in Cleveland, and in 1874 he became one of the firm of Rhodes & Co., who were both producers and commission merchants in coal, iron-ore, and pig-iron. Yet in the midst of a successful business career, his old longings after a literary life did not forsake him, and he determined to retire when he should have obtained a competence sufficient to devote himself exclusively to literary work. Reaching this point in 1885, he gave up business. For several years previous to this, Mr. Rhodes had been revolving in his mind the project of treating some portion of the history of the United States, and had read largely with that end in view. This now took shape in the selection of 1850–58 as his subject. Devoting two years to general reading and European travel as a preparation for his special studies, he then went to work diligently on his history. In the autumn of 1891 he removed from Cleveland to Cambridge, and then completed the manuscript of his first two volumes of the "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850." They carried the narrative to the election of Lincoln in 1860, and were published by Harper & Brothers in November, 1892, the work being brought out in London at the same time by Macmillan. In a month a second American edition was called for, and in 1895 a third was printed. In June, 1895, the third volume, continuing the history to the spring of 1862, was published. The work has been well received by the critics. The "Nation" mentions as its merits: "Abundant and almost exhaustive collation of material, simplicity and directness of method, good judgment in the selection of topics for full treatment or sketchy notice, calmness of temper and absence of passionate partisanship." "Mr. Rhodes," the writer adds, "may fairly be said to be a pupil of the Gardiner school, and to have made the great English historian a model in subordinating the literary element to the judicial." Prof. McLaughlin says in the "American Historical Review": "Mr. Rhodes is writing a political and social history with rare judgment, accuracy and patience, with good literary skill, and with sincerity and honesty of purpose." The following are some English references: "One of Mr. Rhodes's chief excellences as a literary artist is his power of characterization."—"The Spectator"; "His impartiality is really judicial, and never results from missing or underrating the greatness of the issues wherewith he is dealing."—"The Saturday Review"; "Mr. Rhodes not only takes great

James Ford Rhodes

pains, but he has the art of giving pleasing literary expression to his conclusions."—"The Athenæum"; "He writes as one under a spell; he is fulfilling an inevitable destiny."—E. J. Payne, in the "Academy." In 1893 Adelbert College of Western Reserve University conferred on Mr. Rhodes the degree of LL.D., and in the same year he was elected a resident member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also belongs to the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts. He now (1897) resides in Boston, and is making the completion of his history the business of his life. He was married, in 1872, to Ann Card of Cleveland. They have one child, a son.

DALY, John J., mine owner, was born at Morris, Grundy co., Ill., Oct. 18, 1853, son of James and Mary (Moxim) Daly. He attended a district school for about two years, but losing both his parents at a very early age, he was left one of a large family, with no advantages or resources save that native force of character which has marked his whole career. Although compelled to work for a living, with no time or means to attend school, he read extensively, and in the course of years has acquired a culture of the widest description. At the age of fifteen he shipped upon a Mississippi steam-boat, bound for Fort Benton, Mont., and there commenced his western life. For two years he was employed at various Indian trading-posts, then engaged in placer mining and afterwards in prospecting and working in quartz ledges in Montana. In 1871 he went to White Pine county, Nev., at the time of the memorable excitement over its mines, and continued mining and prospecting. He removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1873, and has since been engaged in all the mining-camps of the territory, culminating his career as a prospector and practical miner in the park district, where his name has grown into historical repute as one of the great mining men of the West. Mr. Daly's first knowledge of Parley's Park (as it was then called) was in 1876, when he spent about a year in studying its mineral indications and in prospecting. In 1877 he located several mining claims. With his own hands he kept up the yearly assessments, and labored with untiring energy and sustained hope until he became fully satisfied that he had a property, both in extent of ground and quantity of ore, that would richly warrant development. Systematic work was commenced in 1880, with a limited number of men, and in 1883 he organized the Daly Mining Co., of which he was superintendent and manager until 1888. He has also been general manager of the Crescent and other mining companies, and is now president and principal owner of the Daly West Mining Co., which operates one of the greatest mines of the state. He is president of the First National Bank of Park City, and a director in a number of other banks and trust companies of the state. Mr. Daly has always taken a deep interest in the social, educational, and political welfare of his adopted state. In 1889 he was appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature as a member of the territorial loan commission, and in 1891, by the same power, was also made a regent of the University of Utah. In politics he is Republican; strong in his convictions and earnest in their advocacy. At the territorial Republican convention of 1888 he was elected by acclamation a delegate to the national convention which nominated Harrison for the presidency, and in 1892 he was unanimously elected a member of the city council. In September, 1896, he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic and Silver Republican convention as national elector to cast the state vote for Wm. J. Bryan. Mr. Daly is not connected with any church, but his donations to religious and charitable institutions are frequent and liberal. In business and in friendship his well-known integrity, purity and truth cause his judgment to be consulted and his friendship to be sought. By his industry and energy he has become one of the foremost mining men of the West. At his palatial residence, situated on Brigham street, he has a collection of art and a select library, embracing the latest standard works on history and science.

John J Daly

HORTON, George Moses, slave-poet, a full-blooded negro, was born in Chatham county, N. C., about 1798. He began to dictate verses before he had learned to read or write, and won the interest of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz (q. v.), who gave him instruction. He worked on his master's farm until about 1831, when Dr. Joseph Caldwell, then president of the University of North Carolina, secured him employment in the village of Chapel Hill, where he wrote verses, acrostics, and love letters for the students at twenty-five cents each. He hoped to buy his freedom and a passage to Liberia, but took to drink after the death of Dr. Caldwell in 1835. He went to Philadelphia after the war with a Federal general. He published "The Hope of Liberty" (Raleigh, 1829); a second volume of verse appeared in 1838, and a third about 1850, with an autobiography. He also published novels and essays. He died about 1880.

SKIDDY, William, naval officer, was born at Peekskill, N. Y., May 1, 1795. He was educated in this country and in France. He was a midshipman in the U. S. navy during the war of 1812, and was captured by the English and held a prisoner of war for several months, on some of the English vessels and at Dartmoor prison. He was in the famous fight between the Hornet and Penguin. After the close of the war he entered the merchant marine business, and was engaged in this way until the year 1847; when he gave all his attention to marine architecture. In knowledge of ship-building and ideas of progress he was undoubtedly, during his day, ahead of the times, and many changes suggested by him have, since his death, been adopted as necessary in the building of all first-class steamships. He built a great number of the largest and finest steamers of his day, including the Arago and Fulton of the old New York and Havre Line, the large side-wheel Pacific Mail steamers, and many others. He died in June, 1870, at Stamford, Conn.

Wm Skiddy

SKIDDY, William Wheelwright, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Apr. 26, 1845, son of Capt. William and Mary Ann Skiddy. He was educated in the primary schools in New York city and at the celebrated Russell Military school, New Haven, Conn., where he was prepared for college, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1865. Upon leaving college he was admitted as a clerk in the office of his uncle, Francis Skiddy, in Wall street, New York city, where he remained for two years, then becoming interested in the coal-mining business, which he carried on for eight years. In

1875 he became connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Co. of Stamford, Conn., one of the oldest concerns in the country, the business having been established in 1796, and engaged in the manufacture of extracts of dye-woods and licorice. In 1887 Mr. Skiddy became president of the corporation, a position which did not change his working relations in the conduct and management of the details of the concern, which had for a long time been under his direction. In fact, it was his executive genius that had made it possible for a conservative monopoly, as this had been, to maintain its business against the lively competition caused by the establishment of rival manufactories, soon after his entering the company. His untiring energy and determination to overcome obstacles and opposition put new life in the business, and its now extensive plants in this and other countries, and world-wide business connections are largely due to his skill. Mr. Skiddy has been a state militia-man, and during the administration of Gov. Waller of Connecticut was commissary-general of that state. He has been at various times a delegate to state conventions, and in 1884 and 1892 represented the democracy of Connecticut as a delegate from that state to the national convention to nominate candidates for the office of president and vice-president of the United States. He has been, since 1875, a vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of Stamford, and has served as a lay-delegate from the diocese of Connecticut to several of the general conventions of the church. He is a member of the University and many other clubs of New York city, as well as of the church clubs of Connecticut and New York. In financial and public affairs he has for many years been prominent, being a director in several banks, trust companies and business enterprises. In 1867 he was married to Eleanor Mott, daughter of William Gay, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Stamford. They have three children.

W. W. Skiddy

SLOAN, John Alexander, soldier and historian, was born in Greensboro, N. C., July 20, 1839. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1859, and in April, 1861, he volunteered in the Guilford Grays, and was sent to Fort Macon, N. C. This company was afterwards assigned to the 27th regiment North Carolina troops, and Sloan rose from a private to the rank of senior captain in the regiment, and was in command of the regiment at times. He was in most of the battles of the army of northern Virginia, and was also judge advocate of Heth's division. After the war he became a partner in the commission and importing firm of Charles T. Wortham & Co. of Richmond. In 1868–69 he was elected to the city council of Richmond, and served in both branches until 1870; in 1871 he was instrumental in the reorganization of the 1st regiment of Virginia volunteers, and became its colonel. He removed to St. Louis in 1873, and engaged in mercantile business. He was employed in government work (1879–83). He published "Reminiscences of the Guilford Grays" (Washington, 1883), and prepared a "History of North Carolina in the War Between the States." For this work he was particularly fitted, having spent the whole of the war period in intimate association with North Carolina troops. Only two parts (pp. 1–170) have been published (Washington, 1883). The North Carolina assembly of 1887 ordered that this work should be printed at the expense of the state, but this has not been done. Col. Sloan lost his life by drowning, while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind, near Baltimore, in November, 1886.

SMITHEE, James Newton, journalist and politician, was born in Sharp county, Ark., Jan. 11, 1842, son of Samuel Harris and Edna Elizabeth (Woodrum) Smithee. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, resident in America since colonial times, and his paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother was a native of Illinois and daughter of Rev. John Woodrum of Virginia, a prominent Baptist minister. The son's education consisted of three months' attendance at a common country school, and until his twelfth year he worked on his father's farm. He was then apprenticed to the publisher of a country newspaper, the Des Arc "Citizen," and for four years worked for his board and clothes, learning the trade of printer and compositor. When but eighteen years of age he purchased a half interest in the "Prairie County Democrat," of Brownsville, Ark., and conducted it in support of Breckinridge and Lane in the presidential campaign of 1860. On the secession of South Carolina, he sold his interest in the paper and ardently espoused the Southern cause. In February, 1861, he aided in the seizure of the U. S. arsenal at Little Rock, and in March was with the expedition which captured Fort Smith. When Arkansas seceded, he was mustered into the Confederate service as a private in Woodruff's battery, May 21, 1861, and in May, 1865, he surrendered, being at that time first lieutenant and adjutant of Blocher's Trans-Mississippi battalion of artillery. He participated in all the leading battles of that department, and was wounded at Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863. At the close of the war he resumed his trade of type-setting, in Memphis, Tenn., but in November, 1866, returned to Little Rock, and became foreman in the office of the "Daily Arkansas Gazette." During the succeeding eight years he was connected with that paper, becoming city editor, managing editor, and finally proprietor. He took an active part in the celebrated "Brooks-Baxter war" in April and May, 1874, serving on the staff of Gov. Baxter, with the rank of colonel, and upon the overthrow of the Brooks faction and the reorganization of the government was appointed commissioner of state lands. Upon accepting this position he severed his connection with the "Gazette," and devoted himself to his official duties. He was twice re-elected to the post, and accomplished many notable reforms during his official tenure. Having declined a third re-election, he established the "Arkansas Democrat," an afternoon newspaper, which he ably conducted for several months, and then disposing of it, embarked in the real estate business. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee from 1878 to 1882, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1880. During Pres. Cleveland's first term, Col. Smithee served as special agent of the general land office in Colorado and New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fé, but in 1890 he removed to Denver, Col., and accepted an editorial position on the "Rocky Mountain News." He returned to Little Rock in May, 1896, and becoming owner of a majority of its stock, he was elected president of the Gazette Publishing Co.

J. N. Smithee

and editor of the "Gazette." Col. Smithee is an eminent example of the self-made man: debarred from the privileges of education, the printing-office has been his college; without patrimony, his head and hands have been the capital with which he has achieved success. For twenty years prior to 1885, he was prominent in the history of Arkansas, and occupied many positions of honor and responsibility. He was the first president of the Arkansas, Press Association, serving three terms as such. He has written a history of the Arkansas press, and several widely distributed pamphlets on the resources of the state. He was for ten years agent of the Associated Press in Little Rock, being the first person appointed to the position. Col. Smithee was married, Jan. 1, 1867, to Anne E., daughter of Addison J. H. Cowgill, of Little Rock, Ark., and great-great-grand daughter of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have six children.

SPERRY, Lewis, lawyer, was born in South Windsor, Conn., Jan. 23, 1848, son of Daniel Gilbert, and Harriet Frances (Pelton) Sperry. His father, born at Woodbridge, Conn., in 1807, was a lineal descendant of Richard Sperry and of Dep.-Gov. Matthew Gilbert, early settlers of New Haven colony, and numbered among his ancestors the names of Cooper, Todd, Heaton, Wilmot, Carrington, Thomas and Thompson. His mother was descended from John Pelton of Boston, and from Deacon William Gaylord, Matthew Grant, John Bissell, Deacon John Moore, John Drake, and many other Windsor settlers who came from Massachusetts in 1635. Lewis Sperry was educated at private schools in New Haven and South Windsor, at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst College in 1873. He read law in the office of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde of Hartford, Conn., and was admitted to the bar at Hartford in 1875. The next year he was a member of the State legislature from his native town, and served as chairman of the committee on education. From 1882 to 1891 he was coroner of Hartford county, the first incumbent of the office. He was elected to the fifty-second congress in 1890, as representative from the first district of Connecticut, being re-elected to the fifty-third congress, and served continuously from March 4, 1891, to March 4, 1895. He was, in both congresses, a member of the committee on banking and currency. Mr. Sperry is an able lawyer, successful in his profession, and as a citizen is universally respected. He attends the Congregational church. On Nov. 7, 1878, at East Windsor Hill, Conn., Mr. Sperry was married to Elizabeth Ellsworth, daughter of Dr. William Wood. She is a lineal descendant of Deacon Thomas Wood of Somers, Conn., of John Pease, founder of Enfield, Conn., and on the mother's side from Josiah Ellsworth of Windsor (1654), and other early settlers of that ancient town. They have two children, Mary Elizabeth, born Jan, 1, 1880, and Ellsworth, born June 30, 1881.

ROE, Charles Francis, soldier, was born in New York city, May 1, 1848. He is the son of Capt. Stephen Romer Roe, in early days commander of the steamboats, De Witt Clinton, Iron Witch and New World, on the Hudson river. His ancestors were Stephen Roe of Litchfield, Conn., a revolutionary soldier, and James Foster, clergyman and author, of New Haven. He acquired his preparatory education in Churchill's school, Sing Sing, and was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1868. During the next twenty years he was in active service in the army, being for nine years adjutant of the 2d Cavalry, and taking part in several Indian wars and the Custer campaign in Montana. While on duty in Oregon in 1870, he made a famous ride of 150 miles in twenty-two-and-a-half hours on one horse, succeeding in averting a massacre of settlers. In 1889 he resigned from the army with the rank of first lieutenant. On Apr. 2, 1889, he became captain of the newly formed cavalry organization, Troop A, which was that day mustered into the national guard of New York state with fifty enlisted men and two officers; Lieut. Oliver B. Bridgman receiving his commission at the same time. On being mustered in, uniforms and equipments were at once provided, and the troop made its first public parade Apr. 29, 1889, on the occasion of the Washington centennial celebration. In August, 1892, the troop saw its first actual service in Buffalo, N. Y., during the great strike of the N. Y. C. R. R. employés. During nearly a week's sojourn the men did exceptionally excellent service on guard duty, and received official commendation. The troop acted as escort to Gov. Flower at the opening of the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Oct. 18–24, 1892, and also, at the inauguration of Pres. Cleveland at Washington, D. C., March 2–5, 1893. Of the troop's work during the Brooklyn strike in February 1895, Capt. James B. Burbank, U. S. A., specially detailed to report on the work of the national guard at this time, said: "The vigorous and effective work of Troop A, while on this duty, has strongly impressed all acquainted with the fact of the great value of mounted troops in clearing the streets of mobs and in the dispersion of crowds." It is due to Maj. Roe's soldierly skill and determined energy, even working with the best material, that this command is now counted among the very best in the militia service, and has recently been increased to a full squadron. Since 1887 Maj. Roe has been largely interested in real estate operations, in which he has been eminently successful. He is a member of the Union League, University, N. Y. Athletic, St. Nicholas, 7th Regiment Veteran and United Service clubs, and of the Sons of the Revolution. He was married to Katherine Bissell, daughter of John Banta and Elizabeth (Bissell) Bogert of New York city. She is of Holland-Dutch and English ancestry. They have two children.

TEMPLE, Edward Lowe, banker and author, was born at Fort Winnebago, Wis., May 12, 1844. His maternal grandfather, Maj. Gideon Lowe, U. S. A., a friend of Gens. Taylor and Scott, was in command of the garrisons at Fort Winnebago, Fort Snelling, and other frontier posts, and Jefferson Davis was at one time a lieutenant in his company. The Temple genealogy is traced from the famous Lady Godiva of Coventry, whose husband, the Earl of Mercia, was instrumental in placing Edward the Confessor on the English throne, before the Norman Conquest. The New England line was founded about 1650 by Rev. Dr. Thomas Temple, whose great-grandson, Robert, of Ten Hills, near Boston, was an early vestryman of old Christ Church, in that city; and the latter's son, William, great-grandfather of our subject, is buried in Bath Abbey, England. William was the youngest brother of Sir John Temple, the first British consul-general to this

country after the revolution, whose grave and tablet are in old St. Paul's, New York. Through the children of the latter, the family is allied with that of the late Robert C. Winthrop, and with the British marquis of Dufferin. The baronetcy in England is now borne by Sir Grenville Louis John, twelfth of the line which dates from James I. Three members have attained distinction in the generation preceding his of whom we treat: Robert Emmet Temple, adjutant-general of New York; William Grenville Temple, rear admiral, U. S. navy, both uncles; and an aunt, Charlotte Temple, who became the wife of Sir John Rose, baronet, knighted for his services in connection with the treaty of Washington. Charles Temple, a civil engineer in Vermont and Wisconsin, died when his eldest son, Edward, was but fourteen. Since then the latter's home has been at Rutland, Vt., in the colonial family homestead now owned by him, which begun in 1812, was completed and first occupied by his grandfather, Robert Temple. Under the care of his paternal grandmother, a conspicuous type of New England rectitude, Mr. Temple grew to man's estate. With a widowed mother and sisters dependent upon him and his younger brother, he abandoned the college career for which he was thoroughly fitted at the Rutland High School. At sixteen, after serving an apprenticeship with an architect, he entered the office of the state treasurer of Vermont, as chief clerk, and remained there during the civil war. He had special oversight of the accounts with the state of all enlisted men, over 27,000 in number, arising out of the grant of $7 per month to each private soldier. In 1867 he began an active business career, his main pursuits being insurance and banking. Since its organization in 1883, he has been the successful manager of the Marble Savings Bank. Avoiding political prominence and preferment, his earnest sympathy with public affairs has been shown by his devotion to educational interests. Under his direct influence, the city schools of Rutland were reorganized, equipped with modern methods, and made second to none in New England. For many years he was both president of the school board and city superintendent, retiring from these duties in 1893. He has been appointed by two governors a member of the state examining board of teachers, and has lectured extensively before educators in different sections of the state. Mr. Temple has been a prominent leader in the development of intellectual life in Rutland. He is a chief promoter of the public library, of music festivals and clubs, of alumni and other kindred associations. He founded in 1873, and has since conducted, a Shakespearean club, which is one of the oldest and most successful in America. As a life-long member of the Episcopal church, a zealous Sunday-school superintendent, and an active vestryman and lay-reader for over twenty years, he wields a strong influence in his diocese, whose treasurer he has been since 1881. He has been a deputy to the triennial general conventions of the church during the period of Prayer-book revision and since, and a member of some of its most important committees. In 1893 he published a leading liturgical work entitled "The Church in the Prayer-book," which has had a very extensive circulation, having reached its third edition. He is also the author of 'Shakespeare: the Man and His Art"; "One Hundred Years of Church Life in Rutland," and "The Testimony of the Scriptures"—the latter designed as a companion to "The Church in the Prayer-book"—besides many biographical and literary addresses. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the University of Vermont in 1881, and by Middlebury College in 1885. He was married, in 1869, to Lucy, daughter of George Graves, of Rutland. She shares his intellectual pursuits, and supplements them by the exercise of a delicate poetic faculty. Of their four children, a son and daughter are living.

PIERCE, William, statesman, was born in Georgia, about 1740. He entered the American army at the beginning of the revolution, serving for some time as aide-de-camp to Gen. Nathanael Greene, and for his gallant conduct in the service was presented with a sword by congress. He was a delegate to the continental congress from Georgia in 1786–87. In 1787 he participated in the doings of the convention, which framed the constitution of the United States, and subsequently wrote out his impressions of its members, which were published in a Savannah (Ga.) paper. These papers are preserved in the Peter Force collection now in the U. S. congressional library. He was opposed to the results of the convention, and withdrew from it without signing the constitution. He died about 1306.

PAIGE, Allan Wallace, legislator, was born in Sherman, Fairfield co., Conn., Feb. 28, 1855, son of John O. Paige, a farmer, and for thirteen years a county commissioner. His education was obtained at Russell's Military School, New Haven, and Hopkins Grammar School, and he was graduated at the Yale University Law School in 1881. Shortly after his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with David B. Booth, of Danbury. He became associated with the firm of Duncan, Curtis & Paige of New York, in 1885, where he remained for some years. In 1882 he was elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly, and was appointed chairman of the committee on state prisons, and in that position rendered excellent service. He was made assistant clerk of the house in 1883, clerk in 1884, and clerk of the senate in 1885. In 1884 he was chosen secretary of the Republican state committee, of which committee he now is and has been a member for many years. In the election of 1890 he was returned to the house from the town of Huntington. Upon the assembling of the legislature in January, he was unanimously chosen speaker by the Republican members, being with one exception the youngest man ever chosen to that position in Connecticut. His large legislative experience and knowledge of parliamentary law enabled him to acquit himself nobly in this position, during a term when party feeling ran higher than at any time since the war, and to win the respect and admiration even of his political opponents. The firmness and fairness of his rulings, won him the nickname "Tom Reed of Connecticut." Personally Mr. Paige is unusually attractive, is a man of unvarying integrity and great kindness of manner, and is justly popular in social life and prominent in public affairs. He is now senior partner of the firm of Paige & Carroll, one of the most successful law concerns in Bridgeport. His practice is largely confined to corporation law; he is also interested in many business enterprises. He is a member of the Union League Club of New York. He was married, Nov. 15, 1886, to Elizabeth Dudley Downs of Huntington They have one child, a daughter, living.

LOMAX, Tennent, lawyer, was born in Montgomery, Ala., Apr. 29, 1858, son of Tennent and Carrie (Billin-Shorter) Lomax. The original American representatives of his family came to this country in the middle of the seventeenth century. Among his collateral ancestors is William Tennent, who emigrated from Ireland in 1716, becoming distinguished as a Presbyterian preacher and as founder of the Log College, the germ from which sprang Princeton Theological Seminary, and the first Presbyterian college in the country. Tennent Lomax, Sr., was descended from this ancestor, through four generations of Presbyterian ministers. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, and was engaged in the practice of law and in planting on a large scale. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican war he raised a company for the 5th Alabama batallion, and was appointed military governor of Orizaba, being the first white man to ascend the famous volcano there, although the honor is usually awarded to Humboldt. Subsequently he became owner and editor of the Columbus, Ga., "Times and Sentinel"; was state printer for Georgia, and active in politics. Removing to Montgomery, Ala., in 1857, he engaged in planting until the opening of the civil war, and then enlisted in the Confederate army as captain of Montgomery True Blues. He recruited the 2d Alabama regiment, captured the navy yard and forts, except Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, Fla., later became colonel of the 3d Alabama, was promoted brigadier-general, but fell at the battle of Seven Pines. He was recognized as one of the bravest and best soldiers in the Confederate service, and his memory is still preserved in the name of the Lomax Rifles of Mobile, and the Lomax Fire Company, the Col. Lomax Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Camp Lomax, U. C. V. of Montgomery, Ala. Tennent Lomax, Jr., was educated in private schools in his native city, and by his own unaided efforts passed through the course at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he was graduated M.A. in 1878, and in the law department in 1879. Being admitted to the bar in the latter year, he began practice in his native county, and was assistant solicitor of his judicial circuit from 1880 to 1886. Upon the erection of Montgomery county into a separate district in 1886, he was, after a heated contest, elected solicitor, and re-elected in 1892. In 1888 he formed a law partnership with John R. Tyson, which continued until the latter became circuit judge in 1892. He then became associated with R. F. Ligon, Jr., under the firm-name of Lomax & Ligon, which still (1897) continues. Mr. Lomax is a staunch Democrat, and has since 1880 been active in all campaigns, state and national, gaining great reputation as a public speaker. He was chosen secretary of the state executive Democratic committee in 1878, and so continued for ten years. In 1888 he presided over the congressional convention; in 1890, and again in 1896, was chairman, of the county convention at Montgomery, and in 1888 and 1896 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and in the latter year chairman of the state delegation. He has been frequently urged to accept nomination for congress, but has invariably declined on account of the pressing nature of professional practice. Long a member of the state troops, he was for five years lieutenant of the True Blues of Montgomery, formerly commanded by his father, and one of the crack companies of the state. He is at present an honorary member of that company and of the famous Montgomery Greys, and also of the Lomax Fire Company, and is the founder and commander of the Holtzclaw camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, named for his cousin, Gen. J. T. Holtzclaw. In the social world Mr. Lomax enjoys the wide popularity to which his position and character entitle him, and is an active member of the Red Men and Odd Fellows; past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and formerly a member of the order of Elks. In the course of his professional career he has appeared in many noted cases, and been opposed by some of the best legal talent in the state. He successfully prosecuted the defaulting state treasurer in 1887, the default having taken place several years previously and the defendant having just been apprehended, and he has been engaged in many noted murder trials. He is the compiler of "Lomax's Criminal Digest,"—Ala. reports. Mr. Lomax is unmarried, and lives in the family homestead with his aged mother. Being still young in years, and enjoying an increasing reputation, he gives promise of a long future of usefulness and distinction.

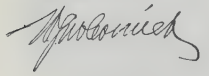
Tennent Lomax,

SARGENT, Dudley Allen, professor of physical culture, was born at Belfast, Me., in 1849, of Puritan stock. He was educated at the public schools and in the high school of his native town. He early showed a fondness for athletic and outdoor sports, and after completing the high-school course in 1867, he spent the subsequent two years in constant gymnastic practice, which, had by this time become a passion. In 1869 he was invited to become director of the gymnasium at Bowdoin College, and while filling this position he studied under a private tutor to prepare himself for college, entering the freshman class in 1871. He was also in that year placed in charge of the department of gymnastics, which was then adopted as a part of the required course of the institution. In 1872 he became instructor in gymnastics at Yale College, and for the following three years had charge of the gymnasium at both Yale and Bowdoin. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1875; and at once entered the Yale Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1878. During his study at New Haven he developed the new system of physical culture that has made a revolution in gymnastic work throughout the country. Dr. Sargent was first to conceive and carry out the idea of individualism in physical culture. He examined the individual man to see wherein he was physically deficient, and arranged the apparatus and exercise with a view to developing that part of his organism. He introduced a system of measurements, and proposed a thorough revision of the gymnasia with which he was connected in accordance with these ideas. In 1878 he resigned his position at Yale and went to New York, where he opened the Fifth Avenue Gymnasium, and for the first time put his system into practical operation. In September, 1879, he became director of the Hemenway Gymnasium of Harvard University, a position which he still holds. His appointment gave Harvard the distinction of being the first college to introduce and carry forward this new and important system of physical development. There is now scarcely a gymnasium in the United States that does not use his apparatus, and to some extent his anthropometric

D. A. Sargent

system. He has published a number of books, articles and pamphlets on subjects pertaining to physical training. A revised edition of his "Handbook of Developing Exercises" appeared in 1889; his series of "Anthropometric Charts" was published in 1893; and an article on "Military Drill in the Public Schools" in the report of the American National Education Association for 1896. Over 600 teachers of physical training have been prepared for their work under Dr. Sargent's instruction and supervision, and are now engaged in advancing the cause of physical education in all parts of the country. Perhaps the best service that Dr. Sargent has done for athletics has been in advocating moderation; calling attention to the dangers of "professionalism"; and advising the pursuit of sport as a means to health and vigor rather than an end in itself. The degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1894. He was married, on Apr. 7, 1881, to Ella Frazer Ledyard of Brooklyn, N. Y.

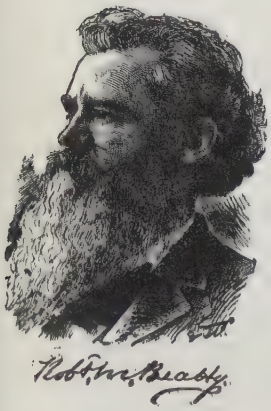
McCORNICK, William Sylvester, banker, was born in Prince Edward, Ontario, Sept. 14, 1837, son of George and Mary (Vance) McCornick. His parents, both natives of the north of Ireland, emigrated to Canada, where they were married. He was educated in the district schools of his native county, and labored on his father's farm until his majority. In 1860 he removed to the Pacific coast, where untried possibilities were then attracting young men of character and ambition, both in the eastern states and the British dominions. He spent two years in general farming in California, then removed to Nevada—residing at various times in Virginia City, Austin, Hamilton, and Belmont—and was extensively engaged in lumbering and mining. At Belmont he built and operated a twenty-stamp quartz mill, which, at the time, was the largest in that part of the state. Mr. McCornick was married in Austin, Nev., in 1867, to Hannah, daughter of Patrick Henry Keogh of Belleville, Ontario, a lady of rare social accomplishments and decided literary tastes. In 1873 he removed with his family to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he embarked in banking, and Mrs. McCornick became closely identified with the charitable, social and literary life of the city. Mr. McCornick formed a partnership with A. W. White, under the style of White & McCornick, and when that firm expired by limitation in 1875, he continued the business alone, with the name of McCornick & Co. Through his knowledge of finance and his honest business methods, the bank soon became an assured success, and is now the foremost financial institution in the Rocky Mountain region. The magnificent structure known as the McCornick Building, in which it is located, was erected in 1892, and is one of the finest in the state. Mr. McCornick was the first "gentile" alderman elected in Utah, and served in 1888, 1890, 1894 and 1896, during the latter two years being a member and president of the city council. He was an organizer and the first president for two years of the Salt Lake chamber of commerce. He was a charter member and first president of the Alta Club, the leading social club of the state; and since 1890 he has been president of the Agricultural College of Utah. He is an extensive owner of improved and unimproved land in Utah and Idaho, is engaged in cattle-raising, and has large mining interests in Utah, Idaho, California, and Mexico. He is president and large owner of the Gold Belt Water Co., which is the only water supply for the Mercer mining district. Throughout his life he has been the same noble and generous man; close in his application to duty and requiring the same quality of his employés, yet ready with a sympathy and assistance for the unfortunate, and an active agent in all charities. At his stately mansion on "Capital Hill," surrounded by his devoted wife and eight children, he enjoys a restful haven from business cares in the felicity of domestic relations. Socially Mr. and Mrs. McCornick enjoy wide popularity, and are always happy in entertaining their many friends.



MURRAY, Nicholas, clergyman, was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1802. His ancestors, as far back as he could trace them, were Roman Catholics. He attended school until he was twelve years old, when he was apprenticed to a merchant. He was very harshly treated, and at the end of three years, being unable to endure it longer, he ran away and returned home. Determined to seek his fortune in the western world, he in 1818 sailed for New York, where he obtained a situation in the publishing-house of Harper Brothers, who subsequently published a number of his own writings. He had not been long in New York when his attention was attracted to the preaching of Dr. John M. Mason, which resulted in his becoming a Protestant, and a determination to study for the ministry. For some time he continued his clerkship, giving his leisure time to books; but in the fall of 1821 he entered Amherst Academy, later taking the full course at Williams College, where he was graduated with honor in 1826. After spending some time in the service of the American Tract Society, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1829, having been compelled, during his course, to leave college for eighteen months on account of straitened circumstances. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in April, 1829, and was ordained pastor of a church at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Four years later he was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown N. J., where "his profiting appeared to all." He retained this charge until his death, although he was frequently invited to assume the pastorate of prominent churches in Boston, Brooklyn, Charleston, Natchez, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. He received the appointment of professor in two theological seminaries, was also secretary and general agent of the Board of Foreign Missions, and general agent of the American Tract Society for the valley of the Mississippi. He visited Ireland in 1851, and again in 1860, in the interests of Protestantism, and preached and lectured against the practices of the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Murray is widely known as an author. He first wrote for the public while he was in college. In Wilkesbarre he was a contributor to the "Christian Advocate," and after his removal to Elizabethtown he wrote for the papers, and occasionally published sermons to the diligent and systematic preparation of which he devoted strict attention. His "Letters to Archbishop Hughes," under the signature of "Kirwan," were extensively reprinted in other lands. His other published works are: "Notes Historical and Biographical Concerning Elizabethtown"; "Romanism at Home"; "Men and Things as I Saw Them in Europe in 1853"; "Parish and Other Pen-

cillings"; "Happy Home"; "Preachers and Preaching"; "American Principles and National Prosperity"; and a series of letters to the "New York Observer," during his last visit to Europe. Several sermons which had not been preached were found in his study after his death, and were published under the title, "A Dying Legacy to the People of His Beloved Charge" He was much employed as a popular lecturer through the country. Dr. Murray died at his residence in Elizabethtown, on Feb. 4, 1861. He was greatly loved by his congregation, and his loss was felt by the whole Presbyterian church.

BEATTY, Robert Muir, attorney-general of Nevada, was born at Mount Morris, Ogle co., Ill., March 4, 1850, youngest of the eleven children of Dr. James Johnston and Sarah Ann (Muir) Beatty. He is of Scotch-Irish descent; and a great-grandson of Erkuries Beatty, lieutenant and then captain of the 1st Pennsylvania regiment in the Continental army and of Elizabeth (Johnston) Beatty. His paternal grandfather, John Beatty, was a distinguished jurist of Pennsylvania, and his father a practicing physician in Maryland, Michigan and Illinois, having been graduated in 1825 in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side he is descended from ancestry also prominent in colonial and revolutionary days, his maternal grandmother, Margaret "Peggy" (Locke) Muir, being a first cousin of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner"; his grandfather, John Beatty, being a first cousin of Pres. James Buchanan, and his father a second cousin of Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1852 his parents started across the plains for California from Illinois, but on the way his father died; his mother proceeded with her children to Sacramento, Cal. Here the lad was educated in the public schools and at the Pacific Methodist College, Vacaville, Cal. When a boy he was appointed postmaster of the California senate by Lieut.-Gov. William Holden, and served as such during the session of 1867–68. At the adjournment of the legislature in 1868, he removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he read law in the office of Jesse Stoneman Pitzer, one of the most celebrated criminal lawyers of the Pacific coast. He was admitted to the bar at Hamilton, White Pine co., as soon as he became of age, in 1871, and for two years practiced his profession with growing success. In 1873 he removed to Eureka county, where he served as district attorney during 1887–88, and continued to reside until his election to the office of attorney-general in 1894. Gen. Beatty is a consistent adherent of the Free-silver party, and has materially contributed to its success in its several campaigns. While he is well versed in the general principles of law, his special practice has always been in the criminal branch of the profession, and his greatest achievements have been in trial courts and before juries. He is one of the most successful and prominent lawyers in his state. He is a widower, and has two sons, Robert Frederick and Fitzgerald Morris Beatty, the former an enthusiastic Salvation Army preacher, and though but twenty years of age devoting his entire time to that calling of charity.



Robt. M. Beatty

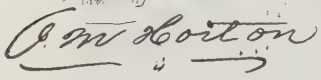
HOOKER, Herman, author, was born in Poultney, Rutland co., Vt., in 1804. He was graduated at Middlebury College in 1825, and soon after entered upon the study of divinity at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach as a Presbyterian minister, but subsequently took orders in the Episcopal church, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. Owing to ill health, he was compelled to retire from the ministry, and removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he became a bookseller, and devoted considerable time to writing. Among his published works are: "The Portions of the Soul; or, Thoughts on Its Attributes and Tendencies as Indications of Its Destiny," published in 1835; "Popular Infidelity," entitled in a late edition, "The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion, as Discernible in the Faith and Character of Men"; "The Uses of Adversity and the Provisions of Consolation"; a volume of "Maxims," and "The Christian Life, a Fight of Faith." He died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 25, 1865.

SANDS, Louis Joseph, naval officer, fourth son of Ferdinand and Susan (Bard) Sands, was born in New York city, March 10, 1836. Mr. Sands' family is historically known in England as active in promoting the colonization of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Bermuda, as also in this country for their interest in the cause of the American revolution. The three American great-grandfathers of Louis Joseph Sands, Comfort Sands, Nicholas Cruger, and Dr. Samuel Bard, were among the foremost citizens of New York, and were honorably connected with the history of their time. Joseph Sands, son of Comfort, by his marriage in Paris, in 1800, to Mlle. Kampfel of Lisle, of a burgher family, of Flanders was the father of Ferdinand Sands, the father of the subject of this sketch. Louis Joseph Sands went first to Dr. Harris' school at White Plains, and then to Dr. Bartlett's at Poughkeepsie, but delicate health prevented his carrying out a very severe course of study. About 1856 Com. Joshua R. Sands, U. S. N., was placed in command of the U. S. frigate, Susquehanna, and chose Louis as his secretary. The ship was sent first to cruise in the Mediterranean, but from there, in 1857, was ordered to England, to take part in laying the first Atlantic cable from Ireland to the United States. Later, orders were received for her to proceed to Nicaragua, South America, and arrest Walker and his outlaws, who were entrenched on the San Juan river. This they successfully accomplished. In 1858–59 Com. Sands had command of a squadron on the eastern coast of South America, and Louis continued with him as his secretary, but in 1860–61, on the outbreak of the civil war, he was ordered to the war ship Seminole as temporary paymaster, in the place of the regular paymaster, who, being a Southerner, had resigned and gone South to join the Confederate army. For a year the Seminole was on the Atlantic blockade; then Mr. Sands asked for and received an appointment as captain in a New Jersey volunteer regiment of cavalry. He was not permitted, however, to leave the naval service, and so he remained on the Seminole, which became a part of the fleet of Adm. Dupont, and was engaged in the capture of Hilton Head, S. C. In 1863–64, he was placed on the staff of Com. William Macomb, on the flag ship Shamrock, which operated in Albemarle Sound, and with the fleet of gunboats, after a severe fight, captured the town of Plymouth, N. C. While in temporary command of a small gunboat, Mr. Sands struck a torpedo in the Roanoke river, which destroyed the vessel and killed several of the crew, those surviving saving themselves by swimming until boats

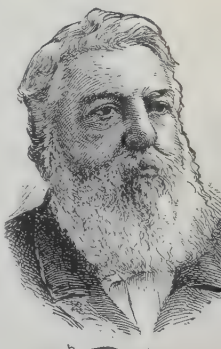
Louis Joseph Sands

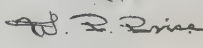
arrived and picked them up. At the close of the war, he left the service and went to Germany for health and recreation. At Munich he studied art, for which he had a great love, and although never making it a profession, he has since painted many good pictures. One of these, an "Annunciation," he presented as an altar-piece to a village church in Franconia; some of his best pictures he has given to friends in New York and elsewhere. Mr. Sands is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

HORTON, James Madison, manufacturer, was born near Middletown, Orange co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1835. The Horton family is well known in Leicestershire, England, where its genealogy may be traced back to the thirteenth century. The American branch is descended from Barnabas Horton, who with his wife and two sons emigrated from England in the ship Swallow, Capt. Jeremy Horton, in 1633, and settled at Hampton, Mass. From thence, in 1640, he sailed with twelve other men and their families for the shore of Long Island, where they established the first white settlement and called it Southould. The house built by this pioneer settler in 1660 is still (1897) standing, and nearby is his tomb of English marble, with its quaint and original epitaph which has been kept in repair by his descendants. Our subject, ninth in descent from Barnabas Horton, through his third son, Caleb, was the son of Barnabas, a well-to-do farmer, who made a record for bravery as soldier in the war of 1812, being at one time stationed on Staten Island, N. Y. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but on account of ill health he began merchandising on a small scale, selling berries and small fruits in Middletown, and occasionally realizing as much as ten cents per day. He carefully put by all his earnings and invested them with the utmost care, showing to a remarkable degree the sturdy thrift and perseverance, so characteristic of the Puritan stock, and which has made the shrewd boy father of the sagacious and successful man. At the age of eighteen he came to New York city and invested his accumulated capital, amounting to $100, in the milk business. So assiduous and successful was he in extending the trade that, four years later, when but twenty-two years of age, he was made president of the Orange County Milk Association. After eleven years in this office he resigned on account of failing health, in the meantime having invested quite a large sum in the ice-cream business. Although not intending to become active in its management, it soon became necessary for him to take decisive action to save his capital and the business from utter loss. He took hold energetically, and in a few years paid off all debts and settled all liabilities. The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., which has become the most extensive corporation in its line in the world, was then formed, and has since seen a steady growth under the able management of its founder. The output of the different factories runs up into the millions of quarts yearly, keeping in constant operation many machines of large capacity. The company employs several hundred men, and for the delivery of its product has 160 horses and many wagons and trucks. Mr. Horton is an American of the best type; deeply religious, without cant; zealous in all movements for the public good, shrewd and careful in business, yet without reproach. He was married, in 1865, to Mary Ann Cassell of New York city, and has two children, Harry C. and Mary Hope Horton.



PRICE, William Pierce, congressman, was born in Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, Ga., Jan. 29, 1835, eldest son of William P. and Sarah (Williams) Price. The family name was originally ap-Rice or ap-Rhys, and his ancestors came from Wales in 1760, settling at Norfolk, Va. His father was born at Norfolk in 1798, and while a young man removed to Wilkes (now Taliaferro) county, Ga. He was an officer in the Florida war and during the removal of the Cherokee Indians; dying in 1839. On the maternal side are the Williams family of Virginia, who early removed to Georgia with other Baptist settlers, to escape the taxes and exactions of Cromwell in behalf of the established church of England. Mrs. Price was reared amid Quaker influences, and it was in accordance with the principles of this faith that she objected to the indenturing of her son, disliking the word "master" used in such agreements, and also that she opposed his appointment to West Point in 1850, saying that she had had "enough of war." Intrusted, however, with the rearing of her son, she early instilled those lessons of self-reliance and persevering industry that have made him a prominent and successful man. After about one year of schooling, young Price at the age of ten was set to learn the printer's trade. In six years he had mastered the business, having attained the reputation of being the most rapid type-setter in the South, and in December, 1850, removed to Greenville, S. C., where he was several years employed as foreman. In May, 1854, he purchased for cash an outfit for a newspaper, and established the "Southern Enterprise," which prospered for nearly forty years. Meanwhile he was, for a short time, a student at Furman University, Greenville, reading law as opportunity permitted, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar at Charleston, S. C. Forming a partnership with James L. Orr, then speaker of the U. S. house of representatives, later minister to Russia, he entered at once upon a successful and lucrative practice. He was among the first to go to the front in 1861, enlisting as orderly sergeant in Kershaw's 2d South Carolina regiment, and participating in the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. Being severely wounded at the battle of Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, 1861, he was discharged from service, although he continued to perform staff duty and fill other positions in the army until the close of the war. For three years from 1864, he represented the district of Greenville in the legislature of South Carolina, being elected each time while absent from the state. He resigned his seat in 1866, and returned to Dahlonega, Ga., where he at once became prominent in public and political affairs. He was elected to the legislature after reconstruction. During this troublous term he was speaker pro. tem. of the house, and chairman of the Democratic caucus of both houses. He was twice arrested and tried before military tribunals as ineligible to membership under the 14th amendment, but was both times acquitted. In 1870 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives from the old "Howell Cobb" district, and served during the forty-first and forty-second congresses. He secured, in 1871, the passage of the bill donating the old U. S. mint at Dahlonega for an





agricultural college, and has since served continuously as president of its board of trustees, giving both money and services to its affairs. At the present time (1897) it is one of the best schools of Georgia, and has fitted many hundreds of young men and women for useful positions in life. Since leaving congress he has several times been a member of both branches of the Georgia legislature, and ever active in causes for the public good. Although in no sense an office-seeker, he has always cheerfully accepted the honors of his fellow-citizens as trusts and means for the accomplishment of beneficial ends. His activity is untiring, and after fifty years of busy life he retains the force and energy of a young man. His memory is remarkable for its retentiveness, and so forcible is he before a jury when facts are to be presented that it requires a clever lawyer indeed to hold a case against him. Mr. Price has been a member of the Baptist church since early life, and has figured prominently in its charitable undertakings, and was also a member to the prison congress, and delegate to other religious, educational and business conventions. He was married, in 1856, to Martha Ann Martin of Dahlonega, a schoolmate and lifelong acquaintance. They have lived happily together for forty years, and have reared four daughters and two sons.

MOTTEY, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., May 14, 1756. His father was a native of the Isle of Jersey and of French extraction. The name was originally written La Mottais, and changed to Mottey after he settled in this country. He was a shipmaster and owner, and his son, the subject of this sketch, twice sailed with him to the West Indies. He received his education at Dummer Academy, Newburyport, after which he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated Aug. 26, 1778. He was immediately employed in Phillips Academy as first assistant to its preceptor, Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, and afterwards occupied a similar position at Dummer Academy. He commenced preaching in early life, and accepted a call to the pulpit at Lynnfield, where he was ordained Sept. 24, 1783, and spent the remainder of his life. He died June 9, 1821.

ENGLISH, George Washington, insurance manager, was born in Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa., May 17, 1853, son of George W. and Lydia (Hildebrand) English. His father was ordained a Baptist clergyman, but early entered commercial pursuits. He was a strong abolitionist, and took a prominent part in the debates and agitations in favor of that cause. Mr. English was educated at the Milroy Academy, in Milroy, Pa., and upon completing his course of study in 1870 learned the trade of newspaper printing in Tyrone City and Pittsburgh, Pa., serving the profession of journalism in various capacities until 1876. In 1877 he abandoned journalism and accepted the general agency for western Pennsylvania of the Berkshire Life Insurance Co., of Pittsfield, Mass. His success in this new field was so marked that in April, 1883, at the company's request, he removed to New York city, becoming general manager of a department including the entire states of New York and New Jersey. His energy and efficiency have resulted in one of the largest and most prosperous insurance agencies in the state, and he is well and favorably known in business circles of the metropolis. In politics he is a Republican, and active in the Republican Club of New York city. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and one of the oldest members of the New York Press Club. He is president of the New York Musical Society, and belongs also to many other organizations, among them the Lotos, Colonial, New York Athletic, Hardware, Insurance, Twilight and Columbia Yacht clubs of New York city, and is an honorary member of the Americus Club of Pittsburgh. He has of late years contributed extensively to insurance journals. Mr. English was married, in October, 1879, to Emily Crawford of Pittsburgh, and has three children. He is very popular in social circles, and has an enviable reputation for uprightness and success in a field where the greatest talent and energy are necessary to achievement.

DICK, Wallace Peter, educator, was born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 9, 1857, of Scotch descent. He was prepared for college in Woodstock Academy, Woodstock, Conn., and entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1875. Making a special study of languages, he in his junior year received the Howell premium of $60 for having the "highest rank in mathematics and natural philosophy" in the previous two years and a half. He was graduated in 1879, valedictorian of his class, and received several of the highest college honors, having been elected in 1878 a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1882 he received the degree of A.M., and became principal of the high school at Wakefield, R. I., where he remained four years. He was then professor of English at the California (Pa.) state normal school (1884–85), professor of natural sciences and Latin, and later vice-principal and professor of history, psychology and pedagogy at the Lock Haven normal school (1885-91). In 1891 he accepted the position of professor of languages in the state normal school at Westchester, Pa., and during the four years of his incumbency made an enviable record. He raised the standard of Latin, teaching several times the amount required by law. In 1889 he took a year's course, by correspondence, in the history of education and methodology under the late Dr. Jerome Allen, professor of pedagogy in the University of the City of New York. He has lectured before teachers' institutes in various parts of the state, as county or local institute instructor, his subjects being taken mainly from language, science and pedagogy. In June, 1895, Prof. Dick was tendered and accepted the presidency of Metzger College, an institution devoted to the higher education of young women of all denominations. He entered upon his work in July, and the first year shows a remarkable increase in the attendance, especially in the music school. He is a thorough musician, and has composed a number of instrumental pieces and several songs, among the most popular of which are "Little Sunbeam," "Light of My Life," and "Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms." Only a few of his compositions have been published. For the two years previous to leaving Wakefield, R. I., he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has always been interested in Sunday-school work and Bible study. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. His style of teaching is plain, methodical and thorough. His work at Lock Haven and Westchester has been of great value in making the normal school so powerful a feature in the field of education; and under him Metzger College is receiving new impetus and taking high

rank as an institution for the higher education of young women. Pres. Dick was married, in 1885, to Ida M. McConnell of Elizabeth, Pa., who had taught successfully in the public schools of McKeesport and one of the state normal schools.

MOORE, Joseph B., jurist, was born in the township of Commerce, Oakland co., Mich., Nov. 3, 1845. Between the ages of thirteen and nineteen he worked in his father's saw-mill in the village of Walled Lake, spending only one winter in school during that time. In 1865 he attended the fall term at Hillsdale College, and the winter following taught a school. He continued his attendance at college during the spring and fall terms, devoting the winters to teaching until the year 1868, when he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and after one year of study was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in the city of Lapeer. In 1870 he was elected circuit court commissioner of Lapeer county; in 1872 prosecuting attorney, and in 1874 mayor of Lapeer. He declined the nomination for state senator in 1879, but at a later date was elected to that office by a large majority, and declined a renomination on account of professional duties. He came within five votes of receiving the nomination for congress for the seventh district in 1888, and was prominently mentioned for the office of governor in 1890, but refused to allow the use of his name In 1888 he was elected circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and again in 1893. In 1891 he was appointed one of a board of three commissioners to select lands for permanent reservations for the Mission tribe of Indians in southern California. In April, 1896, he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan by nearly 90,000 majority, receiving the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office. As a lawyer Judge Moore stood in the front rank of his profession. His reputation as a practitioner of ability and learning and of unswerving integrity extended far beyond the limits of his own county. His masterly defense of Nettie M. Barnard, on a charge of murder, attracted widespread attention, and gave him a state reputation as an advocate of unusual ability and eloquence. As a judge he has added to his popularity. His unvarying courtesy to members of the bar, his thoughtful consideration for witnesses and jurors, his fairness and kindliness of disposition, have won for him the respect and admiration of all classes of people. In 1879 the honorary degree of B.A. was conferred on Judge Moore by Hillsdale College.

POCAHONTAS, the Indian heroine of romance and poetry, was born about 1594. She was the daughter of Powhatan, a famous Indian chieftain of Virginia. When Capt. John Smith, who came to America to promote colonization by the British, was exploring James river, he was taken prisoner by the Indians and carried before Powhatan to be sentenced. As he was considered a dangerous enemy, he was condemned to have his brains beaten out with clubs. Pocahontas, then about twelve years old, was present at the council, and, when the sentence was about to be executed, threw herself on Smith's body and saved his life at the risk of her own. Capt. Smith was then released to her, and soon after set at liberty by Powhatan. Two years later she saved his life a second time. Pocahontas was very friendly to the settlers, and prevented much discord and bloodshed by her mediation. She was at last, on account of her friendliness, sent to a neighboring tribe, and while with them was given up as a prisoner to Capt. Argall, who had gone up the Potomac on a trading expedition. Powhatan refused to ransom his daughter, who was well treated in her confinement, and not long after she married Thomas Rolfe, a young British officer, who had taught her English. By this marriage peace was established between the colonists and Powhatan, which continued for several years. In 1616 Pocahontas went with her husband to England, where she received much attention, and was accorded the friendship of the queen in consequence of the services she had rendered Capt. Smith and the colony. She was the first Indian converted to Christianity. She died at Gravesend, England, in 1617, leaving one son, who afterwards returned to Virginia, where he became a rich and influential man. The celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke was one of her descendants.

ODIN, John Mary, first Roman Catholic bishop of Galveston, Tex., and second archbishop of New Orleans, was born in Ambierle, in the department of the Loire, France, Feb. 25, 1801. His parents were of good position, well circumstanced, and noted for their piety. He entered the order of Lazarists at an early age, and in 1822 volunteered for the American missions, and was sent to the Lazarist community, at the Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo. He taught logic, meanwhile pursuing his studies in theology, and in 1824 was ordained a priest. Father Odin was appointed to missionary duties in the vicinity of the Barrens soon after his ordination, and the same year, in company with Father Timon, then a subdeacon, went on a missionary tour through Texas and Arkansas. Returning to the Barrens, he began to plan and execute other missions, and performed a multitude of outside duties, being provisional superior of the seminary, parish priest, confessor to the brothers, seminarians, collegians, and Lorentine nuns, and director of studies in the college. In October, 1833, Father Odin accompanied Bishop Rosate to the second provisional council as his theologian. He subsequently visited Europe in the interest of the Lazarist missions in America, and to act as representative of the United States in a general assembly of the order held at Paris. At this meeting the American mission was erected into a province, and the suppression of the college at the Barrens was advised. Father Odin opposed this measure, and it was chiefly due to his efforts that the college was not abandoned. He continued to exercise his duties at the Barrens until 1836, when he was made pastor of the recently established permanent missions at Cape Girardeau. At the expiration of a year Father Timon was recalled to the Barrens to teach in both the college and the seminary. In 1840 he was appointed vice-prefect of Texas, and the church and missions in that territory were confided to his care. He at once corrected abuses which had become a source of scandal to the church, and secured from the legislature the grant to the church of the ecclesiastical property of Texas, and ordered the survey of several leagues of land in various sections to be used for Catholic schools. He stimulated immigration to an extent that gave great encouragement to the public men of Texas for the future of the state, who, in return, honored Father Odin and the vicar-apostolic Father Timon with every expression of esteem and hospitality. In 1841 Father Odin was recalled to the Barrens to consult with his superior as to the most satisfactory means of establishing the church in Texas. He entertained a great love of the poor, and such was his charity that when he reached New Orleans he was literally in rags, having deprived himself of actual necessaries, in order to give to others more needy than himself. Bishop Blanc supplied

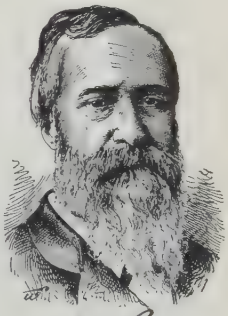
him with clothes, and presented to him the bulls he had received from Rome, containing his appointment as coadjutor bishop of Detroit. He was advised to decline by his superior, Father Timon, who said: "Mons. Odin, good men can easily be found for the bishopric of Detroit, where things are already in a prosperous way; but it would be difficult to find a competent person now to take so poor and difficult a post as yours in Texas; hence, I think it more for the glory of God and the good of souls that you send back the bulls and return to your post." The humble missionary gratefully accepted the advice of his superior, and resumed his arduous work in Texas. Soon after his return it was erected into a vicariate apostolic, and on March 6, 1841, Father Odin was inaugurated at New Orleans, and in 1847, when Texas was made a bishopric, he became first bishop of Galveston. The entire population of Texas was at that time something over 200,000, and his diocese covered an area of 500,000 square miles, with but four priests to minister to the wants of the people of that vast territory. Bishop Odin may truly be called the apostle of Texas, so thoroughly was he identified with the creation, progress and prosperity of the church in that state. His flock was widely scattered, and the visitations of his see were laborious, painful and often dangerous. He erected new churches and repaired old ones, and in 1845, his resources becoming exhausted, he visited Europe in order to obtain assistance for continuing his work. In 1847 he established the Ursuline nuns in his diocese, who started a boarding and day school for young ladies. This was the first religious community to become affiliated with his diocese. He subsequently founded a number of schools and colleges for boys and girls, which were placed in charge of various religious orders. The college of the Immaculate Conception, in charge of the Oblates, was the chief of these educational institutions, and was in 1857 raised to the rank of a university. Bishop Odin was gradually increasing the number of his priests, and in 1852 again visited Europe, to secure further ecclesiastical recruits, and other assistance, for his needy diocese. The visitations of his see occupied four months. His course lay through the wild region inhabited by the Comanche and other hostile Indian tribes, and it was frequently two months before any tidings could be heard of him, and meanwhile the greatest anxiety was entertained for his safety. The growth of the church in Texas, under Bishop Odin's administration, was remarkable, especially considering the very limited means he had at his disposal. Archbishop Perché thus makes mention of his services: that "he was one of the most intrepid pioneers of civilization, one of the most ardent apostles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. Unwearied by fatigue, undeterred by danger, he kept himself ever traversing his vast diocese, founding Christian communities in places hardly reclaimed from the wilderness, building churches and stationing priests at the outermost posts as the vanguards of civilization, and always leading the advance himself, exposing his own life in the encounter with danger and the endurance of privations from which an ordinary man would have recoiled. In a word, without detracting in the least from the well earned reputation of his active and energetic successor, it can be affirmed that the Catholic Texas of to day is the Catholic Texas which Bishop Odin established. During his episcopate the number of priests was increased to eighty-four. He left to the diocese fifty churches, a fine college, four academies for girls, and five schools for boys. On Feb. 15, 1861, Bishop Odin was appointed archbishop of New Orleans, to fill the vacancy in the archiepiscopal see caused by the death of Bishop Blanc. His services to the church in Louisiana were almost as remarkable as they had been in Texas, considering the fact that he was already well advanced in years when he assumed charge of the archdiocese, and surrounded as he was by the demoralizing influences of the civil war. Archbishop Odin multiplied the churches and educational institutions, increased the number of charitable and benevolent institutions, and made repeated visits to Europe in the interests of the diocese, devoting his energies particularly to securing more priests, the number of whom were doubled during his administration of the affairs of the archdiocese. In 1869 he started to Rome to be present at the œcumenical council of the Vatican, and, although in feeble health, was in constant attendance at the first sessions of the council, but on account of increasing illness was obliged to retire to his native Ambierle, in France, where he died, May 25, 1870. His remains were deposited in a tomb which had been prepared for them in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at Ambierle, where he had worshipped when a boy. (A sketch of his life may be found in Vol. II., Dr. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops.")

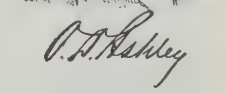
PARKER, Joseph, manufacturer, was born at Litchfield South Farms, now Morris, Conn., July 19, 1810, the son of Dr. Joseph and Sarah (Moss) Parker. At the age of thirteen Mr. Parker left his native village, and for five years was employed in stores at Bethlehem and Woodbury. At eighteen he removed to New Haven, Conn., and in 1832 to New York city, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1835 he married Caroline, daughter of Hervey Mulford of New Haven, and in 1840 he returned to New Haven, where he established the West Rock Paper Mill, with which his name has ever since been honorably identified. He conceived the idea that the sweepings of cotton mills, known as cotton-waste, would make good paper, and knowing that in England cotton-waste had been utilized for this purpose, he and his partner, J. K. Herrick, a wholesale stationer of New York city, employed an Englishman to superintend the manufacture. This attempt proved a failure, and Mr. Parker himself planned and perfected the work, and to him, therefore, belongs the honor of having manufactured out of cotton-waste the first sheet of fine and superfine book paper ever produced in the United States. From the beginning, the products of the West Rock Paper Mill were noted for purity and excellence. In 1841 Frederick S. Parker, elder brother of Joseph, became a member of the firm, which was carried on under the name of J. K. Herrick & Co. In 1845 Mr. Herrick retired, and the firm became F. S. & J. Parker. In 1869 Joseph Parker, Jr., was admitted a partner, under the firm-name of F. S. & J. Parker & Co. F. S. Parker died in 1871. In 1856 Mr. Parker saw the first case of English blotting-board ever brought to this country, and immediately engaged in the manufacture of a blotting-paper that should be a pure, unadulterated article. In 1859 the product was placed on the market, and called the "Treasury Blotting." In 1868 they manufactured an article of a lower grade, and called it "Commercial." The success of the papers is a gratifying testimony to the honesty, wisdom, and energy of the inventor, and its superiority in the course of a few years greatly reduced the importation of English blotting-paper. The demand for the "Treasury" and "Commercial" became so great that the manufacture of book-papers was dis-

continued, and for several years the firm has produced chiefly blotting-paper. These papers are shipped to Europe, South America, and to other lands. Mr. Parker was a practical man, with a mind fertile in expedients, prompt and bold in decision, and quick in perception. He was most courteous and kindly, and his integrity in all the relations of life won him universal esteem, while his generous charity and sympathy with the struggling will long be remembered. Mr. Parker had six children, five daughters, two of whom survive, and one son. Having been long in failing health, he died in New Milford, Conn., Aug. 22, 1887. In June, 1892, his son, Joseph Parker, then owner of the concern, with his father's life-long partner and business associate, incorporated it under the firm-name of Joseph Parker & Son Co., of which he is now president.

O'BRIEN, Christopher Dillon, lawyer, was born in Galway, Ireland, Dec. 4, 1848, son of Dillon and Elizabeth (Kelley) O'Brien. In 1856 his father brought his family to the United States, and in 1857 took charge of the government school at La Pointe, Madeline Island, in Lake Superior, where he continued until 1863. He then removed to St. Anthony (now Minneapolis), Minn., and in 1865 to St. Paul, where he was for a number of years editor of the "Northwestern Chronicle." Christopher D. O'Brien was educated under his father's instruction and in the public schools, and beginning the study of law in 1868 was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1874 he was elected county attorney for Ramsey county as the regular Democratic nominee, and at the end of his term receiving the support of both the Democrats and Republicans, was re-elected. He declined nomination for a third term. In 1883 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, receiving the undivided support of both parties; but he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession, easily ranking among the first lawyers of the Northwest. Mr. O'Brien was married in October, 1872, to Susan E. Slater, a native of New York. Her father came from England and her mother from Ireland. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters.

ASHLEY, Ossian Doolittle, railway president, was born in Townshend, Vt., Apr. 9, 1821. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were of Puritan stock, and emigrated from England to Connecticut as early as 1640. Their descendants gradually moved up the Connecticut valley to Westfield, Springfield and Northfield, Mass., and were among the first settlers of Winchester, N. H. His great-grandfather fought at the battle of Bennington under Gen. Stark, and his grandfather, Benjamin Doolittle, served under Washington, and was at West Point when Major André was taken. In 1824 his father's family removed to Boston, where the young man was educated with the intention of going through college, but owing to his father's reverses in the timber land speculations of 1834 and 1835 was obliged to leave his studies for a business life. He went into a wholesale drygoods house in 1835, and after eleven years' experience in that line became a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. He remained an active member of the exchange until 1857, and was its president in 1856–57. In the same year he removed to New York, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, continuing in general business until 1875, when his attention was directed to the reorganization of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Co., in which many of his friends were stockholders. He succeeded in saving the stockholders from the threatened foreclosure of its blanket mortgage, and in effecting a reorganization, which was completed in 1878–79. The company came to grief again in 1884, and again Mr. Ashley was active in effecting the reorganization under which the Wabash railroad is now being successfully operated. In 1887 he was elected president of the Wabash Western, a part of the system; and in 1889, upon the reorganization of the original lines, he was made president of the new company, and remains so to the present time. The litigation connected with this last reorganization was especially complicated and vexatious, involving many mortgages and contracts of lease, some of the parties being hostile to the plans of the reorganization committee. During his engagement in the banking business, Mr. Ashley made an especial study of economical science, and for a number of years was connected with the Boston "Journal" as its financial editor. He was later a contributor to the New York "Tribune," in connection with the late Mr. Snow, and to the editorial columns of the Boston "Traveller," and the "Railway World" of Philadelphia. Since his connection with the Wabash railroad he has been a prolific writer on railway and business topics, as well as on the silver question. A series of articles written by Mr. Ashley for the "Railway Age" of Chicago has been recently reprinted in book form, and entitled "Railway Companies and their Employees." During his residence in Boston Mr. Ashley became captain of the famous Boston Light Infantry (Tigers)—a relic of the last century in organization, its charter being dated in 1798. This military experience led Mr. Ashley to take a warm interest in the war preparations of 1861, and a few months later he joined an association called the "New York Rifles," organized for the purpose of training and preparing men for active service in the field. Of this association, H. Alden, a retired West Point graduate, was elected colonel; Mr. John Jacob Astor, lieutenant-colonel; and Mr. Ashley, major. The corps numbered 400 men, and was thoroughly drilled for nearly a year in the manual of arms and company tactics. Most of the instruction devolved upon Maj. Ashley. From this corps thirty eight of the members joined the army, from time to time, for active service as officers. Among these were Gens. Potter and de Trobriand. In 1862, having been elected lieutenant-colonel of the 37th regiment, N. G. S., N. Y., and having been mustered into the United States service for three months, he accompanied his command to Baltimore. The regiment was in 1863 ordered to Pennsylvania with the 7th and other New York regiments, to resist the Confederate invasion, shortly before the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 Mr. Ashley having been elected colonel, the regiment occupied the fortress on Staten Island then called "Fort Richmond," relieving officers of the volunteer army, who were ordered to the front to take part in the final great movement under Gens. Grant and Sherman, which was to be the closing feature in this great episode of national life. Mr. Ashley was married, in 1845, to Harriet A. Nash, and has four children. His son, Clarence D. Ashley, is dean of the law faculty of the University of New York.





ASHLEY, Clarence Degrand, lawyer and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1851, son of Ossian D. and Harriet A. (Nash) Ashley. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New England. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entering Yale College was graduated A. B. with the class of 1873. Then going to Germany, he was matriculated in the University of Berlin and studied Roman law for two years. On his return he entered Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1880. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in co-partnership with William A. Keener, now dean of the Columbia College Law School, under the firm-name of Ashley & Keener. This firm was dissolve, upon Prof. Keener's appointment in 1883, to a professorship in Harvard Law School, and after practicing a short time alone Mr. Ashley joined the firm of Dixon, Williams & Ashley in 1887. On the death of Mr. Dixon in 1891, the practice was continued under the present style of Williams & Ashley. In 1891, with Abner C. Thomas, LL.D., he organized the Metropolis Law School, and accepted a professorship in its faculty. As the executive committee of the board of trustees, he as secretary, and Dr. Thomas as dean, managed the school. The reputation and success of the Metropolis Law School steadily grew, and in April, 1895, a consolidation was arranged with the University of the City of New York; the Metropolis becoming its evening law department. Prof. Ashley was appointed to the chair of contracts in the University Law School; became vice-dean of its faculty, and executive head of the evening department. In June, 1895, he received the honorary degree of LL.M. from the University of the City of New York. Prof. Ashley is a scholarly lawyer and able practitioner, of great mental activity and tireless energy. In addition to the imperative duties as professor in one of the largest law schools in the country, he conducts an extensive practice in all branches of the law. He was married, Aug. 12, 1880, to Isabella Heyward Ripley, a direct descendant of Jonathan Trumbull, patriot, friend of Washington, and governor of Connecticut, colony and state, and of Thomas Heyward, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. They have two children.

Clarence D. Ashley

CARUTHERS, Eli Washington, Presbyterian minister and historian, was born in Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 26, 1793. He was graduated at Princeton in 1817, and entering the Princeton Theological Seminary the same year, took the full seminary course, being duly graduated A.M. in 1820. He then became assistant to the Rev. David Caldwell as pastor of Buffalo and Allemance churches, in Guilford county, N.C., and was installed, probably at Buffalo, in November, 1821. Dr. Caldwell had ceased to preach about 1820, and Dr. Caruthers succeeded immediately to his work. He continued as pastor of the two churches until 1846, when he became pastor of Allemance Church only. Dr. Caldwell had become the first pastor of this church in 1768. Dr. Caruthers was the second. Those two successive pastorates, covering a period of ninety-three years, show the forceful character of the ministers and the conservatism of the people. A tablet, erected to the memory of Dr. Caruthers, in the church, says that he was "honored and beloved, sound in the faith, clear in his expositions, and earnest and affectionate in his manner." He was a warm advocate of internal improvements, a steady friend of education, and aided a number of young men out of his private means. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1854. He devoted much time to the revolutionary and Presbyterian history of the state, and published a "Life of David Caldwell" (Greensboro, 1842), and two volumes of "Revolutionary Incidents and Sketches of Character, Chiefly in the Old North State" (Philadelphia, 1854–56). These books show much painstaking research, and are valuable additions to colonial and revolutionary literature. Dr. Caruthers died in Guilford county, N. C., Nov. 14, 1865.

BLAIR, William, merchant, was born in Homer, Cortland co., N. Y., May 20, 1818, fifth son of Samuel and Hannah (Frary) Blair, both natives of Blanford, Mass. For five generations the Blairs have lived in New England; the first of the name in America being Robert Blair, whose ancestors had early removed from Scotland to the province of Ulster, Ireland, and who settled in Worcester, Mass., in 1718. Samuel Blair removed to Homer from his native state, and not long after the birth of his son settled on a farm in the adjacent town of Cortland. William was educated in the schools of Cortland, and in 1832 accepted a position in the local stove and hardware store of Oren North. In four years he had so far mastered the business that he was chosen by Mr. North to go to Joliet, Ill., to take entire charge of a branch store, which, it was intended, should in time supersede the home business. He managed this branch with success, until the panic of 1837 rendered ultimate profits doubtful, and Mr. North cautiously determined to close out in Joliet, and continue operations at Cortland. But he young manager was more daring, and, having saved a considerable sum, was able to purchase the stock and continue business on his own account. In August, 1842, he removed to Chicago, then coming to the front as a business centre, and instituted in a small way the enterprise which later, with the financial help of his brother, Chauncey B. Blair, was developed into the pioneer wholesale hardware and iron business of the city. In 1846 Mr. Blair acquired the interest of his brother, and with his brother-in-law, William E. Stimson, formed the firm of Blair & Stimson, which, however, was soon discontinued. He then conducted the business alone with marked success until 1853, when with C. B. Nelson, he formed the firm of William Blair & Co. In the same year, also, the firm of E. G. Hall & Co. was organized by Mr. Blair and E. G. Hall, a former salesman, and it did a large business until its dissolution in 1860. In 1856 the firm of William Blair & Co. was changed by the admission of O. W. Belden, and by 1865 the business had so outgrown its quarters, that Mr. Blair erected a large building on Randolph street. This being destroyed in the great fire of 1871, the firm was at once installed on South Canal street, and by the manner in which it supplied the enormous demand for builders' hardware, excited universal comment by the trade. In 1872 he had ready for occupancy a new five-story building on Lake street, and not long afterward on the Randolph street site he erected another and more commodious structure. James M. Horton was admitted to the firm in 1871, Augustus O. Hall in 1873, and Edward Tyler Blair in 1880. In 1888 Mr. Blair and his son retired from the business, and the firm became Horton, Gilmore, McWilliams & Co.

William Blair

Mr. Blair was one of the earliest merchants to recognize the gradual but influential change in methods of sale of cutlery and hardware in the West, through the concentration of goods in the hands of jobbers in the interior cities, and perhaps the first to enter into large contracts with leading English manufacturers. During his forty-six years of active business life, Mr. Blair was distinguished for his exactness and carefulness, never-failing integrity and manly independence. In the financial crises of 1857 and 1873, his rare good sense and judgment served him so well that he emerged from each with the best credit, and owing no man a dollar. Since the organization of the Merchants' National Bank in 1865, Mr. Blair has been a director. He was formerly a director in the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. of New York, and in the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co., and has from time to time been prominently connected with other leading business and corporate interests. He has been for many years a trustee of Lake Forest University, and a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital. He is also a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Art Institute, and the Union League Club. Mr. Blair has traveled extensively in Europe and the Orient, but has ever sought to profit by his journeyings rather than to tour rapidly from place to place, hence gathering much valuable information. He was married, June 21, 1854, to Sarah Maria, daughter of John Seymour of Lyme, O. They have had two sons, William Seymour, who died at the age of six years, and Edward Tyler Blair, a Yale College graduate of 1879.

PRENTISS, Elizabeth (Payson), author, was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 26, 1818, daughter of Edward and Ann Louisa (Shipman) Payson. Her family is one of the oldest in New England; the original American ancestor, Edward Payson, a native of Nasing, Essex, England, having settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. He was married to Mary, a young sister of John Eliot, the "apostle to the Indians," and had several sons, the youngest being Samuel, father of Rev. Phillips Payson, a Harvard graduate of 1754. Phillips had four sons, all graduates of Harvard and well-known ministers, and of these the youngest was Rev. Seth Payson (1758–1820), for forty-eight years pastor at Rindge, N. H. Here, in 1783, was born Edward Payson, father of Mrs. Prentiss. He was a highly gifted man, of devoted piety and wide influence. After his death, his name was given to hundreds of children all over the United States. Mrs. Prentiss writes: "I once saw the deaths of three little Edward Paysons in one paper." Throughout her childhood she regarded her father with the utmost veneration, and to the end of her life retained a vivid recollection of the minutest incidents regarding him. He died in 1827. Under the guidance of her elder sister, Louisa, Elizabeth laid the foundations of a careful education. She early showed bright mental endowments, coupled with a deeply religious character. At the age of sixteen she contributed stories and verses of unusual merit to the "Youth's Companion" of Boston. Between 1840 and 1844 she taught in Mr. Persico's young ladies' seminary at Richmond, Va. On Apr. 16, 1845, she was married to the Rev. George L. Prentiss, then pastor of the South Congregational Church, New Bedford, Mass. In 1851 her husband accepted a call to the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church in New York city, which was her home during the rest of her days. In the second year of her life in New York she lost, within a few weeks' time, two lovely children, the eldest of whom, little "Robbie," she has immortalized in her "Susy-Books." After her death, the following lines, written in pencil on a little scrap of paper, were found in her desk:

Elizabeth Prentiss

"I thought that prattling boys and girls
Would fill this emp y room;
That my rich heart would gather flowers
From childhood's opening bloom.

"One child and two green graves are mine;
This is God's gift to me:
A bleeding, fainting, broken heart—
This is my gift to Thee."

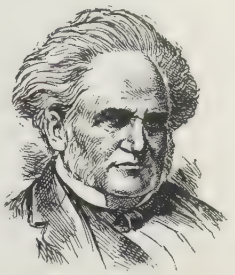
This experience was the real beginning of her literary career. In 1853 appeared "Little Susy's Six Birthdays," the first of the "Susy-Books" so well known among juvenile classics. In 1858 she accompanied her husband to Europe, and spent the next two years abroad, mostly in Switzerland. Her piety was intense and most practical. She undertook no task without prayer, and esteemed it the highest commendation for her books that they had "done good." This seems to have been her only aim; for, as she once wrote to a friend, "I am not sorry I chose the path in life I did choose. A woman should not live for, or even desire, fame." Her writings are filled with the spirit of devotion and of strong Christian faith, and abound in presentations of life and duty profitable alike to young and old. All discussion, however, of theological themes and questions of belief is wisely omitted; she sets forth the practical and ideal rather than the intellectual. The tenderness, simplicity and true pathos with which every story abounds, give her style its greatest charm and power. Yet there is present also a certain quaint humor, often irresistible. "I maintain," she writes, "a mind is not in a state of religious health if it cannot safely indulge in thoughts as funny as funny can be." She was a voluminous writer, and during her twenty-six years of active authorship produced: "The Susy-Books" (1853–56); "Only a Dandelion" (1854); "Henry and Bessie" (1855); "The Flower of the Family" (1856); "The Little Preacher" (1867); "Little Threads," "Little Lou's Sayings and Doings," "Fred and Maria and Me," and the "Old Brown Pitcher" (1868); "Stepping Heavenward" and "Nidworth" (1869); "The Percys" and "The Story Lizzie Told" (1870); "Six Little Princesses" and "Aunt Jane's Hero" (1871); "Golden Hours," a collection of original hymns and devotional verses (1873); "Urbane and His Friends" (1874); "Griselda," a translation from the German, and "The Home at Greylock" (1876); "Pemaquid," a story of old times in New England (1877); "Gentleman Jim" (1878); and "Avis Benson" (1879). By far her most popular work was "Stepping Heavenward." More than 150,000 copies, it is said, have been sold in this country, and probably as many more in Great Britain and other foreign countries. It was translated into French, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Italian, in all these languages meeting with wide circulation and the highest praise. "Not only as an author, however, but also by her letters of counsel and sympathy, her sacred hymns, her Bible readings, her manifold ministries of charity and consolation, and by the influence of an exalted Christian life, has she left a beloved and blessed memory." Her "Life and Letters," edited by her husband, is one of the most beautiful contributions to modern biographical literature. Mrs. Prentiss died, after a short illness, at Dorset, Vt., Aug. 13, 1878.

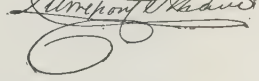
AVERY, William Waightstill, lawyer and senator, was born at the Swan Ponds, in Burke county, N. C., May 25, 1816. He was the grandson

of Waightstill Avery, and brother of Judge Alphonso C. Avery. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1839; represented Burke county in the assembly in 1842 as a states' rights Democrat, although the county was carried by the Whig candidate for governor. In 1850 he was again in the assembly. He was chairman of the North Carolina delegation in the Democratic convention in 1856 and 1860; seceded with other Southern members from the convention of 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Breckenridge. He was speaker of the North Carolina senate in 1856; was again elected to the state senate in 1860, but declined the speaker's chair in favor of H. T. Clark, who thus became governor on the death of Gov. John W. Ellis. After his state seceded, on May 20, 1861, he was elected by the convention as one of the members from the state at large of the provisional congress of the Confederate states. He served in that body until the provisional government was succeeded by the permanent government, provided for in the constitution adopted in 1861. While in the congress he was a member and chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was then desired by a majority of the Democrats for senator in the Confederate congress, but his election being opposed a compromise was effected by the choice of W. T. Dortch. Mr. Avery returned to his home with authority to raise a regiment, but was persuaded to desist. In 1864 a party of Federalists from east Tennessee, under the command of Geo. W. Kirk, who afterwards gained an unenviable notoriety in connection with the Ku Klux, had an encounter with a company of North Carolina militia under Avery, and in the fight he was mortally wounded and died in Morganton, N. C., July 3, 1864.

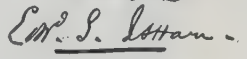
REICHEL, Levin Theodore, Moravian bishop, was born at Bethlehem, Pa., March 4, 1812, son of Bishop C. G. Reichel. He went to Germany with his family in 1818, attended the college at Nisky and the seminary at Gnadenfeld; returned to America in 1834, and taught for three years at Nazareth Hall, and in the theological seminary at Bethlehem. He was pastor at Schoeneck, Emaus, and Nazareth, Pa., was principal of Nazareth Hall (1849–53), pastor at Lititz, Pa. (1853–54), and president of the provincial board of the southern district (1854–57), with residence at Salem, N. C. From 1858 he was in Germany as a member of the mission board, and in 1869 was made a bishop. He founded and conducted "Das Bruder Blatt," the first German Moravian paper in America, and published a "History of Nazareth Hall" (1855); "The Moravians in North Carolina" (1857); and an "Atlas of Moravian Missions" (1860). He died at Buthelsdorf, Saxony, May 23, 1878.

ISHAM, Pierrepont, jurist, was born in Manchester, Vt., Aug. 5, 1802, son of Dr. Ezra and Nancy (Pierrepont) Isham. He was carefully educated, and at the age of nineteen commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Richard Skinner, later chief justice of the supreme court and governor of the state. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and, beginning practice in Pownal, later removed to Bennington, where he continued to reside until his removal to New York city in 1860. He was one of the judges of the supreme court of Vermont from 1851 to 1857, and then persistently declined a re-election. Judge Isham had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers of southern Vermont. It is said he loved the practice of the law, not for the sake of mere litigation, but because it is a profession in which men of erudition, high legal attainments, and honorable feelings have full scope for their powers, and yet can aid in the honest and able administration of justice. His legal scholarship was profound; his oratorical powers fine and persuasive; and his forensic efforts for nearly forty years bear testimony to his ability as an advocate and judge. He was of commanding presence and graceful carriage; kind and forbearing, especially toward the younger members of the profession; logical in his reasonings, and, while firm in his rulings, he had the reputation of being one of the ablest and most popular judges upon the supreme bench. He was always known as a man of scholarly tastes and wide reading, a blameless citizen, a faithful friend, and a trusted counselor. In 1831 he was married to Samantha, daughter of Dr. Noadiah Swift of Bennington, and had two sons, Edward Swift and Henry Pierrepont Isham, and one daughter, Mary Adeline, wife of Maj. Sartell Prentice, U. S. A. Judge Isham died in New York city, May 8, 1872.





ISHAM, Edward Swift, lawyer, was born in Bennington, Vt., Jan. 15, 1836, son of Pierrepont and Samantha (Swift) Isham. His childhood was spent in the country made famous by Ethan Allen and the "Green Mountain Boys," and a people animated by the traditions of the early struggles of Vermont as an independent state in the days of the council of safety, and of the great battles of the revolution. His preparatory course for college was interrupted by a trip to South Carolina in search of health and strength to make a delicate physique equal to a mind of more than usual vigor, and he was there in 1850 at the time of the death of the great nullifier, John C. Calhoun. After his return he took a preparatory course at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass., and in 1853 entered Williams College, where he was graduated in 1857. The degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon him by that institution. He studied law in his father's office and at the Law School of Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. Desiring to locate in a place more favorable to his health than New York, Mr. Isham set out for St. Paul or St. Louis, but, arriving at Chicago, opportunities were afforded which resulted in his making that city his permanent residence. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature, and was a member of the judiciary committee. In 1865 he went abroad, where he remained two years. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Robert T. Lincoln (a son of Pres. Lincoln), under the firm-name of Isham & Lincoln. Among the important cases in which he was retained the one that engaged the public atttention most was the Newberry will case, which arose concerning the distribution of the estate and the establishment of the great Newberry library. After a long litigation, the struggle to defeat the disposition of the estate at last came to an end, the accumulations in that time having enhanced the amount going to the library to nearly $3,000,000. Many other important cases which he argued have become leading cases on the subjects involved. Mr. Isham belongs to the inner temple of the bar. His practice lies chiefly in the courts of the United States, and in the argument of appealed cases. In legal learning, in what may be called the erudition of the profession, he has on



superior in the state. His arguments are models of statement, and belong to the domain of literature as well as of law. From the earliest years of the Chicago Literary Club, Mr. Isham's wide culture has made him one of the most honored members. He wrote the article on the "Social and Economic Relations of Corporations" in the "Encyclopædia of Political Science," and an address before the New York Historical Society on "Frontenac and Miles Standish in the Northwest," which was published by the society. Mr. Isham was a staunch supporter of the Federal cause during the war of the rebellion, and his public addresses may be found at length in the journals of that time. He was married, in 1861, to Fannie, daughter of Thomas Burch of Little Falls, N. Y., by whom he has four children—two sons and two daughters.

ISHAM, Pierrepont, lawyer, was born in Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 16, 1865, son of Edward Swift and Fannie (Burch) Isham. He received his preparatory education in private schools, and in 1883 was admitted to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Upon his graduation in June, 1887, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 7th cavalry, then stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., under the command of Gen. James W. Forsyth, and was assigned to Capt. Edward S. Godfrey's troop. About the last of December of that year he was transferred to Capt. Edgar Z. Steever's troop of the 3d cavalry, then stationed at San Antonio, Tex., and served with this regiment until his resignation, June 1, 1888. His resignation being accepted, he returned to Chicago, and continued his legal studies, which, during his last year in the Military Academy and while in the army, he had carried on under the direction of his father. He was admitted to the bar of Cook county in 1889, and in May, 1889, upon the appointment of his father's partner, Robert T. Lincoln as minister to the court of St. James, he became a member of the firm of Isham, Lincoln & Beale. He still continues in this connection, and is rapidly making a name as a well-equipped and skillful lawyer. Mr. Isham was married, in October, 1893, to Lois, daughter of Charles P. Kellogg of Chicago, and has one daughter, Lois Isham.

MEMINGER, James Wilbert, clergyman, was born near Ickesburgh, Perry co., Pa., Nov. 9, 1859. His father, James G. Meminger, was a farmer. The family are of German-Swiss origin, and settled originally in South Carolina, whence his grandfather, Theodore Meminger, went to Pennsylvania, after spending some years in Martinsburg, Va. The son began his education in the public school, pursued his studies in Bloomfield Academy, taught school several winters, prepared for college at Tuscarora Academy. He was graduated at Ursinus College in 1884, at the theological seminary in 1886, and also graduated at the National School of Oratory in Philadelphia with the degree of B. Or. He became a member of the Reformed church when quite young, and entered the ministry in that denomination. His first charge was at Vincent, Chester co., Pa., where he remained only one year. While pursuing his theological studies he had preached for Rev. J. H. Shumaker, D. D., in St. Paul's, Lancaster, and when he resigned, Mr. Meminger was called to take his place. He entered upon his work July 1, 1887. He has been frequently chosen to deliver addresses on important occasions in Pennsylvania. Prominent among these are his address before the State convention of the Y. M. C. A. in Danville; the state C. E. convention in Reading, 1893, his noted centennial address before an audience of 4,000 people assembled at the general synod of the Reformed Church in Reading, and at the rally of the National C. E. convention in Cleveland, 1894.

Jas. W. Meminger

KNOWLTON, Julius William, soldier, and postmaster of Bridgeport, Conn., was born in Southbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Nov. 28, 1838, son of William Seth and Miriam (Dresser) Knowlton. His father was a well-known contractor and bridge-builder, and much of his handiwork still remains along the lines of the older railroads of Connecticut and in the city of Bridgeport. The family dates from colonial times, its lineage being traceable to Thomas Knowlton, who emigrated from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1632. Our subject removed with his parents from Southbridge to Norwich, Conn., in his seventh year, and three years later to Bridgeport, where he was educated in the public and private schools. He went into the retail coal and wood business in 1860, but upon the outbreak of the civil war enlisted as a private in Company A, 14th Connecticut volunteers, and being appointed commissary sergeant, was soon promoted second lieutenant of Company C, the color company. The command saw its first active service at Antietam, where it lost 137 killed and wounded, and during the war participated in thirty-four engagements. Lieut. Knowlton was severely wounded at Gettysburg, while leading his company in the famous charge on the Bliss buildings, and after eleven days in the field hospital, was sent to Baltimore, and thence to Bridgeport. In the following January he again went to the front, but his wound precluding all arduous duty, he was discharged for physical disability in March. In 1866, with Maj. L. N. Middlebrook, he purchased the interest of John D. Candee, in the Bridgeport "Standard," and having organized a joint-stock company, became its treasurer and business manager. The "Standard" was strongly Republican, exercising a vast influence throughout western Connecticut, and during his connection with it Mr. Knowlton first entered politics. He was for two terms representative in the legislature from the town of Stratford, serving with ability and winning the respect and confidence of both his constituents and fellow-members. He was also a member of the Republican state committee for his district, and was appointed aide on the staff of Gov. Marshall Jewell, with the rank of colonel. Severing his connection with the "Standard" in 1873, he was appointed superintendent of the Moore Car Wheel Co. of Jersey City, N. J. In the midst, however, of a promising career, the head of the concern died suddenly, and the "Black Friday" depression further hastened the winding-up of the business. Returning to Bridgeport, Mr. Knowlton accepted a prominent position in the post-office department at Washington, then in charge of Postmaster-Gen. Jewell, and in less than three months became chief clerk. In the fall of 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Bridgeport, and held the position until November, 1886, when he was removed for political reasons. In May, 1889, he was restored to this office by Pres. Harrison. Mr. Knowlton is a Mason of many years' standing, and has taken the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Military Order

J. W. Knowlton

of the Loyal Legion; of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, and the Seaside Club and Algonquin Club of Bridgeport. In the regimental organization of the 14th Connecticut volunteers he has held the office of secretary for twenty-nine consecutive years, and upon the death of Maj. John C. Kinney of Hartford, in 1891, he was unanimously elected to the same position in the Army and Navy Club. He is also a member of the G. A. R., has been its assistant adjutant-general, a member of its national council of administration, and in 1880 was a delegate to the national encampment. He was married, Dec. 17, 1866, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fairchild, of Newtown, Conn., of Scotch and colonial ancestry. Their two sons died in infancy.

ROBBINS, Edward Everett, congressman and lawyer, was born at Robbins' Station, Westmoreland co., Pa., Sept. 27, 1860, son of Joseph and Rachel G. Robbins.

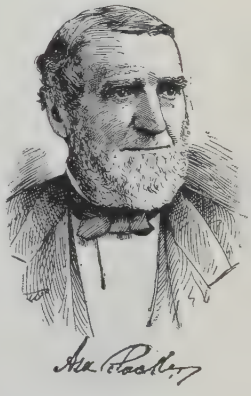
Edward E. Robbins

His ancestors came from England in 1638, and were among the earliest settlers in Connecticut. Many of his family participated in King Philip's war, and his great-grandfather, Lieut. Brintnold Robbins, served under Washington during the revolution. He subsequently became a tradesman, farmer and shipbuilder, and constructed the boats that conveyed Scott's troops across the Niagara and into Canada. In 1830 he removed to a farm near Greensburg, where he died in 1836. Mr. Robbins received his preliminary education in the common schools and in Indiana state normal school, and then entering Washington and Jefferson College was graduated in 1881, seventh in a class of forty-six. Subsequently he registered as a law student in Greensburg, Pa., and in the following year entered Columbia Law School, New York city. He was graduated in 1883, and on Apr. 8, 1884, was admitted to the bar of Westmoreland county. He soon engaged in the practice of law at Greensburg, taking at the same time an active part in politics, and in 1885 was made chairman of the Republican county committee of Westmoreland county. In 1886 he was nominee for district attorney, and in November, 1888, was elected to the state senate, the second Republican and youngest man that had ever represented that district. He was active in promoting all school legislation, and foremost in securing free text-books and compulsory education. In 1894 Mr. Robbins was the choice of his county as candidate for congress from the twenty-first district, and Apr. 3, 1896, again nominated at the Republican primary by over 2,400 majority, and in August, 1896, at the district conference in Kittanning, Pa., was unanimously nominated candidate for the fifty-fifth congress. On Nov. 3d following he was elected by a majority of 12,865, by far the largest majority ever given a candidate in that district on any ticket. Mr. Robbins is prominent in his section as a lawyer and business man—being solicitor for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; a director and solicitor for the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Greensburg; a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Mt. Pleasant, and is largely interested in other corporate and mining interests. Since Sept. 27, 1887, he has been a member of the national guard; was appointed quartermaster of the 10th infantry regiment. Apr. 1, 1889; and on Apr. 9, 1895, was appointed brigade quartermaster, 2d brigade, N. G. P., with the rank of major. Mr. Robbins is a member of the Presbyterian church. His name is enrolled in the Duquesne, Americus and University clubs of Pittsburgh, and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution at Philadelphia.

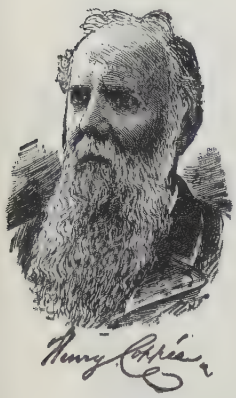
TALCOTT, Harry R., civil engineer, was born at Grove Road, near Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1861, and is the son of Charles Gratiot and Theodosia Lawrence (Barnard) Talcott. His father, sometime superintendent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, was a civil engineer, as were also his four uncles and grandfather, the latter being for many years chief engineer of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Our subject attended school in Brattleboro, Vt, Baltimore, Md., at the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Va., and the Rittenhouse Academy, Washington, D. C. He devoted special attention to mathematics and the natural sciences, but was unable to take a college course. In 1878 he entered the employ of Chas. P. Stokes & Co., wholesale merchants of Richmond, Va, but left them in 1879, partly on account of ill health, and began his engineering work as level rodman on a preliminary survey for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad from Gordonsville, Va., to Fredericksburg, Va. He remained in the employ of this road for two years, assisting in the survey of lines from Huntington, W. Va., to Big Sandy river; Hawk's Nest along New River; and other projected extensions. In August, 1881, he was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the construction of French Broad division of the Western North Carolina railroad from Marshall, N. C., to Paint Rock, Tenn., and after the completion of the work, in January, 1882, to the same position with the western division of that road from Pigeon river to Waynesville, N. C. In November, 1882, he was appointed recorder of U. S. coast and geodetic survey, first at Great Falls, Md., and later on upper St. John's river, Fla. He was employed as transitman, locating for the West North Carolina railroad along the Little Tennessee river; on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac; on the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia branch, in charge of field-work in the construction of the bridge across the Susquehanna river (1884), as assistant engineer in charge of construction from Chester, Pa., to the Schuylkill river (1885); on location surveys for the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railroad, between Rutherford and Marion, N. C.; on contract in construction on Newbury and Augusta railroad (1886). He was employed as assistant engineer for the East Lake Land Co., in January, 1887, and in October joined Allen W. Haskell in an office in Birmingham, Ala., for general engineering work. In May, 1881, he became transitman on location survey for the Knoxville Southern railroad, and the following November resident engineer to the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville railroad. In December, 1889, he became chief engineer of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railroad, and held the position until 1892, when the road was turned over to the Northern Pacific. He was then chosen second vice-president of the Seattle Coal and Iron Co., and was annually re-elected until the concern went into liquidation in 1894. He then became agent to the receiver. At present he holds a position as chief engineer for receivers of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad Co., trustee of the Seattle and Eastern Construction Co., vice-president and treasurer of the Silver Queen Minning and Smelting Co., all of Seattle, Wash.

Harry R. Talcott

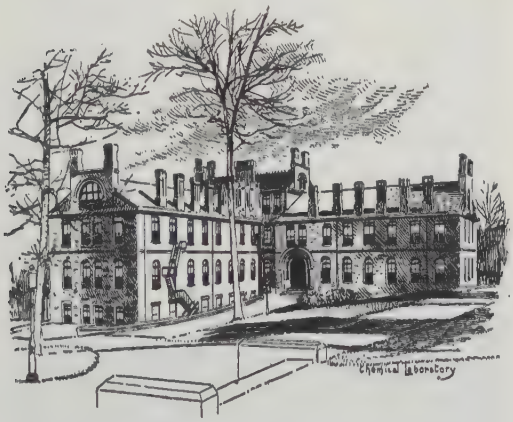
PACKER, Asa, capitalist and founder of Lehigh University, was born in Croton, Conn., Dec. 29, 1805. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the village school, but his father was in such moderate circumstances that when a mere boy he was obliged to earn his own living, and found employment in a tan-yard. But this sort of work did not give sufficient promise for his enterprising spirit, and when eighteen he set out for northern Pennsylvania where he apprenticed himself to a relative who was a carpenter. His restless spirit drove him to New York where he followed his trade for a while, but he returned to Pennsylvania and settled at Mauch Chunk. He became interested in boat building, and when the Lehigh Valley Canal was opened he became, with his brother, the owner of a canal boat, and carried on an active traffic in coal between that point and Philadelphia. His business prospered and he extended his interests, and by energy and thrift was enabled to purchase a tract of wild land, which for eleven years he tilled without satisfactory returns. In 1821 he gave up boating to devote his time to boat-building and carrying on a general store. He subsequently took contracts for building locks, and became an expert builder, so that he achieved quite a reputation as a contractor and builder. In 1868 he began to build canal boats at Pottsville, for transportation of coal, by the new canal to New York, which before had passed through Philadelphia. He prospered and became extensively engaged in mining and transportation and undertook long contracts for working the mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and soon was enabled to purchase and operate mines upon his own account at Hazleton. In 1844 he was elected to the legislature, and effected the separation of Carbon county with Mauch Chunk as the county seat, and was elected county judge of the new court, which position he filled for five years. He realized that the great problem to be solved was how to get the vast stores of coal to the seaboard, and he matured and carried through the plans which culminated in the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He secured the subscription himself, and by 1855 had the line built from Mauch Chunk to Easton with a branch to Hazleton and Mahonoy. He afterward extended the road northward to connect with the Erie road. Mr. Packer became president of the road and devoted his supreme efforts to the advancement of its interests and accumulated great wealth through the business it developed. In 1868 the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Democratic convention gave him their vote for the presidential nomination, and the following year he became the Democratic candidate for governor. He was also appointed a commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. With large and liberal views he wished to benefit the locality which had so lavished wealth upon himself, and in 1865 he gave $500,000 and fifty-six acres of land for the founding of a university in the Lehigh Valley. At this time this was the largest sum that had ever been offered as a single gift to an educational institution. In 1866 the legislature passed the act incorporating the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, and Prof. Henry Coppée, of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected president, and the work began to assume definite shape. The main building, Packer Hall, named after the founder, was begun in July, 1868. The purpose of Mr. Packer was to afford an advanced technical education free of charge: a small fee, however, was thought desirable on account of the pressure of technical work. In 1871 Mr. Packer increased his already large gifts and did away with all fees. This was continued until after his death, when a small annual fee was imposed for technical purposes. In 1878 an advance was made when Judge Packer provided for the opening of a classical department which divided the university into two departments, each with its own terms of admission. In 1875 Judge Packer enlarged the domain of the university by donating an additional fifty-two acres contiguous to the park. He then built, at an expense of $100,000, a library building designed to be a memo-



rial to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. He did not long survive the completion of this building. In his will he bequeathed the sum of $1,500,000 as a permanent endowment for the institution, and $400,000 were added to the $100,000 for the library, which made over $3,000,000 as his noble contribution to the advancement of learning in that section. He died May 10, 1879. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, erected a memorial church which was dedicated Oct 13, 1887, upon the anniversary of the founding of the university.



COPPÉE, Henry, author and first president of Lehigh University(1866–75), was born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13, 1821. His great-great-grandfather, who was a French lawyer, went to Hayti in search of health. He was so benefitted by the climate and pleased with the picturesque island that he bought an estate, settled and married there. His great-grandmother, a widow, left the island in 1792 for the United States, on account of the troubles incident to the French revolution, and his father was brought over as a child a few years later. The family settled in Savannah. Henry spent two years at Yale in the class of 1839, after which he studied civil engineering, and was employed in the survey and construction of the Georgia Central Railroad until he entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1841, where he was graduated in 1845, and sent to Mexico. He was brevetted a captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. After seven years' service as an instructor at West Point in the department of ethics and English studies, he resigned from the service in May, 1855, to become professor of English literature and history in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. On Apr. 1, 1866, he was elected president of the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., which position he exchanged for the chair of history and English literature, in 1875. He has been a member of every general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church since 1874. In the same year he was elected by congress a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for a term of six years, and was constantly re-elected until his death. He twice served as a member of the Assay commission of the United States mint, 1874–76, and after the death of Dr. Lamberton was acting president of Lehigh University. The following are the principal productions of his pen: "Elements of Logic" (1857;)" Gallery of Famous Poets" (1858); "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859); "Gallery of Distinguished Poetesses" (1860); "Select Academic Speaker" (1861); "Manual of Battalion Drill" (1862); "Evolutions of the Line" (1862); "Manual of Court-martial" (1863); "Songs of Praise in the Christian Centuries" (1864); "Grant, a Military Biography" (1866); "Manual of English Literature" (1872); "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors" (1881); "The Classic and the Beautiful" (a collection of extracts from all literatures," 1888–92). He also translated Marmont's "Esprit des Institutions Militaires" (1862); and edited two volumes of the Comte de Paris's "Civil War in America." He was a member of many learned societies and was successively secretary and president of the Aztec Club. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of Georgia in 1848, and LL.D. from both the University of Pennsylvania and Union College, in 1866. Of his works the "Nation" said editorially, "They will be read with pleasure from beginning to end." He died at Bethlehem, Pa., March 22, 1895.



LEAVITT, John McDowell, second president of Lehigh University (1875–80). (See Vol. I., p. 507.)

LAMBERTON, Robert Alexander, third president of Lehigh University (1880–93), was born in Carlisle, Pa., Apr. 26, 1824. He received his early education in the public schools of that place, and was graduated at Dickinson College in 1843, after which he studied law and settled in Harrisburg. He won distinction in his profession as a lawyer of untarnished reputation and ability, learning, and eloquence. He was a member of the convention which drafted the present constitution of Pennsylvania, and held other offices of trust and honor. He was a prominent Mason, and was at one time grand master of the Masonic jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; was secretary of the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church for many years, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese of central Pennsylvania. He was a volunteer soldier during the war of the rebellion; and in all the relations of life was a man of integrity and nobility of character. In 1871 he became a trustee of Lehigh University of Pennsylvania, and in 1880 was elected its president, a position he held until his death. A man of peculiar gifts, and fine scholarship and culture, Dr. Lamberton brought this university to the foremost ranks among educational institutions. In the administration of its affairs, he was strong; in his reports and statements of plans, painstaking, accurate and thorough; and he was beloved by faculty and students alike. On Sept. 1, 1893, Dr. Lamberton was suddenly stricken down with paralysis, and died in a few hours. Impressive funeral services were held both in the chapel of the university and in Harrisburg, and a memorial service appointed for the first Sunday of the new term, when the commemorative sermon was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, D.D., president of the board of trustees. A hymn, Dr. Lamberton had heard while attending a service of the English Church of All Saints, in Cairo, Egypt, and which had impressed him so strongly that he brought a copy home with him, was sung at his funeral. It embodies his devotion, his faith, and his hopes. The opening stanza is:

"O Love that will not let me go,
I rest my weary soul on Thee,
I give Thee back the life I owe,
That in thine ocean depths its flow
May richer, fuller be."

DROWN, Thomas Messinger, fourth president of Lehigh University (1895–), was born March 19, 1842, at Philadelphia, Pa., at the High School of which he was graduated with the B.A. degree in 1859. He comes of old New England stock, his family having been well known in New Hamphsire since colonial days. His father, William Appleton Drown, was a prominent business man in the Quaker City.

On leaving the High School his tastes inclined him to the study of medicine, which he pursued for the three years following, being graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. Instead of beginning practice as a physician, he turned his attention to chemistry, and was so fascinated by it that he resolved to make the science his life-study. He accordingly entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College for a year, whence he proceeded, in 1863, to Harvard College to study for a further two years under Dr. Wolcott Gibbs at the Lawrence Scientific School. Desiring to obtain the most thorough training in metallurgy as well as chemistry, he went to Europe, and studied first in the Freiberg Mining Academy in Saxony and afterwards under Bunsen at the University of Heidelberg, completing his studies in Paris. Thus thoroughly equipped, he returned in 1868 to the United States, and was appointed instructor in metallurgy in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1869. From 1870 to 1874 he practiced in his profession as analytical chemist in Philadelphia, and in the latter year he removed to Easton, Pa., in order to take the chair of analytical chemistry in Lafayette College. Shortly before this he had been elected secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and this position he held by annual re-

election for ten years, when he resigned, to the universal regret of his associates; his work for the institute, particularly in the capacity of editor of the first eleven volumes of its "Transactions," having earned the warmest encomiums. In recognition of his services to the institute he was appointed one of its honorary members in 1884. In 1881 he resigned his professorship at Lafayette College, and in 1885 left Easton for Boston, having accepted the chair of analytical chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and five years later was made head of the entire chemical department, a position which he filled with distinguished ability. By his personal investigations and his efforts among his professional colleagues, he did much to promote the adoption of new methods of analysis which combined accuracy with rapidity. In 1887 the Massachusetts state board of health appointed him chemist in charge of the investigation of the natural waters of Massachusetts, and of methods for the purification of water and sewage, a work on which some $200,000 has already been expended by the state, and the importance of the results of which have been universally recognized. The map of "Normal Chlorine in the Waters of Massachusetts," prepared by Dr. Drown in connection with the engineers of the board—a graphic epitome of thousands of analyses—is a brilliant illustration of the value of inductive conclusions from exhaustive and thoroughly reliable data. At the time of writing (1895) he has just been the recipient of two high honors, having had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Columbia College, New York city, and been elected to the vacant presidency of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., as successor to Dr. Henry Coppée, who had been acting president since the death of Pres. Lamberton in 1893. Dr. Drown has contributed numerous scientific technical articles during the past quarter of a century to chemical, sanitary, and metallurgical periodicals. He is a member of many learned societies, among which may be mentioned the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston; the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain.

KUHN, Adam, botanist, was born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 17, 1741. His father, Dr. Adam Kuhn, was a native of Farfield in Swabia, and came to Pennsylvania with early German immigrants in 1733. He was the first physician in Lancaster, Pa., where he founded a classical academy. He afterward removed to Germantown. Dr. Adam Kuhn obtained the rudiments of his education under the direction of his father. In 1761 he went to Europe, entered the University of Upsal, and became also a private pupil in botany under the renowned Linnæus. He spent two years at this institution, then went to the University of Edinburgh, where he received the degree of M.D. His thesis upon graduation "De Lavatione Frigida" was published, and dedicated to Linnæus. After spending some time in London, he returned to his native country, and settled in Philadelphia, where he soon took high rank in his profession. In January, 1768, he was elected professor of botany and materia medica in the College, now the University of Pennsylvania, a department which had just been created. He remained in this position twenty-one years until 1789, when he was chosen professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and on the union of the two medical schools of the college and the university, was elected professor of the practice of physic in 1792, which position he held until his resignation in 1797. From 1775 to 1798, he was one of the physicians at the Pennsylvania Hospital. In 1786 he was chosen consulting physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, the first institution of its kind in this country. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1787, and on the death of Dr. William Shippen, succeeded him as its president, holding this honorable position until his death. Of the various traits illustrative of his character, the most prominent was punctuality and observance of all his engagements. He was remarkably neat in his person, and abstemious and regular in his habits. He died July 15, 1817.

PRALL, William, clergyman, was born in Paterson, N. J., Apr. 6, 1853, third son of Edwin Theodore and Rachel Moore (Thomson) Prall. His father was mayor of Paterson (1860–62), and colonel of the 2d regiment N. G. S. N. J. His family, of Dutch origin, is descended from Aarent Prall, who settled in Staten Island in 1660. His education was obtained at the Edwards Place School, Stockbridge, Mass., and at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he received the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. in 1873. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School, New York city, and after his graduation in 1875 was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterward he removed to his native city, and being admitted to practice, rapidly built up a large and lucrative business. He appeared in some of the most noted actions before the state courts, among them the celebrated "labor case" of the State *vs.* Joseph P. McDonnell *et al.*, editors of the "Labor Standard." In 1883 he was elected to the assembly of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, and took a leading part in the railway taxation issue, also having in charge all the railway tax bills. He drafted and secured the enactment of the free public library law, under which all the public libraries in the state have been established. Subsequently he became first president of the free public library of Paterson, and did much to upbuild it. In 1885 he applied for holy orders in the Episcopal church, and became a student in the De Lancy Divinity School, Geneva, N. Y. At the same time he was an instructor in Hobart College. In 1886 he was ordained to the diaconate and in 1887 to the priesthood by the bishop of Newark. His first cure was as assistant in St. Paul's parish, Albany; then rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J.; in 1891 he was called to St. John's church, Detroit, Mich., one of the largest and most prominent parishes in the United States. Mr. Prall was a member of the general convention of the Episcopal church in 1892, and again in 1895. In the latter year he was a delegate of the convention to the synod of the church of England in Canada. As a vigorous preacher of civic righteousness his utterances in Detroit have done much to formulate a public conscience. In 1895 he published a volume of sermons on "Civic Christianity." In 1892 Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. He is a member of the Holland, the Huguenot and St. Nicholas societies of New York, also of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1881 Mr. Prall was married to Lilian Porter Clapp, of Pittsfield, Mass., since deceased. In February, 1897, he was married, for the second time, to Helen, daughter of Geo. V. N. Lathrop of Detroit.

William Prall

CUSHING, Thomas, statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1725. His father was speaker of the lower house in the assembly from 1742 to his death, Apr. 11, 1746; and to this position the son, who had been graduated at Harvard in 1744, was chosen in May, 1767, after the choice of James Otis had been negatived by Sir F. Bernard, the governor. In virtue of this office, which he held until 1774, his signature appeared on all public documents; and this fact led the English to suppose that he was the leader of the patriots, which was far from the truth. Dr. Johnson, for instance, wrote in his tract, "Taxation no Tyranny": "One object of the Americans is said to be to adorn the brows of Mr. Cushing with a diadem." He was a commissioner of the London Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England; a person of excellent intentions; a correspondent of Franklin; and a friend of Hancock and Samuel Adams, to whom he was useful by his gift of obtaining private information, but he had not much force of character. He objected to the committees of correspondence, which was a chief factor in the movement for liberty, and in his second term in congress (1774–76), took a stand against the Declaration of Independence, which caused him to be superseded by E. Gerry. George III. so far overrated his importance as to order Gen. Gage, in April, 1775, to arrest Cushing with some others and send them to England to be tried for treason. Though never trusted again as a representative in the national councils, he was employed at home, as an assistant and commissary-general in 1775; as judge of common pleas and of probate in 1777; and as lieutenant-governor from 1783 until his death. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1785. He was a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the convention which brought his state into the Federal union early in 1788. This was his last service, for he died in Boston, Feb 28, 1788. He left a number of children: one of his daughters married John Avery, who for many years was secretary of the commonwealth.

THOMPSON, David P., ninth governor of Idaho (1874–76), was born at Cadiz, O., Nov. 8, 1834. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being of Irish extraction, his mother of Scotch. Young Thompson received his education in the public schools and the leading high school in Harrison county, O. He then learned the trade of a blacksmith, and was for some time engaged in railroad surveying with Gen. Blickensdorffer. He crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving in Oregon City in October, 1853. He was appointed U. S. deputy surveyor to survey the public lands of the territories of Oregon and Washington, and served until 1863. He was an officer in the 1st Oregon cavalry regiment, and offered his services under the call of Pres. Lincoln to the governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, but his offer was declined on account of the expense of sending troops via the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Thompson built the first railroad in Oregon, around the falls of Willamette river at Oregon City. In 1866–68 he became manager of the Oregon City Woolen Manufacturing Co., at that time the largest corporation of the kind in the Northwest. He was state senator from the twelfth district from 1866 to 1872, and was appointed by the U. S. interior department to survey and allot the Indian reservations in Oregon and Washington in 1872; served in the lower house of the Oregon legislature in 1878, and again in 1882 and 1889 and was Republican candidate for speaker in 1878. He was appointed by Pres. Ulysses S. Grant governor of Idaho territory in 1874, but resigned in 1876, and removed to Portland. He was twice mayor of Portland, and a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1884, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Pres. Hayes, and also to notify him of his nomination. Mr. Thompson has been largely interested in the construction of railway and navigation lines of Oregon and California, and was at one time president or director in seventeen national banks. He retired from the banking

D. P. Thompson

business in 1891. He was nominated for governor of Oregon on the Republican ticket in 1890, but was defeated by a coalition of the Democrat, Populist and Prohibition parties. In 1892 Pres. Harrison appointed him envoy extraordinary to Turkey, which position he resigned in 1893. He served for ten years continuously as school director of the city of Portland, and is now (1897) president of the Portland Business College, the leading institution of its kind in the Northwest. He is vice-president of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co. Mr. Thompson was married, in 1861, to Mary R., daughter of John and Susan Meldrum, pioneers of 1845.

MUNRO, George, publisher, was born in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, Nov. 12, 1825. At the age of twelve he became an apprentice in the office of the Pictou "Observer" and remained about two years, when he entered school at New Glasgow. Here he remained about three years, when he was obliged to take a school to support himself. After two years of teaching he was enabled to continue study at the Pictou Academy from 1844 to 1847. He then went to New Glasgow, and taught in the school where he had formerly studied, and in 1850 he went to Halifax as rector of the Free Church Academy and instructor of mathematics in the college. Here he remained during six years, completing the regular course of theology, besides teaching. He went to New York city in 1856, and obtained employment with the American News Co., and soon began to study the publishing business in a systematic way. He believed it was possible to establish a line different from any then existing—the publication of the very best authors at the very lowest prices. He began with a series known as "Munro's Ten-cent Novels," and after this had become an established and popular institution, started in 1867 the "Fireside Companion," a story paper which he edited himself, and soon succeeded in making a valuable property. Mr. Munro's next venture was to adopt the idea of a Chicago firm in the issue of a series of cheap novels in form of a weekly journal, and he established the well-known "Seaside Library," the first number of which, "East Lynne," by Mrs. Henry Wood, was issued May 20, 1877. This was followed by similar works of current and standard fiction. Rival publications soon began to disappear, and the "Lakeside Library" of Chicago, which had given the original idea, was purchased by Mr. Munro. The enterprise grew in popularity until it was not unusual for as many as eighteen numbers to appear weekly, but the expense of publication was great and the margin of profit small. Whatever may be said of Mr. Munro's making this use of the works of foreign authors without compensation, it cannot be disputed that he did very much to raise the literary taste of America, even of the poorest educated classes. In 1881 he published the Revised New Testament, accompanied by the St. James version with Tischendorf's introduction, and an account of the three most famous manuscripts, as the thousandth number of the "Seaside Library." More than 3,000 separate numbers of the library have been published, and with this and other ventures he succeeded in accumulating a fortune. He was always deeply interested in education, and made many and generous benefactions to Dalhousie College, Halifax, enabling its very existence to be maintained in 1879 by coming to the support of the governors, and after that date founding professorships in English literature, history, physics, metaphysics, and constitutional and international law, representing an aggregate endowment of $220,000. He also established a number of tutorships in classics, each of $1,000 a year, and gave $10,000 annually for open scholarships offered for competition in the high schools and academies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; so that there should be every year as many as sixty George Munro scholars among the students of Dalhousie on foundations of $150 and $200 each. His annual gifts to Dalhousie College at the time of his death amounted to about $25,000 and his entire donations were about $500,000. Mr. Munro was married to Catherine F., daughter of Dr. Alexander Forrest of Halifax, and had two sons and two daughters. He died at Pine Hill, N. Y., Apr. 23, 1896.

George Munro.

MURRAY, William, merchant, was born in Hawick, Scotland, Jan. 17, 1820, a son of Gideon Murray, who was a soldier in the British army from 1793 to 1814, and served with honor under the Duke of Wellington in the peninsular campaigns. In April, 1842, Mr. Murray came to America and joined his brother George, a merchant, at Summer Hill, Cambria co., Pa., and at once entered his employ as a clerk. He continued with him for eight years, and at the end of that time, having learned the details of the business and saved some money, he opened a small store at Summer Hill and engaged in business for himself. His sagacity, economy and rigid honesty enabled him to build up a substantial trade in a marvelously short time, and before long he enlarged the scope of his activities by embarking in farming and lumbering ventures. In 1866 he closed his affairs in Cambria county and removed to Altoona, where he soon took rank among the foremost merchants. His drygoods establishment on Eleventh avenue has been for years one of the great emporiums of the city, and commands an immense trade in the surrounding country. Mr. Murray retired from active business, March 1, 1894, and since then his store has been conducted by his son, W. W. Murray, and his son-in-law, George A. Houser, under the firm name of William Murray's Son & Co. He was ever active in affairs of public and private interest; was one of the founders of the Altoona Bank and a director from its organization, and was one of the projectors and a director of the City Passenger Railway Co. He was president of the first city council of Altoona; and in 1868 chosen city auditor, he was twice re-elected to the position. He was a member of the city school board; also a member of the city hospital corporation, and at the time of his death one of its board of trustees. For many years he was connected with Cambria Lodge, No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Murray, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Altoona, and for many years before his death had served as an elder. He was married, in November, 1848, to Catherine J., daughter of Elisha Plummer, a well-known farmer of Cambria county. Of their seven children three are yet living. These are: William W., Gideon, and Mrs. George A. Houser, all of Altoona. Mr. Murray died of paralysis of the heart, at Altoona, Pa., Nov. 25, 1895.

William Murray

MURRAY, William Walter, merchant, was born at Summer Hill, Pa., Dec. 19, 1859, son of William and Catherine (Plummer) Murray. His father, who was born in Hawick, Scotland, in 1820,

came to America when quite a young man, and by his own exertions soon became one of the leading business men and eminent merchants of central Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Gideon Murray, was a member of an old and respected family of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and served with distinction as an officer under the Duke of Wellington in his famous peninsular campaigns. Mr. Murray received his education in the public schools of Altoona, Pa., whither his parents had removed in 1866. At an early age he entered his father's store, and having mastered every detail of the business, was admitted a partner Jan. 1, 1881. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the management of the business, and when, on March 1, 1894, his father retired from business, he associated with himself, as member of the firm, George A. Houser. The firm is now one of the largest and most responsible drygoods and carpet houses in central Pennsylvania. Mr. Murray is of a particularly active and industrious temperament, and has achieved a well-merited success in his business undertakings; being noted for careful and astute management of his affairs. He is actively identified with several extensive business enterprises outside of his firm, and is a director of the Altoona Bank, a trustee of the Altoona Hospital, and an officer in several of the large corporations in the city. He has always taken an active interest in Masonic affairs, and is a member and past master of Logan Lodge, No. 490, F. and A. M., a past eminent commander of Mountain Commandery No. 10 Knights Templar of Altoona, Pa.; and also a member of the ancient accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree Masons of Pittsburgh, Pa. In religious belief, Mr. Murray, like his Scotch ancestors, is a Presbyterian, and is an officer of the First Church of Altoona. He was married, Oct. 17, 1883, to Carrie Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Clay Dern of Altoona, Pa. They have had four daughters, two of whom, Margaret R. and Janet, survive.

William Walter Murray

LAWSON, John, historian, was a young Englishman, who set out in 1700 to see the world. He sailed for Carolina, and arrived at Charleston in September, 1700, via New York. He remained there until Dec. 28th following, and has left us a pleasant description of the country. He then set out on his journey to North Carolina, traveling by boat toward the northwest, and pushing through swamps and highlands, among savages and serpents, wild beasts and white pioneers, he got as high up into North Carolina as the present counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan, following the great trading path of the Indians from Virginia to Georgia, along which the North Carolina railroad (now the Southern) was afterward laid out. After arriving near the site of the present Hillsboro, N. C., he was turned toward the eastern part of the province by a threatened Indian invasion, and finally settled on Pamlico river, North Carolina. He was an inhabitant of the town of Bath in 1705, and on Apr. 28, 1708, was made surveyor-general of the province. He was in England in 1709, having probably gone over to superintend the publication of his history; and while there becoming interested in Baron DeGraffenried's colony of Swiss and Palatines, returned with them in 1710, and located them on Trent and Neuse rivers, where the town of Newbern (New Bern) now is. He was a commissioner to survey the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia in 1709 and 1710. His work as surveyor brought him in contact with the Indians, who mistook him for the cause, while he was only an agent, in despoiling them of their lands. The white settlers were at this time divided by internal feuds, and an Indian war broke out Sept. 22, 1711. About the first of that month Lawson and DeGraffenried had ascended the Neuse river, and were captured by the Indians. The baron, by threats and promises, and by shifting the blame on Lawson, managed to escape, but the latter was put to death, probably in the manner described in his history: "Others split the pitch pine in splinters, and stick them into the prisoner's body, yet alive. Thus they light them, which burn like so many torches; and in this manner they make him dance around a great fire, every one buffeting and deriding him until he expires." This was about Sept. 1, 1711, and probably on the site of the modern Snow Hill, in Greene county, N. C. Lawson published in London, in 1709, as a part of "John Stevens' New Collection of Voyages and Travels," "A New Voyage to Carolina; containing the Exact Description and Natural History of that Country," etc. It contains the results of his travels and observations; has little on the personal, civil or political history of the colony, but deals with its natural resources and the Indians. The work also forms a part of the collection published in 1711, and the same sheets were reissued in 1714 and 1718, with the title: "The History of Carolina," etc. (London). It was translated into German, and published in Hamburg in 1712 and 1722, and was reprinted in Raleigh, N. C., in 1860. It was appropriated by John Brickell in his "Natural History of North Carolina." (See Dr. Stephen B. Weeks' "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century.")

BENHAM, DeWitt Miles, clergyman, was born at Marysville, Cal., Sept. 8, 1862. His family settled in New England prior to the war of the revolution. His great-grandfather, James Benham, made his home at St. Albans, Vt., and in 1784 was married to Sarah Sedgwick, a cousin of Noah Webster. James Benham afterward removed to Bridgeport, N. Y., dying there in 1807. The family then removed to Penn Yan, N. Y., where DeWitt Clinton Benham, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. He left home at an early age, traveled extensively in the South, and attracted by the gold discoveries went to California over the Mexican route in 1849. In 1861 he married Cynthia Arne of Auburn, N. Y. Having returned East in 1865, he became interested in coal operations in Beaver county, Pa. Here his son, DeWitt M. Benham, received his academic training, and then entered Westminster College, where he was graduated with honors in 1883. The young man taught Latin and Greek for a year in Jefferson Academy, Canonsburg, Pa., then entered the Western Theological Seminary, and in 1886 was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Shenango presbytery. Having entered Union Theological Seminary in New York city, he was graduated the following year. On Oct. 13, 1887, he was ordained at West Lebanon by the presbytery of Kittanning, having accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Kittanning and the church of Appleby Manor. Within two years he received a call to the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and on June 1, 1889, was installed as its

DeWitt M. Benham

first pastor. He resigned this charge in 1893, and began new work in the east end of the city. The result was the organization of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Feb. 21, 1894. Services were held in Masonic Hall, until a suitable building was secured on Collins avenue and Station street. The Tabernacle now numbers some 600 communicant members, and is one of the influential churches of the city.

STODDARD, Charles Warren, author and poet, was born at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1843. He is descended in a direct line from Anthony Stoddard of England, who came to Boston, Mass., in 1639, and whose remains lie in the Granary burying-ground in that city. Many other distinguished persons have claimed descent from this worthy man, among them Jonathan Edwards, Aaron Burr, Gen. Sherman, Austin Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Grace Greenwood, the Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard, and John L. Stoddard, the lecturer. The author's father, Samuel Burr, was a merchant in Rochester, N. Y. He went to San Francisco in 1852, and was in business there until recently, when he returned at a ripe age. In 1855 his family followed him to California by the way of Nicaragua, and settled in San Francisco. There Charles attended school for two years, returning to New York in 1857, this time making the voyage round Cape Horn; went to school in the East for another two years, and once more returned to California, choosing the Panama route. For a few years San Francisco was his home, but he was a born traveler, and from 1864 to 1883 made repeated voyages to the Hawaiian Islands and the South Seas, where he passed a considerable part of his youth. He varied his experiences with trips to different parts of Europe, Asia and Africa, mainly between the years 1873 and 1878, and during that time he was traveling correspondent of the San Francisco "Chronicle." In 1885 he suspended his travels for a while, to take the chair of English literature at Notre Dame College, Indiana. The year 1888, however, found him again a wanderer. He revisited Europe, and spent a year in further travel and study. Not until the founding of the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C., did his roving life come to an end. He was then called to the chair of English literature in that institution, and still occupies it (1897). The name of Charles Warren Stoddard will doubtless endure in American literary annals as that of both a poet and prose-writer of high order. No less an authority than Swinburne has praised some of his poetic work in no uncertain terms, and has pointed out one line in particular as having attained the acme of perfection in harmony of both thought and diction. This is the second line of his poem entitled "The Cocoa Tree":

> "Cast on the water by a careless hand,
> Day after day the winds persuaded me."

Another noted English author, Robert Buchanan, has gone even further, taking the American public roundly to task for their singular lack of appreciation of Mr. Stoddard's exquisite writings. His prose is of equal excellence with his poetry, and his descriptions of the natural beauties of the South Seas and of the wonders of the Nile rival those of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana writer, goes so far as to claim a decided superiority for them. His published works are: "Poems" (1867); "South Sea Idyls" (1873), republished with an introductory letter by William Dean Howells (1892); "Mashallah: a Flight into Egypt" (1881); "The Lepers of Molokai" (1885); "A Troubled Heart, and How it was Comforted at last" (1885); "Hawaiian Life; or, Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes" (1894); "The Wonder Worker of Padua" (1897); and a series of volumes of short stories, travel and character studies. He has also contributed largely to magazine literature.

MILLER, Ezra, inventor, was born in Bergen county, N. J., May 12, 1812. He received a thorough classical education, being destined by his father for the medical profession; but his taste for mathematics, philosophy and mechanics wholly engrossed his mind, and he prepared himself, by careful study, to become an efficient civil, topographical and mechanical engineer. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the 2d regiment, horse artillery, N. G. S. N. Y., serving ten years, and filling various offices, until he attained a full colonelcy. At the age of twenty-nine, he was married to a daughter of Capt. Seth Miller, and settled at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., but in 1848 removed with his family to Rock county, Wis., where he entered upon the survey of state lands. He was soon after elected justice of the peace, serving two terms; and his military reputation having followed him, he was in 1851 appointed by Gov. Dewey colonel of the 8th regiment state militia, a position which he held during his residence in Wisconsin. In 1852 he was elected state senator from Rock county, then the richest and most populous in the state excepting Milwaukee, but declined a renomination offered him at the expiration of his term. It was at this time that the celebrated case of Judge Hubbell occurred, and in it he took a prominent part. During his residence in Wisconsin his inventive genius took on life. He had seen the birth of the railroad system in this country; had traveled on the first trains when stage-coach-bodies were placed upon trucks and run on strap rails, and when in case of rain the locomotive was housed and horses substituted. In those days the platform, coupler and buffer were placed below the sills of the car, which is the line of resistance to any longtitudinal blow, and from this the greatest error of the American system of making up trains, many serious accidents resulted, the most fatal being telescoping. Col. Miller determined that the platform, coupler and buffer should be placed on a line with the sills, and that the cars should be coupled with compression buffers. His investigations resulted in an invention which proved a success. It prevented the oscillating movement of cars, acting independently, when coupled by slack links or chains, which caused many broken rails and the violent whirling of rear cars from the track. His compression buffers made the train a solid whole; and the "Miller Platform, Coupler and Buffer" was promptly recognized in the railway world as the greatest life-saving invention of the age. His first patents were granted in 1863, and he lived to see his invention adopted by every railroad, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries. He accumulated a princely fortune; and in New Jersey, where he later settled, he was honored by an election to the state senate of which he

was a member at the time of his death. His family of three sons and two daughters survive him. He died July 9, 1885.

ROCKWOOD, Charles Greene, Jr., educator, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1843, the son of Charles G. and Sarah (Smith) Rockwood. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Hazard of Philadelphia, an author and historian, was postmaster of New York, and postmaster-general of the United States, under Washington, and was closely identified with all the movements of the revolutionary struggle. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Rockwood, was a widely known and influential physician of Wilton, N. H., a Harvard graduate of the class of 1773, who served his country as surgeon in the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Ebenezer Rockwood of the Harvard class of 1802, was a lawyer of Boston; and his maternal grandmother was a member of the Vermilye family of New York, distinguished for the prominent bankers and clergymen which it produced. His father was for many years a prominent banker of Newark, N. J. After attending the Free Academy of New York, the Newark Academy, N. J., and finishing his preparatory studies under Frederick A. Adams, an eminent teacher of Orange, N. J., Charles joined the freshman class of Yale College in 1860, and was graduated with honor in 1864. He was awarded the Woolsey scholarship in his freshman year, and the Berkeley scholarship and the Clark scholarship in his senior year, and delivered the Latin salutatory at commencement. After graduation he took a two years' postgraduate course in higher mathematics and modern languages at Yale, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1866, when he entered upon the life of an instructor, accepting the position of vice-principal in the collegiate school of S. A. Farrand in New York. In 1868 he received the appointment to the professorship of mathematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. He received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of A.M. in 1869. The title of his office was, in 1872, changed to professor of mathematics. In 1874 he was called by Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., to the chair of mathematics and astronomy, which he occupied with acceptance and success until 1877, when he was elected professor of mathematics at Princeton University. In the growth of the college and the consequent re-arrangement of work, while retaining the same title, his duties were soon confined to the scientific department, known as the John C. Green School of Science. Prof. Rockwood is much interested in scientific study, especially seismology, and his articles on this subject have brought him prominently before the public. In 1886 he was called to Washington by the director of the U. S. geological survey, to assist in the preliminary investigation of the Charleston earthquake. He published "Daily Motion of Brick Tower caused by Solar Heat" (Proc. A. A. A. S., 1871); fifteen annual papers on American earthquakes ("American Journal of Science," 1872–1886); and sundry other papers on related topics, mostly in "American Journal of Science." The departments of vulcanology and seismology in "Smithsonian Reports for 1884 and 1885" were prepared by him, and numerous other articles from his pen appeared in scientific journals. In 1878 he was a member of the Princeton expedition to observe the solar eclipse at Denver, Col.; and during the summers of 1889, 1890, and 1891, he took part in the investigation of submarine temperature in the Gulf stream, prosecuted by the U. S. fish commission. Prof. Rockwood is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of American Metrological Society, and its first secretary (1873–1876); member of National Geographical Society, American Mathematical Society, New Jersey Historical Society, and Sons of the Revolution. His religious life has been connected with the Presbyterian church, in which he has held office. Prof. Rockford was married, in 1867, to Hettie Hosford, daughter of Simeon P. and Hettie H. Smith of New York. They have one child, a daughter.

C. G. Rockwood Jr.

PEET, William, lawyer, was born in New York city, Dec. 4, 1822. His ancestors have been New Englanders since the time of John Peet, of the parish of Seven Oaks, near London, who set sail from England in 1635, and three years later settled in Stratford, Conn. One of John's descendants, William Peet, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, fought in the war of the revolution under Col. Andrew Ward. Frederick Tomlinson Peet removed from Bridgeport, Conn., in the early twenties, and settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., established in New York city a wholesale drygoods business. He was married, in March, 1822, to Elizabeth Roe Lockwood. Their first-born was William, who after a common-school education entered his father's store as clerk at the age of seventeen. On attaining his majority, however, he placed himself under the tutorship of the Rev. Edward Bull at Cheshire, Conn.; was prepared for college, and entering Yale, was graduated with the class of 1847. He then spent one year at the Yale Law School. After having been admitted to the bar at Syracuse, N. Y., in September, 1848, he went to Utica, N. Y., and entered the office of Mattison & Doolittle, lawyers, who soon offered him a partnership in the firm. A dispute occurring between the partners, Mr. Peet left for New York, where in April, 1849, he began practice in partnership with Charles A. Nichols. In 1856 Livingston K. Miller joined the firm, and the firm-name became Miller, Peet & Nichols. In 1865 Mr. Nichols withdrew to go to Haverhill, Mass., and when Wm. S. Opdyke joined in the following year, the firm was styled Miller, Peet & Opdyke. The senior partner died in 1876, and after several changes the firm became, in 1881, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke. Mr. Peet gave attention to the Brooklyn clientage, and had charge of the wills and trusts department and the examining of titles, leaving to Messrs. Bristow and Opdyke the conduct of trials. He was known both in New York and Brooklyn as an able and conscientious lawyer. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and took an active share in the organization of the Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht clubs, and served at one time as commodore of the latter. He also assisted in organizing the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Lawyers' Club of New York, and was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. In 1851 he was married to Martha Isabella Homans of Brooklyn. Four of their children still survive. Mr. Peet died in New York city, June 17, 1895.

Wm Peet

MOTT, Jordan Lawrence, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Nov. 10, 1829. He is of English descent, his original ancestor being a Norman

knight named La Motte, who came over with William the conqueror, and whose name was anglicized by his descendants. His American ancestry dates back to Adam Mott, born in England in 1580, who came to America in 1637, and settled at Hingham, Mass., thence removing to Hempstead, L. I., where he was a member of the commission to transfer the Dutch possessions to the English in 1664. He was accompanied by his son, Adam Mott, 2d, father of Joseph Mott, father of Jacob Mott, 1st. Joseph Mott's grandson, Jacob Mott, 2d, born in 1756, was married to Deborah, daughter of Dr. William Lawrence of Flushing L. I., a grandson of Maj. William Lawrence, who, married to Deborah Smith in 1680, had twelve children. He was also a great grandson of William Lawrence, born at Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1623; who came to America in 1645, and became associated with his brother John as a patentee of Flushing, L. I.: this John Lawrence was also one of the transfer commission in 1664. Jacob Mott's son, Jordan L. Mott, was born Oct. 12, 1799, and married Mary W. Smith of New York city. Their son, Jordan Lawrence Mott, was educated at Tarrytown, N. Y., and entered the New York University in 1846. He left college in 1849, intending to go to California, but went instead into his father's store, and when the J. L. Mott Iron Works was incorporated in 1853, became a partner in the business. He was married, in 1853, to Mariana, daughter of James V. Seaman of New York, by whom he has three children—Jordan Lawrence, Augustus Wright and Marie Louise Mott, wife of C. F. MacLean, judge of the supreme court of New York. Mr. Mott is president of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, the North American Iron Works, the Star Foundry Co., the North River Bridge Co., and vice-president of the New River Mineral Co. He was twice president of the Fulton Club, a downtown organization composed of members of the metal trade. He is a member and has been twice president of the Harlem Democratic Club; was a presidential elector in 1876, casting his vote for Samuel J. Tilden, and again on the Cleveland ticket in 1888. He has been president of board of survey, a body appointed by the legislature to map and survey the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards in New York city; and was afterwards a member of the board of trustees of the village of Morrisania; president of the board of aldermen of the city of New York in 1879; member of the board of apportionment and acting mayor, and a member of the rapid transit commission under whose authority all rapid-transit roads are now operated. Mr. Mott is a member of the New York Club; the American and New York Yacht clubs; the Chamber of Commerce, and the Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Mott is of medium stature, rotund and symmetrical physique, and in his public and business career illustrates the logical sequence of the patriotic and progressive instincts of his long line of ancestry by the public works and improvements in which he has participated, and has thereby erected lasting monuments for future generations to cherish his memory. His present residence is in New York city.

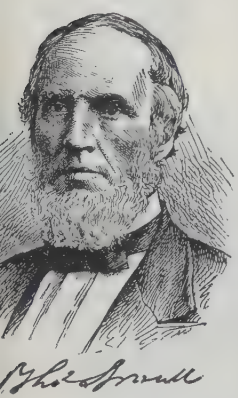
Jordan L. Mott

HICKLEY, Arthur Samuel, inventor, was born at Southampton, England, Aug. 13, 1852. He was educated at private schools, and then apprenticed to a watch-maker and jeweler. At an early age he made several improvements in electrical batteries and induction apparatus, and studied electricity from any books he could get and without a teacher, until he was enabled to pass the government examination in the advance grade of electricity. After completing his apprenticeship he was for some years employed by the British government, manufacturing delicate telegraphic and electrical instruments, and during this time invented a fire alarm which required no batteries—the electricity being generated by the sudden removal of the armature from a magnet having coils of wire around its poles. With a model of this apparatus and an improved telephone, he came to America and obtained patents for the fire alarm apparatus, but upon the advice of his solicitors did not apply for a patent upon the telephone. In 1873 he experimented with telephones as a means of transmitting musical sounds, and made the first form of vibrating diaphragm by straining a piece of wet bladder over the opening of an empty clock-case. In the center of this, when dry and tight, was cemented a small piece of ferrotype plate; then one leg of a broken musical triangle was magnetized and fastened inside the clock-case, so as to nearly touch the center of the diaphragm. On the end next to the diaphragm was put a cotton spool wound with insulated wire, the ends of which were connected to the transmitter at a distance. This transmitter was another bladder diaphragm with a piece of platinum cemented to the center, and connected to it was a fine wire in a spiral form, so as not to interfere with the vibrations. Above this platinum was a bar carrying a screw with a piece of carbon let into the end. When placed upon a violin or other instrument, it would cause it to play, the vibrations making the carbon and platinum form and break contact the same number of times per second as the note represented vibrations. This arrangement was connected to the receiver in series with a battery, and the tune could be distinctly heard throughout a large room. His telephone would undoubtedly have transmitted speech; but it was not until Prof. Bell had obtained his patents that Mr. Hickley made one and attached it to his receiver, for the first time hearing articulate speech over a wire by electrical means. He then made his polarized diaphragm telephone, the plate of which was magnetized by its edge being in contact with a ring, connected to three horseshoe magnets with the like poles meeting in the center, and the other poles ending in the ring. For this he was granted a patent, and when tested by Prof. Tyndall was declared by him, at one of his Friday afternoon lectures, to be five times louder and more distinct than any of the many other telephones he had examined. Although he returned to his work for the British government, he after a few years made this country his permanent home. He has obtained numerous patents of different electrical contrivances, including a secondary battery, through the amalgamation of sodium and mercury, which has also been found to produce the best material to quicken and keep clean the plates in stamping-mills where free milling gold is separated from pulverized quartz; and an incandescent lamp carbon, from which he manufactured lamps from one to five hundred, and even nine hundred, candle-power—the first real commercial lamp of such high candle-power. For years he superintended the manufacture of lamps for the Jenny Electric Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. Later he became interested in electrical railways, first in Richmond, Ind., and then in Indian-

Arthur S. Hickley

apolis, where he was electrical and mechanical superintendent. He then took charge as superintendent and electrician of an electrical road at Asbury Park, N. J., and during his connection with this work has invented and introduced many improvements. He was one of the first to drive his electric generators directly from a fly-wheel of a Corliss engine without using a counter-shaft, and also to place the resistance used to govern the speed of cars inside the car in winter, and thus utilize the heat instead of having it thrown away. He is the inventor of the most approved flexible arm for suspending a trolley-wire. Among his other inventions are a novel way of arranging the propeller shaft of electric launches, to do away with the stuffing box; a self-revolving track-broom, for clearing tracks of snow or dust; and a method of removing ice from tracks by letting a stream of boiling brine in front of the wheels, the water used being boiled by the current from the trolley-wire. Mr. Hickley is president of the Hickley Launch and Electrical Mfg. Co., at Asbury Park, N. J.

SPROULL, Thomas, clergyman and theologian, was born near Lucesco, Westmoreland co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1803, son of Robert and Mary (Dunlap) Sproull, natives of the north of Ireland. Receiving his early education at a private academy, he was graduated in 1829 at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He then studied for the ministry, was ordained a home missionary by the Pittsburgh presbytery in 1833, and installed pastor of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in 1834. He held this charge for thirty-four years, resigning in 1868 in order to give his entire time to the seminary. He was professor of theology in the seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian church in Allegheny City, Pa., from 1838 to 1875, and emeritus professor from 1875 until his death. For two years he was associated with Dr. Williams, a minister in the Baptist church, as one of the editors of the "Christian Witness," an anti-slavery paper published in Pittsburgh about 1840; was editor of the "Reformed Presbyterian" from 1855 until its consolidation with the "Covenanter" in 1863, and co-editor of the united publication until 1874. He was moderator of the synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church in 1847, and during his entire public life was prominently connected with the missionary and educational work of his church. He was also identified with the cause of reform in all of its phases, and was held in the highest esteem by the community in which he lived. In addition to his ministerial and educational work, he published a large number of pamphlets, a series of magazine articles on the early history of the Reformed Presbyterian church in America, and "Prelections on Theology" (1882). In 1857 he received the degree of D.D. from Westminster College, and in 1886, LL.D. from his alma mater. He was married, in 1834, to Magdalene Wallace of Pittsburgh, with whom he lived an almost ideal married life. Seven of their twelve children reached maturity: Christiana Wallace, wife of Prof. James R. Newell; Robert Dunlap, pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Wallace, pastor of the Central Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian Church, and co-editor of the "Reformed Presbyterian and Covenanter"; Mary Magdalene, wife of Rev. C. D. Trumbull, D.D., of Morning Sun, Ia; Thomas Alexander (died 1878), pastor of New Alexander Reformed Presbyterian Church; William Oliver, professor of Latin and Arabic in the University of Cincinnati, O., and Theophilus, the youngest living child, a graduate of the Rochester (N. Y.) University, president of the Mercantile Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Sproull's manner was dignified, simple, unaffected and unassuming. He never obtruded himself, and was devoid of all desire for display. He died in Allegheny, Pa., March 21, 1892.



Thos Sproull

SWARTWOUT, Henry, merchant, was born in Troy, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1809, the only son of Henry and Sally (Merrill) Swartwout. He was a descendant of Thomas and Kendrickjen (Barents) Swartwout of Amsterdam, Holland, who were married in that city, on June 3, 1631, and about the year 1651 became colonists of New Netherlands. Being one of the original settlers of Midwout, now Flatbush, on Long Island, Thomas Swartwout was granted, by letters-patent, 116 acres of land lying at that place, by Petrus Stuyvesant, the director-general of the Dutch West India Co., who, on Apr. 13, 1655, appointed him a magistrate of the court of Midwout. As many as sixteen of Thomas Swartwout's descendants served with distinction in the revolutionary war, holding positions from that of private to that of brigadier-general. Henry Swartwout was educated in the private schools of Troy, and began his business career in 1824 as a grocer. He remained in Troy until 1839, when he removed to West Troy, and engaged in the lumber as well as the grocery business. From 1847 to 1852 he was a member of the firm of Loveland & Swartwout, millers and flour merchants, at 347 River street, Troy; and, from 1852 to 1866, he was engaged in manufacturing shirts, collars, and cuffs (one of Troy's noted industries); retiring from business in 1866. He was one of the committee of 100 citizens in charge of the centennial celebration of the naming of Troy, held during the week ending Jan. 5, 1889. In politics he was an upholder of the principles of the old-time Whigs, and in later years was a Republican. In religious faith a Presbyterian, he was for many years a member of the Second Church of Troy. On Nov. 7, 1833, he married Maria Amelia, daughter of David and Amelia (Lester) Kettelhuyn of New York city. She is a descendant of Lieut. Daniel Kettlehuyn, who served in the expedition against Canada in 1709, under Lieut.-Gen. Francis Nicholson. His wife was carried a captive to Montreal by a body of French and Indians, after the massacre, at Schaghticoke, on Oct. 20, 1711, when two of their children were killed by the invaders. Mr. Swartwout died Aug. 11, 1892, and is survived by his widow; his two daughters, Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps of New York city and Mrs. W. Jerome Green, of Utica, N. Y., and his only son, Maj. William Merrill Swartwout.

Henry Swartwout

PINGREE, Hazen S., twenty-fourth governor of Michigan (1897–) was born at Denmark, Me., Aug. 30, 1840, the fourth child of Jasper and Adeline (Bryant) Pingree. His first American ancestor was Moses Pingree, who emigrated from England in 1640, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where his descendants continued to reside for more than 140 years. Many of the family have been distinguished in colonial and national history; prominent among them Samuel Everett Pingree, governor of Vermont (1884–86). Jasper Pingree was a farmer and resided at Denmark, Me., from the time of his birth in 1806 until 1871, going then to Detroit, Mich., where he died in 1882. The son resided with his parents until fourteen years of age, when he went to Saco, Me., and secured em-

ployment in a cotton factory. In 1860 he secured employment in a shoe factory at Hopkinton, Mass., where he learned the trade of cutter, at which he worked until Aug. 1, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in company F, 1st Massachusetts regiment of heavy artillery, for the unexpired three years' term of the regiment. When the regiment was mustered out at the end of the term, he re-enlisted on the battle-field for three years more, or during the war. Among other engagements he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg Road, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Anne and South Anne. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House his regiment opened the engagement, losing 121 men killed and 368 wounded. On May 25, 1864, Mr. Pingree, with a number of his comrades, while escorting a wagon train to Front Royal was captured by a squad of Mosby's men. They were brought before that officer, who exchanged his entire suit of clothes with Pingree, but afterward gave back the coat, remarking that his men might shoot him for a "Yank." He was confined for nearly five months at Andersonville, Salisbury, N. C., and Millen, Ga. At the last-named place, in November, 1864, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg, and soon after took part in the expedition to the Weldon railroad, and in the battles of Boydton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865, and shortly after went to Detroit, Mich. Here for a time he was employed in the boot and shoe factory of H. P. Baldwin & Co. Deciding to embark in business for himself, in December, 1866, with C. H. Smith, he purchased a small boot and shoe factory, the entire capital represented by the firm of Pingree & Smith, when established, being but $1,360. The first year they employed but eight persons, and the value of their production reached only $20,000. Increasing business compelled their removal to larger quarters, and in time they secured and maintained their position as the most extensive boot and shoe manufacturers in the West, and their factory is excelled by but one or two in the United States. Over 700 persons are employed, and the value of their annual products amounts to about $1,000,000. From the beginning of this enterprise Mr. Pingree has had the general supervision of the entire establishment. His success has been the result of hard work and good management. In social life he is large hearted and generous, a faithful friend and good citizen. He has confined his energies almost solely to the advancement of his business, but has ever evinced a commendable public spirit and a willingness to do his full share to promote all public projects. Mr. Pingree has in his possession at his Detroit residence three old muskets, one of which was carried by his great-grandfather in the revolutionary war, another by his grandfather in the war of 1812, and the third by himself through the war of the rebellion. Mr. Pingree was elected mayor of Detroit in 1889, and at once introduced needed reforms, which while making him many enemies among the rings that had held the municipal affairs in their control for years, received the support and encouragement of all the orderly and law-abiding citizens, without regard to political creed. As mayor he came into national notice by his plan of utilizing vacant city lots by giving them to the poor for raising potatoes. He was also prominent as an advocate of three-cent street-car fares. Mayor Pingree served in all four terms as mayor of Detroit; and in 1896, being nominated for governor of Michigan on the Republican ticket, he was elected to that office by a large majority. Gov. Pingree was married, Feb. 28, 1872, to Frances A. Gilbert, of Mount Clemens, Mich. They have had three children, two daughters (the eldest deceased), and one son.

H. S. Pingree

JORDAN, Francis, lawyer and legislator, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Feb. 5, 1820. His education was received in the schools of his native county, and at Augusta and Franklin colleges. He read law in the office of S. M. Barclay, and after his admission to the bar in 1846 began practice in Bedford, Pa. He soon attained success and reputation, and served as district attorney of Bedford county from 1851 to 1861. From an early date he took great interest in educational matters. He was president of the school board of Bedford county for a number of years, and during his incumbency of this office he and his fellow-directors pledged their individual credit to raise the necessary funds for procuring suitable lots and buildings for the accommodation of the schools. Later, in 1866, while secretary of the commonwealth, he became ex-officio a trustee of Pennsylvania State College, Centre county, and by successive re-elections has since continued on the board, having been president during the last ten years (1897). Mr. Jordan has always been active in politics, first as a Whig and later as a Republican, and in various presidential campaigns has attained a record throughout the state as a ready and forceful public speaker. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and previously for a number of years had been chairman of the Republican committee of his county; a good part of the time being a member of the state committee. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate, and served three years, his zealous interest in public causes and profound knowledge of political issues enabling him to render excellent service, especially to the cause of education. During the administration of Gov. Geary he was secretary of the commonwealth, holding the office with ability and acceptance for two terms. In business as well as public life, Mr. Jordan has attained success and prominence. He has been president and general counsel of the Pennsylvania Telephone Co. since its organization in 1882, and has wielded a large influence in insuring its continued prosperity. A Presbyterian in religious faith, he served for many years as trustee, and in 1874 was elected an elder of the Pine Street Church of Harrisburg, holding the position for fifteen years. At the special request of Gov. Beaver, he accepted in 1888 an appointment to the state board of charities, in order to aid in accomplishing certain desired reforms, and, upon the end being attained, he resigned. A brilliant public speaker, diligent business man, and well-equipped lawyer, Mr. Jordan has always been one of the leading spirits of his community; and one, too, who has at heart its best interests in every department. He has been twice married: first, in 1847, to Maria Louisa Farquhar, an adopted niece of the late Job Mann of Bedford, Pa.; and second, in 1865, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. William Maclay Hall, a noted Presbyterian clergyman.

Francis Jordan

SMITH, Sophia, founder of Smith College, was born in Hatfield, Mass., Aug. 27, 1796. She was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, and four children, sailed from England to Massachusetts bay in 1634. From Wethersfield, Conn., where he was a leading citizen, he removed to Hadley in 1659, and there held important offices in the church and state. Her ancestor, John Smith, of the next generation, was killed by the Indians in the meadows of Hatfield in 1676. Samuel Smith, her grandfather, was commissioned lieutenant by Gov. Phips of Massachusetts. Her father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and her mother was Lois White of Hatfield. Sophia had three brothers older than herself, and three sisters younger. She was a niece of Oliver Smith, the founder of the Smith charities in Northampton, which have for their object the encouragement of marriage by providing marriage portions for poor young couples. Her advantages of education were slender. She attended the public schools in Hatfield, and for a time was a pupil in the Hopkins Academy in Hadley, and for one term of twelve weeks she was in a private school in Hartford, Conn. Her brother, Austin, left her his estate, amounting to about $350,000. Her sister, Harriet, who died in 1859, bequeathed her estate of $20,000 to Sophia. These sums, added to what she had in her own right, made her property at her decease to be about $400,000. Her brother, Elihu, and her sisters, Miranda and Louisa, died in early life. Her brother, Joseph, who alone of all the seven children was married, died in 1861, a few months after the death of her brother Austin. Sophia then found herself the only surviving member of her father's family, and in the possession of a large estate. She did not want the money, and shrank from the responsibility which it imposed upon her. She was, after her fortieth year, quite deaf, and consequently much restricted in her intercourse with general society. She was a devout Christian woman; the Bible was the book she loved and read most, and she was a much esteemed member of the Congregational Church in her native town. Feeling

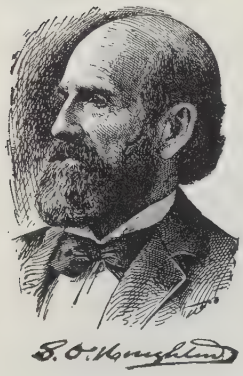
wholly unprepared for the wise disposition of so large a sum of money, soon after the death of her brother Austin, she went to her pastor, Rev. J. M. Greene, D.D., and, with tears in her eyes, besought him to help her form plans for the bequeathment of her fortune. With much reluctance he consented, and she followed his advice in all her large bequests. She gave the following sums: $30,000 to Andover Theological Seminary, in Andover, Mass.; $75,000 to found Smith Academy in Hatfield, Mass.; the bulk of the residue of her estate, amounting, when it came to be used, to about $400,000, she gave to found Smith College in Northampton, Mass., for the higher education of women. Her object, as specified in her will, was "to furnish for my sex means and facilities for education equal to those which are afforded now in our colleges to young men." Miss Smith bequeathed $2,000 to each of the following societies: the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the American Bible Society; the American Tract Society, and the American Home Missionary Society. During the last nine years of her life she kept a private journal, which is of great interest as exhibiting the unselfishness and nobility of her character. She died in Hatfield, Mass., June 12, 1870.

SEELYE, Laurenus Clark, first president of Smith College (1873–), was born in Bethel, Conn., Sept. 20, 1837. He is of English descent, his ancestors having settled in Connecticut in 1710. His father, Seth Seelye, was a farmer and a merchant, and his mother was Abigail Taylor of Bethel. Young Seelye entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1853, and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1857. After a short post-graduate course he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years, and during the next three years he traveled in Europe, Egypt and Palestine, also spending two years at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. In 1863 he was ordained and installed pastor of North Congregational Church, Springfield, where he remained for two years; then being called to the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Amherst College, a position he held until 1873. In this year he was elected first president of Smith College, an institution for the higher education of women, which was chartered in 1871, and located at Northampton, Mass. To the original bequest of $400,000, made by Sophia Smith; the town of Northampton had added another $25,000 to comply with her conditions regarding site; but to Pres. Seelye belongs the credit of directing the realization of the founder's idea of an institution which should be not only a college in the usual sense, but also a school for the social and domestic qualities necessary to a woman of true culture. He inaugurated the "cottage system," which is Smith's peculiar substitute for the ordinary college dormitory, and consists in providing a number of independent household establishments for the accommodation of from twenty to fifty students, each under the care of a matron. Home habits and home life are thus maintained, and it is claimed the young women thus housed together grow into a closer friendship than is otherwise possible. The original college building was the homestead of Judge Dewey, on Elm street, Northampton, and around this have since been erected the Hatfield, Washburn, Hubbard, and Wallace cottages. In 1878 was completed the Lilly Hall of Science; also in 1881 a music hall was erected by the trustees, and an art gallery on the foundation of Mr. Winthrop Hillyer. Before the erection of the Lilly Hall, the students were obliged to resort to the hospitality of Amherst College for all scientific lectures. Now they have one of the best biological laboratories in the country. In addition to all these excellent provisions for intellectual and artistic culture, the social life is not neglected. By a wise and liberal estimate of the requirements of a woman's character, frequent receptions and sociables are held, to which outsiders are invited; and thus the harmful influences of seclusion on her life are averted. In its aims and methods, Smith College deserves the indorsement of all friends of the higher education for women. While liberal in policy and wide in its curriculum, it takes

L. Clark Seelye

no cognizance of the eccentric modern ideas regarding "woman's sphere." In the words of a graduate, "The college is not intended to fit women for a particular sphere or profession, but to perfect her intellect by the best methods which philosophy and experience can suggest, so that she may be better qualified to enjoy and do well her work in life, whatever that may be." During the first year of its life (1875–76) the college had two classes, thirty students in all; but in 1879 there were four classes and 202 students in all, many of them from states west of New York. Since then the roll has so greatly increased that new accommodations are constantly necessary, and the friends of the institution have ever come forward generously to supply the requirements. The faculty now numbers twenty-four, and the curriculum includes, besides a fair number of electives, regular literary and scientific courses, which were added to the original classical department in 1886. Pres. Seelye has contributed several articles on Celtic literature to "Putnam's" and "Scribner's Magazine," besides various addresses on educational themes. In 1875 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union College, and in 1894 LL.D. by Amherst College. He was married, in 1863, to Henrietta, daughter of Lyman and Harriet Chapin, of Albany, N. Y., by whom he has six children.

HOUGHTON, Sherman Otis, lawyer, was born in the city of New York, Apr. 10, 1828. He is descended from John Houghton, who emigrated from Lancaster, England, and arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay, in 1635. John and his cousin, Ralph Houghton, were among the founders and first settlers of Lancaster, Mass. Each of them represented their town in the general court of the commonwealth for several years. The maternal ancestors of our subject were French Protestants, who early settled in East Jersey. His maternal grandfather, Bethuel Farrand, served as a lieutenant in the New Jersey colonial troops during the revolution. His paternal grandfather, Abijah Houghton, was among the minute-men of Lexington and Concord, and received a bayonet and a bullet wound at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father entered the military service of the United States at the beginning of the war of 1812 as captain of artillery, and attained the rank of colonel. Sherman was educated in private schools in New York city, and when he was eighteen enlisted in the 1st regiment of New York volunteers, commanded by Col. J. D. Stevenson, which was mustered into the service of the United States in July, 1846. He went with his regiment around Cape Horn in 1846, arriving in San Francisco, March 26, 1847. He soon after accompanied a detachment, commanded by Lieut-Col. H. S. Burton, to Mexico, participating in numerous conflicts with Mexican troops. He remained in Mexico until the close of the war, returning to California in October, 1848. In December, 1847, in his twentieth year, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and made adjutant of his command. After his return to California he engaged in gold-mining for a short time, and in 1849 settled in San José, where he remained until 1886, when he removed to Los Angeles. He was mayor of San José in 1855–56, represented the first district of California in the forty-second, and the fourth district in the forty-third congress. He was renominated by acclamation for a third term, but was defeated by a combination of Democrats and Grangers. He served two years as ordnance officer on the staff of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Then studying law at San José, Cal., he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the state in 1860, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1871. Mr. Houghton has been leading counsel in numerous important cases, involving titles under Spanish and Mexican land grants in California, and also under the laws of the United States, in which he was successful before the supreme courts of the state and of the United States. In 1882 he was one of the five veterans of the Mexican war selected to assist in the reincorporation of the Veterans' Home Association, located at Napa, Cal., and served as a director of that institution from 1882 until 1884, when he resigned. Mr. Houghton resides at Los Angeles, where he is still engaged in the practice of law.



S. O. Houghton

FOUTE, Robert Chester, naval officer and clergyman, was born in Greenville, Tenn., Apr. 14, 1841. He was graduated at Greenville College in 1857, and in the same year entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He resigned in 1861, and being at once appointed midshipman in the Confederate navy, took part in the battle of Port Royal between the United States fleet under Adm. Dupont and the Confederate fleet and batteries. He was later ordered to the ironclad ram Virginia, generally known as the Merrimac, and was senior midshipman, being then in command of the "bow-guns" during her engagement with the Monitor in Hampton Roads, in April, 1862. After this battle he was promoted lieutenant. In 1863 Mr. Foute was ordered abroad, with other officers, for duty on ironclads, then building for the Confederacy on the Mersey. They ran the blockade on the Margarite and Jessie, but the third day out from Charleston were chased by the U. S. cruiser Rhode Island, and sunk by her shot off Eleuthera island, one of the Bahamas. Escaping ashore, he was picked up after two days by a passing schooner, and carried to Bermuda, and sailed thence for Southampton via Havana on the steamer Trent, from which the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, had previously been taken by the U. S. government on the high seas. He remained abroad fifteen months, waiting for a vessel to be completed; but all of them being seized before getting to sea, he was ordered home at his own request. He sailed from Liverpool on the Cunarder Asia for Halifax, where he took the blockade runner Falcon, and ran the blockade into Wilmington. Ordered thence to Charleston to the steamer Chicora, for the defense of the harbor, he burned her on the evacuation of the city, in February, 1865, himself being the last man on board. Her officers and sailors were then formed into a naval brigade and transferred to Mahone's division, Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Foute was placed in command at Drury's Bluff, just below Richmond, holding it until Gen. Lee's retreat. By a singular coincidence of nomenclature, the last stand made by his company was at the battle of Sailor's creek. On his way home after the surrender at Appomattox Court House, passing through Washington, Mr. Foute was arrested and thrown into prison, from which he was about two months later released through the influence of his friend, Mrs. Gen. Philip Kearny. His father's family, being driven from

R. C. Foute

their home during the war, had taken refuge in Rome, Ga.; and here he joined them and engaged in mercantile business. In 1866 he removed to Kentucky and engaged in tobacco-planting. Three years later he returned to Rome, where he had previously been confirmed in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and began preparation for the ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1873, and appointed assistant to Bishop Beckwith in Christ Church, Savannah. Mr. Foute says, of this event: "It was a singular coincidence that in the same city where I began my career thirteen years before as a man of war, I should now have begun my new career as a minister of the Gospel of Peace." He was ordained priest in Christ Church, Savannah, in 1874, and called thence to the Church of the Nativity, Maysville, Ky., and later to St. Philips, Atlanta, Ga. He remained there nine years, and was then elected rector of Grace Church, San Francisco, Cal., where he is still in charge. This is one of the most imposing church buildings in the city, with windows rich in color and beautiful in design, and one of the finest organs in the country, the gift of Edward Searles, as a memorial of his wife, who attended services there. Dr. Foute was elected president of the standing committee of his diocese in 1889, and re-elected annually, up to date. He was married, in 1866, to Mary Stewart, daughter of Frederich de Kantzow of Kentucky, grand-daughter of baron de Kantzow of Stockholm, Sweden, and niece of Mrs. Philip Kearny.

STEWART, Andrew Perry, merchant, was born in Jackson, Butts co., Ga., Dec. 14, 1848. His father, Frederick S. Stewart, a contractor and builder, who was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., and died in Charleston, S. C., in 1887, served in the Confederate artillery during the civil war, and was noted for his earnest, Christian character and many benefices. Andrew's education was begun in Jackson, where he lived until his tenth year, and was finished in the schools of Griffin and La Grange, Ga. He early located in Atlanta, Ga., and was for three years engaged in business with F. M. Richardson, and for ten years more with L. B. Langford, the hardware merchant. He then purchased the business of his employer, and carried it on until 1888, when he sold out to Mr. C. A. Conklin. In 1878–79 he served as a member of the city council, and in 1889 was elected state and county tax-collector, and re-elected successively in 1891, 1893, and 1895. Mr. Stewart is a Knight Templar, Mason, a Mystic Shriner, and an Odd Fellow. He is a deacon in the First Baptist Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. In every relation Mr. Stewart has been a model man as citizen, husband, father, merchant, official and Christian. His popularity is phenomenal, and none more enjoys the respect and love of the community. An unflinching integrity is accompanied by the gentlest charity, and he is ever ready to protect the interests of the unfortunate to the fullest extent consistent with his duty as a stanch guardian of a public trust. He was married, in 1872, to Fanny S., daughter of the late Judge Jethro W. Manning, of Atlanta, Ga. They have one son, Ovid Stewart.

Andrew P. Stewart

TRUAIR, George Galitzin, journalist, was born at Gilbertsville, Otsego co., N. Y., June 6, 1842. Being educated in Germany and France, and completing the course at the Cortland County Academy, at Homer, N. Y., he entered Hamilton College with the class of 1864. He was a devoted student, striving for the best attainments and preserved during life his studious habits. When the civil war opened he was seized with the infectious enthusiasm of the time, and in September, 1862, enlisted as a private in the 149th regiment, New York volunteers. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wahatchie and Lookout Mountain, and followed Sherman in the "march to the sea." He was twice slightly wounded; and for soldierly behavior was several times promoted, being mustered out as captain at the close of the war, and brevetted major. Shortly afterwards he became news editor of the Syracuse "Daily Journal," and then associate editor, continuing in constant service for twenty-three years. As an editorial writer he made a reputation for masterly handling of political subjects; but his best work was done in the treatment of religious, moral and social topics. All the influences that emanated from his pen were wholesome and elevating. He saw the truth with unclouded vision, and was also enabled to express his opinions with marked clearness and force. From childhood he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. He was married, in October, 1866, to Helen Gardner of Homer, N. Y., who with five children survives him. Capt. Truair revisited the old battle-ground of Gettysburg at the reunion, July 1, 1888, and on his return was stricken with angina pectoris, which resulted in his death, July 15, 1888.

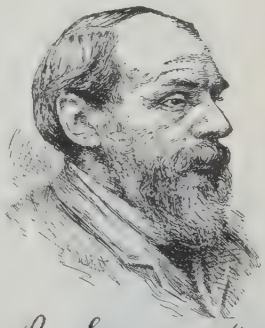
Geo. G. Truair

CHAVIS, John, negro minister and educator, was born, probably, near Oxford, in Granville co., N. C., about 1763. He was a full-blooded negro, and was sent to Princeton, where he studied under Dr. Witherspoon. It is believed that he returned from New Jersey to Virginia with the Rev. Samuel Davies, and was there connected with Lexington and Hanover presbyteries. He was dismissed from Hanover presbytery in 1805, to Orange presbytery, in North Carolina; joined this in 1809, and ministered to churches in Granville, Wake, and Orange counties. He read and expounded the Scriptures in the families of white slaveholders, and preached often to the whites at Shiloh, Nutbush, and Island churches. His language was remarkably pure, and had no negroisms; his manner was impressive, his explanations clear and concise, and his views orthodox. He had a small but well-selected library, was a good Latin, and a fair Greek, scholar, and opened a school soon after his return to North Carolina, and taught in Granville, Wake, and Chatham counties. He lived to see one of his pupils, Willie P. Mangum, in the senate of the United States; another, Charles Manly, became governor of North Carolina; two were sons of Chief-justice Henderson, and others became distinguished as politicians, lawyers, preachers, physicians, and teachers. He was debarred from preaching by the act of 1832, which had been passed in consequence of the Nat. Turner insurrection in 1831. The Orange presbytery recommended him to acquiesce in this decision, and provided for his support. He frequently visited his former pupils, and was received by them with marks of highest respect. His correspondence with Willie P. Mangum, still in existence, bears all the indications of close friendship, and none of social inequality. He published a sermon on "The Extent of the Atonement," which was widely circulated. He died in 1838.

SIMMS, Jeptha Root, historian, was born at Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., Dec. 31, 1807, son of Joseph and Phebe (Fitch) Simms. His great grandfather, John Simms, a master builder, emigrated from England to America about 1730, and married a Miss Throop of Bozrah, Conn., by whom he had one son and three daughters. His son, John Simms, Jr., a tanner and shoe manufacturer, was a soldier during the French war, serving for three years with the Connecticut volunteers under Maj.-Gen. Phineas Lyman. He married Mary Stephens of Canterbury, Conn., in 1762, and had nine sons and three daughters, one son being Joseph Simms (1773–1842), a manufacturing hatter at Canterbury, Conn., and Plainfield Centre, N. Y., and father of our subject. His wife, Phebe Fitch Simms, was a cousin of John Fitch (q. v.), inventor and builder of the first steamboat, whose letters patent covered all the main points of Fulton's boat. Her family, the Fitches of Connecticut, were of partial Indian descent, and not very long ago some of their descendants still held possession of land inherited from aboriginal ancestors. Jeptha Root Simms received his preliminary education at the district school, with several years at the academy of Plainfield, Conn. In 1829 he was in the employ of a dry-goods house in Pearl st., New York, where he acquitted himself so well, that at the end of three years he was offered one-third share of the profits as partner. On account of poor health, he left New York city, and settled at Schoharie, N. Y., where he continued in business with Herman J. Ehle, his former employer, for about two years. During spare hours, he cultivated the study of geology, gradually gathering a large collection of rare minerals and fossils, which he finally sold to the state of New York for $5,000. He also turned his attention to historical research, and during a period of seven years traveled constantly with his horse and carriage through the central counties of New York, interviewing the early settlers and old persons, and recording any data of interest thus collected. The first outcome of this labor was his "History of Schoharie County and Border Wars of New York" (Albany, N. Y., 1845), a large octavo volume, now become rare and valuable. "The American Spy, Nathan Hale," followed in 1846, and "The Trappers of New York" in 1850. "The Frontiersmen of New York," two volumes of 1,473 octavo pages, fell to a later date, having been published 1882–83. In addition to these more permanent works, he for a long time contributed, almost daily, articles on politics, the ethics of national government, sociological progress, and other topics of the hour to the Albany "Argus," and to various papers throughout the state. He was a member of many literary and historical associations, and acted as correspondent of other such institutions throughout the world. In this way he made an enduring mark upon the historical scholarship of his day, and earned generous contemporary recognition, attested by the records of more than one of the many associations with which he collaborated. For two years he acted as toll collector at Fultonville, on the New York and Erie canal, and was subsequently, for nine years, master and ticket agent of the Fort Plain station on the New York Central railroad, functions invariably discharged to the high satisfaction of the companies. Mr. Simms was equable in temper and disposition, always cheerful, genial, patient, and most persevering in historical study, to which he bestowed unlimited energy. He also wrote choice poetry, and had good musical ability, devoting leisure hours to the flute, which he learned to play skilfully. In 1833, he was married to Catherine Lawyer of Schoharie, N. Y., who still lives (1896) at Fort Plain, N. Y. They had no children. Mr. Simms died at Fort Plain, May 31, 1883.

J. R. Simms

SIMMS, Joseph, physician, physiognomist, and author, was born at Plainfield Centre, Otsego co., N. Y., Sept. 3, 1833, second son of Ephraim Fitch and Florinda Johnson (Norton) Simms. Ephraim Fitch Simms (1803–86), only brother of Jeptha Root Simms, like his father, was at first engaged in hat manufacturing, but ultimately gave his attention to farming. He was a man of imposing presence, a great student, a profound thinker, possessed of a remarkable memory, and he made some mark as a practical geologist. In 1824 he removed, with his parents, from Canterbury, Conn., to Plainfield Centre, N. Y., where, in 1830, he was married to Florinda J. Norton (1809–58), by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Miss Norton was of English descent, a woman of superior intellectual endowments, and a teacher in her youth. The son began his education at the district school of his native town, and later, attended the academy at West Winfield, N. Y. After leaving school he became himself a highly successful teacher, his field of labor embracing parts of four states in the Union. But the great tendency of his mind lay more in the direction of scientific investigation. From early childhood he had been unconsciously drawn to the practice of noting facial and corporeal peculiarities, systematically comparing them with known mental characteristics, and educing certain assured rules and formulæ, thus making many physiognomical discoveries, which have been confirmed by his later world-wide experiences and continued habit of accurate observation. He was likewise strongly attracted to mathematics and the natural sciences, and even his school compositions showed promise of great ability, and elicited wide attention. In 1854 he essayed public lecturing on physiology and physiognomy, but quickly recognizing the necessity of a thorough training in anatomy and the cognate sciences, he began a course of systematic study under Dr. John W. Draper (q. v.), of New York, subsequently (1866–67) attending the medical department of the University of New York. He then became the pupil of the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Willard Parker, and in 1868–69 he further pursued his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. He was graduated M.D., in 1871, at the Eclectic Medical College of New York. During three winters he had worked as a practical operator in the dissecting-rooms of the medical colleges of New York, thereby perfecting his knowledge of the human structure, and for some time subsequent to graduation, he practiced surgery with great skill and success. Within a comparatively brief period, however, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to the investigation and advancement of physiognomical science, to which, during many years, his discoveries and tabulated knowledge had been steadily contributing. He en-



J. Simms M. D.

gaged systematically in lecturing tours in the large cities of the United States and Canada, and quickly became pre-eminent. His advanced and typical methods of thought, ingrained with evident integrity of purpose, soon made him a man of mark as a scientist and lecturer. So indefatigable were his efforts and devotion, that he often held himself at work from fifteen to eighteen hours daily, while his original and comprehensive mind, fine faculty for humor, lucid illustration, and enchanting command of language, drew audiences which increased nightly wherever he gave a series of lectures. His matchless perception of mental qualities and corporeal diseases, through rapidly viewing the faces of strangers, was a principal cause of his remarkable prosperity. In 1872 he visited England, and was heartily welcomed by Sir Charles Lyell, Charles Darwin, Prof. Huxley, Richard Owen, Herbert Spencer, Dr. Carpenter the physiologist, and other illustrious intellectual lights. He lectured in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other leading British towns, with unvarying success. In London alone he lectured on fifty-two different occasions, several of them before scientific societies. In 1875 he returned to New York, and continued lecturing in the principal American cities for six years. During 1881–84 he traversed Australasia, lecturing in most of the chief corporate towns. He delivered sixty-seven lectures on physiognomy, and kindred topics, in Sidney, and sixty-one in Melbourne, in both places drawing immense audiences. On his return to the United States, in 1884, he finally retired from the lecture-field after thirty years of distinguished labor, during which he had twice traveled over Europe, visited Africa and Asia, each on five different occasions, and made the complete circle of the globe, culling physiological and physiognomical data in all climates and from every race. In addition to the satisfaction of having contributed signally to the permanent progress of the human race, he had laid by a comfortable fortune, of which he has given liberally to the unfortunate and toward worthy objects of charity. Dr. Simms has written considerably on his favorite studies. His first work was "A Physiological and Physiognomical Chart of Character" (Glasgow, 1873); and was followed by his "Nature's Revelations of Character" (London, 1874); which proved an epoch-making book in the history of physiognomy, endowing it for the first time with clearly-sketched formulæ, while creating a system of entirely original research, fortified by proved facts and established principles. It was favorably received by the press, and is now (1896) in its tenth edition. His other published works are, "Scientific Lectures on Education, Physiognomy and Natural History" (London, 1875); "Health and Character" (San Francisco, 1879); "Practical and Scientific Physiognomy" (1884); and "Past, Present and Future of Woman" (San Francisco, 1889). In addition, he has contributed largely to the popular and scientific press on the suggestions of foreign travel, the betterment of mankind, and the latest achievements of science. He is now engaged upon some advanced discoveries in physiology, physiognomy and morphology, with a view to publication. Dr. Simms is an active member of various literary and scientific societies, and has been for many years a Free Mason of advanced standing, a Knight Templar, and of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Physically, he is a man of mark, being six feet high, of splendid proportions, and fittingly endowed by nature for the arduous physical and intellectual labors of his well-spent life. Natural and kindly in his demeanor, he is essentially a companionable man, in every action exhibiting the genius and sympathy necessary for the formulation of a science, which, through his unwearied labors, has been so created and developed as to be worthy of a place among the greatest achievements of human ingenuity.

AMBAUEN, Andrew Joseph, Roman Catholic priest and author, was born at Beckenried, canton of Unterwalden, Switzerland, March 7, 1847, son of Michael and Barbara (Zimmermann) Ambauen. His parents were thrifty and pious people—Michael Ambauen being a master ship-builder—and to the best of their ability provided educational advantages for their two sons. At the age of seven, Andrew was placed at the parish school of his native town, whence, after five years of diligent study, he was sent to the Benedictine abbey at Engelberg, in the canton of Obwalden. Under the instruction of the Benedictine fathers, he made rapid progress, but, that he might enjoy the very best educational advantages, he went, in 1863, to the Jesuit college in Feldkirch, Austrian Tyrol, subsequently also attending the college at Brieg, canton of Wallis, Switzerland, and then at Einsiedeln, where he enjoyed the friendship of that notable poet-priest and philanthropist, Gallus Morel. Having completed his classical and philosophical course, he entered the theological seminary at Mentz, Hesse-Darmstadt, then recently re-established by Bishop de Ketteler, and a resort for great numbers of students, as well as some of the most celebrated scholars in Catholic doctrine and history. His health becoming impaired, he was obliged to forego his studies, and rest at home for some time. Meanwhile, the desire grew within him to become a missionary in America, and soon after his recovery he left for the United States. On his birthday, in 1872, he arrived in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was received into the archiepiscopal provincial seminary of St. Francis, then presided over by the venerable Father Joseph Salzmann. In the following December he was ordained to the priesthood, and for thirteen years worked in various pioneer mission stations in the diocese of Milwaukee. In 1886 he was appointed by Archbishop Heiss to St. Joseph's congregation, Dodgeville, Iowa co., Wis., where he has faithfully ministered for over ten years. In the intervals of exacting pastoral duties he has contributed extensively to church and popular literature. Among his works are "The Friend of Youth," "Roses of Heaven," and "Guide to Our Celestial Home," all in the German language; and in English, the "Devout Companion," "Our Christian Duties," and the "Floral Apostles; or What the Flowers Say to Thinking Man." The last named book, first published in 1892, at once attained popularity in the wider literary world, and established his reputation as a clever and forceful writer. Consisting of a series of meditations and disquisitions on the profitable lessons taught by our various familiar flowers, it is at once acceptable, and fraught with many a beautiful and suggestive thought; truly edifying, although with little direct sermonizing. Besides numerous favorable notices in the periodical press, the author received personal letters of appreciation from Bishop Keane of Washington University, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Satolli, and others notable in the church or literary world. Father Ambauen is widely popular in his community, and recognized, both within and without the church, as one whose earnestness and thorough devotion to all causes of good and truth are unfailing and sincere. His literary style is clear and expressive, and, like his life and character, attractive and energetic, with a whole-souled consecration to the beautiful and good.

Andrew Ambauen

ROSE, U. M., jurist, was born in Marion county, Ky., Mar. 5, 1834, fourth son of Joseph and Nancy (Simpson) Rose. The Rose family is supposed to be of Scotch origin. The oldest tomb in St. John's Episcopal church-yard, Richmond, Va., is that of Rev. Robert Rose, an Episcopal clergyman, who died in 1751. He founded the Rose family of Virginia, and from him U. M. Rose is lineally descended. His father was a native of Dinwiddie county, Va., where he grew to manhood and became an eminent physician. He died in 1848, leaving quite a small estate, which was chiefly absorbed in the expensive litigations of the probate courts. Thus, at the age of fourteen years, young Rose was left an orphan, without patrimony, and dependent upon his own energies and ability. Later he entered the office of R. H. Rountree, a prominent lawyer of Lebanon, Ky., and began the study of law, afterwards attending the Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Ky., and being graduated in the class of 1853. The same year he was admitted to the bar by the court of appeals of Kentucky, before reaching his majority, and in the following December removed to Batesville, Independence co., Ark., where he practiced his profession with fair success until 1860. In that year Gov. E. N. Conway, attracted by his character and ability, appointed him chancellor of Pulaski county, at the state capital; his duties including jurisdiction of suits of the state. This position Judge Rose held until the end of the period of reconstruction. While in this office he compiled "Rose's Digest of Arkansas Reports," a work of much value. He removed to Little Rock in 1865, and formed a partnership with ex-Chief Justice Geo. C. Watkins, which continued five years, until Judge Watkins' retirement. Some years later he associated with him in practice his son, George B. Rose, under the style of U. M. & G. B. Rose, and when Judge W. E. Hemingway retired from the state supreme bench in 1894 he also became a member of the firm, the style being changed to Rose, Hemingway & Rose. For years Judge Rose has been in the foremost rank of the Arkansas bar, and reckoned one of the leading legal lights of the nation. He has always been prominent in the politics of the country, and is a member of the national Democratic central committee. He steadfastly refused office, and declined to allow his name to be used for the U. S. senate when election was almost a certainty. Conspicuous as a scholar both in literature and in languages, he was justly called, by Judge Jeremiah Black, the most scholarly lawyer in America. In addition to his great law library, he has accumulated over 6,000 volumes of literary works in several languages. His writings, speeches, and public orations are marked by dignity and finished elegance, and a wealth of appropriate illustrations. He has devoted much time to the science of jurisprudence, which his knowledge of foreign languages enables him to prosecute with peculiar advantage; and his articles on the "Controversies of Modern Continental Jurists," in the "Southern Law Review" in 1876, abundantly testify to the value of his investigations. Although adhering to the old-school practitioners, who permit no deviation from strict professional ethics, in the law itself he is an advanced reformer, and has originated many of the most liberal and enlightened state statutes. He is a traveler when time can be spared from the engrossing duties of his profession, and has wandered from Moscow to Honolulu. Judge Rose was married, Oct. 25, 1853, in Lebanon, Ky., to Margaret T., daughter of Thomas P. Gibbs, a prominent citizen of Kentucky. By this union nine children were born to them—five sons and four daughters. Three sons are lawyers, John M. and George B. of Little Rock, and William G. Rose of Independence, Mo.

U. M. Rose.

ROSE, George Basil, lawyer, was born at Batesville, Ark., July 10, 1860, third son of Judge U. M. and Margaret T. (Gibbs) Rose. George B. Rose received a preparatory education in the public schools of Little Rock, and subsequently took a course at St. John's College, Little Rock, graduating in the class of 1875. He studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He soon began the practice of law at St. Louis, Mo., where he remained a year or more. Returning to Little Rock he formed a partnership with his father, under the style of U. M. & G. B. Rose, which continued about ten years, after which the firm became Rose, Hemingway & Rose, one of the most eminent and prosperous law firms of the Southwest, having a large docket of general and corporation practice. Mr. Rose is a persistent and laborious student, and devotes a great deal of time to the study and preparation of his cases. He is a student of art and literature, and speaks French and Italian fluently. He inherits much of the studious nature of his father, and is fond of research in fields not bounded by common law, and not usually sought by practitioners of his age. He is a lover of verse and has written numerous poems, being author of several volumes published at his own expense for private distribution. His facilities for both legal and literary research are of a high order, and he has made use of these advantages. His legal papers are prepared with great care and exactness, and his speeches are terse, logical and strongly argumentative, without waste of language. He is fond of travel, and at times indulges this predilection in wanderings in his own country, the British Isles and the continent of Europe. He is a lover of the fine arts, and has procured, by purchase in Europe, several of the most valuable paintings to be seen in his state. In the flush of a strong and prosperous manhood the future is full of bright promises to him. Mr. Rose was married, in Little Rock, May 2, 1882, to Marion, eldest daughter of E. W. Kimball, one of the most prominent lawyers of Arkansas, a native of New Hampshire, and a lineal descendant of one of the Kimball brothers who came to America from Boston, England, with the Kimball expeditions in 1634. She is an accomplished lady, educated at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. One son and one daughter were born of this union. The daughter died in infancy, the son is still under the paternal roof.

G B Rose

SEARS, Franklin Warren, insurance president, was born in Amboy, Lee co., Ill., June 1, 1863, son of Warren Clark Sears, a teacher, merchant and banker, who was an honored member of the Congregational church for forty-four years. Richard Sears, his first American ancestor, came to this country from England in 1633, locating in Massachusetts, where he spent most of his life. His paternal and maternal great-grandfathers, Freeman Sears and Enos Ives, both served in the revo-

lutionary war, and Almon Ives, his mother's father, served in the war of 1812. He was educated at the high school at Amboy, Ill., and was graduated in 1877. He taught school in the winter of 1878–79 (being then only fifteen years of age), having attended the County Normal Institution of Coffey county, Kan., in the summer of 1878, and upon examination receiving an A-grade certificate of authority to teach. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Kansas City, and for the first four years he was engaged with a wholesale drug-house as a clerk. In 1884 he engaged in the real-estate business, retiring from it in the fall of 1887, to engage in the storage and commission business, in which he continued until 1890. During his early residence in Kansas City the question of life insurance was brought before him, and becoming deeply interested in the subject, he devoted all the time possible to its study, with the result that in the spring of 1891 the National Reserve Association was incorporated, and he was placed at its head as president. The state laws being more favorable to the fraternal-order system than to that of any other, and the plan of the National Reserve Association, combining all of the good features of both the old-line and the fraternal-order systems of insurance, it seemed expedient for the association to be incorporated as a fraternal order. The wisdom of this action has been amply demonstrated by the growth and unparalleled record for low mortality. At the end of 1891 it had $263,000, insurance in force; at the end of 1892, $1,286,000; at the end of 1893, $3,144,000; and at the end of 1894, nearly $6,000,000. It had no death-losses whatever in 1891 and 1892; the death-rate for 1893 was but 2.21 to the 1,000, while that for 1894 was less than 1.50 to the 1,000. This is the most remarkable record for low mortality that any insurance institution has ever made for a corresponding period. The success of the National Reserve Association is largely due to the executive ability, untiring energy and business sagacity of Mr. Sears. Besides being supreme president of the National Reserve Association, he holds various positions of honor and responsibility, as a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knight of Pythias and in numerous other societies. He was married, Nov. 29, 1883, to Marie Elizabeth English.

F. W. Sears

DANIEL, Junius, soldier, was born in Halifax county, N. C., June 27, 1828. His father, John Rives Jones Daniel, was attorney-general of North Carolina (1834–41), a member of congress (1841–51), and a cousin of J. J. Daniel, a justice of the supreme court. Junius was graduated at West Point, after having experienced severe injuries in artillery practice in 1851. He was sent to Kentucky, but left there in 1852, and spent the next four years in forts Albuquerque, Fillmore, and Stanton, and in Indian fighting. Here he was an ardent student of the art of war. He resigned his commission in 1857, and took charge of his father's large estates in Louisiana. He was commissioned colonel of the 4th, afterward the 14th, North Carolina regiment, C. S. A., June 3, 1861. He was also elected colonel of the 43d North Carolina and of the 2d North Carolina cavalry, but declined both; he was transferred as colonel to the 45th North Carolina; he organized several brigades and commanded them several months as senior colonel. He was made a brigadier-general, Sept. 2, 1862, and was given command of the 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d, and 2d battalions North Carolina troops; and there was, at the time of his appointment, no officer of his grade more distinguished for his soldierly qualities, and none so particularly gifted as an organizer and disciplinarian. He spent the autumn of 1862 near Drewry's Bluff; was sent to North Carolina in December, 1862, to meet a diversion of Foster in favor of Burnside; was transferred to Lee's army about May, 1863; was with Rodes's division at Gettysburg, and the ability to handle soldiers displayed here won him high praise. He continued with the army of northern Virginia, was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and died of his wounds the next day.

UPHAM, Warren, geologist and author, was born in Amherst, N. H., March 8, 1850. He is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of John Upham, a native of England, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. During his boyhood he attended the country district school, and until his seventeenth year worked on the home farm. He then entered Dartmouth College, and, taking the classical course, was graduated in 1871. From 1872 to 1874 he was engaged in civil engineering for the water-works in Concord, N. H., and in making railroad surveys in the region of the White mountains. From 1874 to 1894 he was assistant on geological surveys: of New Hampshire until 1878; of Minnesota until 1885, and again in 1893–94; and of the United States (1885 to 1892). In 1879 he began in Minnesota the exploration of the area of the glacial Lake Agassiz, which occupied the basin of the Red river of the North, and of Lake Winnipeg, the further examination of this great lacustrine area being carried forward by him for the U. S. geological survey. He worked mainly in the eastern part of North Dakota, and also spent one summer (1887) in observations of the large southwestern prairie part of Manitoba. As results of his work in geology, Mr. Upham has published chapters on the history of the White mountains and on the river systems of New Hampshire in Vol. I. of the "Geology of New Hampshire" (1874); and some 200 pages of detailed reports of surveys of the glacial and modified drift of that state in Vol. III. (1878). Similarly, full accounts of his observations and studies in Minnesota are published in the eighth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, twenty-second and twenty-third annual reports of the Minnesota geological survey, and more fully, with thirty maps, in Vol. I. of "Geology of Minnesota" (1884) and in Vol. II. (1888). For the U. S. geological survey he published in 1887 Bulletin No. 39, "Upper Beaches and Deltas of Lake Agassiz," with a map; and in 1891 Bulletin No. 72, "Altitudes Between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains." The exploration of the part of Lake Agassiz in Manitoba was published in Vol. IV. of the annual report of the Canadian geological survey for 1888–89; but in monograph XXV. (1896) of the U. S. geological survey, "The Glacial Lake Agassiz," is a fuller presentation of his studies of that ancient lake and of the ice age. The results of his botanical observations during travel for the Minnesota geological survey are given in the twelfth annual report, "Catalogue of the Flora of Minnesota." Since 1876 he has contributed many papers to the "American Journal of Science," "American Naturalist," "American Geologist," "Journal of Geology," "Popular Science Monthly," and other journals, and to the

Warren Upham

proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, and other learned societies both here and abroad. During several years he has been an associate editor of the "American Geologist" and the "Glacialists' Magazine." In 1889 he was associated with Prof. G. F. Wright in the authorship of "The Ice Age in North America," and again in 1896 they were the joint authors of "Greenland Icefields and Life in the North Atlantic; with a new Discussion of the Causes of the Ice Age." Mr. Upham attributes the cold and snowy climate of the glacial period to high uplifts of the lands, which then became covered with ice-sheets and their glacial drift. In April, 1895, he became librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, O., but in November, 1895, removed to St. Paul, Minn., having been elected secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society. Mr. Upham was married, in 1885, to Addie Bixby of Aurora, Minn.

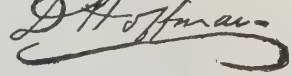
BOYLE, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 10, 1812. Being of Roman Catholic parentage, he was trained in that faith, and, receiving a classical education, it was expected he would enter the priesthood. By business association, however, in the state of Pennsylvania with a devout and intelligent Methodist he became acquainted with the creed and principles of Protestantism, which he embraced, and in his eighteenth year was converted at a revival meeting, and united with the Methodist church in Summerfield, Grayson co., Va. He took up the study of law, but, on account of an early and growing conviction of a call to the ministry of the Gospel, he, in the fall of the year 1834, joined the ministry of the Methodist church in the bounds of the Pittsburgh conference. He passed successively to its various orders; upon the completion of a four years' course of theological studies, being ordained deacon by Bishop Paine and elder by Bishop Soule. During the first eight years he occupied prominent fields of labor in what was then known as the Pittsburgh conference; but, leaving its chief pastoral charge, Liberty Station, in the year 1842, on a transfer to the Missouri conference, was appointed to the chief station in St. Louis. His transfer was upon the urgent solicitation of Bishop Joshua Soule, who, on his first visit to Missouri in 1828, foresaw the future greatness of St. Louis, and sought out from the entire church connection picked men for service in that city. He served the principal churches of St. Louis as pastor, and as presiding elder had official relation to them all. He was the recognized leader in Methodism, and the most conspicuous exponent in the Protestant pulpit of the city. Wholly devoid of the narrowness of sectarian bigotry, he was allied with the pastors of other Protestant churches in intimate personal intercourse and official co-operation. During the early period of his ministry in Missouri, he was also appointed from time to time to various fields of labor outside of St. Louis, filling chief stations in Boonville, Independence, Lexington and the capital of the state. He became at once prominent, and a recognized leader in the state conference of his church, and was especially active in the promotion of its educational and publication enterprises. He was a member of the original board of curators of its leading institutions of learning and the founder of its denominational organ, the St. Louis "Christian Advocate." He was chosen by his conference repeatedly as its representative in the general conference, and in its legislation he was always influential. In the crisis of Methodist church history in 1844, pending the division of the church, he was chosen by his conference one of the delegates to the convention of the southern conferences which resolved upon separate organization of the Methodist church in the South. In the deliberations of that convention his course was conciliatory and conservative, and he concurred in its action as just and imperative only when satisfied that an adjustment of the questions in controversy was impossible. Dr. Boyle was a life-long student, and collected a large and well-selected library. His pulpit preparation was always careful and thorough; and he never preached an indifferent sermon. His public service was enforced by his personal qualities, his gentle spirit, and dignified bearing, and still more by the elevated tone of his character and the simplicity and godly sincerity of his Christian life. He was married, Aug. 9, 1836, to Emeline Gist, of an old and prominent family in Brooke county, Va., now West Virginia. His family still reside in St. Louis, its survivors being his widow, one daughter, Mrs. Virginia Price, and a son, Wilbur Fisk Boyle, a leading lawyer, who has filled the office of judge of the St. Louis circuit court. Dr. Boyle died while on a temporary visit at Lexington, Mo., May 3, 1872.

TOWNSEND, Charles Champlin, congressman, was born in Allegheny, Pa., Nov. 24, 1841. His ancestor, Richard Townsend, was a Quaker, who came to this country with William Penn. His father, William P. Townsend, was a man who from choice did not occupy many public positions though frequently solicited to do so, but in an unostentatious way was "full of good works." His mother was Sarah A. Champlin. Young Townsend received his education at private schools in Pittsburgh and New Brighton, Pa., and Western University of Pittsburgh. He entered the office of his grandfather, Robert Townsend, at Pittsburgh, in 1856. He served two years during the civil war, enlisting as a private in the 9th regiment of Pennsylvania infantry, and rising to adjutant of the 1st regiment cavalry, Pennsylvania reserve volunteers. He was married in 1865 to Juliet S. Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford, printer, born in Leicester, England, in 1658, died in New York in 1752. In 1866 Mr. Townsend became a member of the firm of W. P. Townsend & Co., successors to R. Townsend & Co. He has been a member of the board of education from 1881 to 1886; and director of the New Brighton Water Co. since 1883; was a member of the board of directors of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., from 1885 to 1890; commander of E. M. Stanton Post, G.A.R., in 1881 and 1892; and is a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Townsend was elected a representative to the fifty-first congress from the twenty-fifth Pennsylvania district; is a member of the board of managers of Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixmont; vice-president of the National Bank of New Brighton, and is now of the firm of C. C. & E. P. Townsend, manufacturers of rivets, nails, and wire, New Brighton, Pa., established by his grandfather, Robert Townsend, on Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1816, the first but one in the United States; E. P. Townsend of the present firm is his only brother. Mr. Townsend did some useful work in the national councils during his term, being largely instrumental in securing appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio river, and the lake harbors tributary to Pittsburgh. He has the solid qualities of his Quaker ancestry, and is one of those sterling, practical citizens who meet well every demand of private or public duty made upon them.

ORCUTT, Hiram, educator, was born in Acworth, N. H., Feb, 3, 1815, youngest son of John Snell and Hannah (Currier) Orcutt. His father was a farmer with moderate means and a large family, who, despite his earnest desire to give his children the best educational advantages, could afford them little more than the opportunities offered by the common schools of the vicinity. Hiram, like the other sons, was obliged to do his share of work upon the farm, with occasional short intervals at the district schools and two or three terms at Chester Academy, Vermont. At the age of eighteen he began his career as an educator, teaching school in Cavendish, Vt., and gave to his father the entire amount of his salary to pay for his own tuition at the academy. His plan was to teach during the winter season to defray the expenses of the spring term at Chester, and labor on the farm in summer to raise money to meet the expenses of the fall term. Thus after fifteen struggling months of preparatory study, extending over a period of three years, with but twelve months' study of Latin and Greek he entered Dartmouth College in 1838. During his college course he continued his outside teaching in academies and high schools, until in the spring of his junior year he was able to pay all debts and continue free and unhampered. He was graduated in the regular course in 1842, and immediately entered upon his life-work as principal of Hebron Academy, New Hampshire. In the summer of 1843 he was elected principal of Thetford Academy, Vermont, and during the succeeding twelve years devoted his energies to its upbuilding. At the time of his resignation, in 1850, not less than 2,500 pupils had entered the academy, and of these 195 completed the course. From 1855 to 1880 he was principal of three young ladies' seminaries: North Granville, N. Y., five years; Glenwood, West Brattleboro, Vt., eight years, and Tilden, West Lebanon, N. H., sixteen years. During the forty years of his life as a teacher Mr. Orcutt had under his charge more than 5,000 students. In 1880 he left the school-room to engage in business, becoming a proprietor in the New England Publishing Co. His energy and devotion to duty are remarkable—"he enjoys his work as a summer's holiday";—and never, during his laborious and eventful life, has he taken a vacation for mere rest or recreation. He has been active in forming educational associations, and lecturing before institutes in Vermont and New Hampshire. He was four years editor of the Vermont "School Journal"; for four years superintendent of schools in Brattleboro, Vt., and Lebanon, N. H., and since 1881 has been manager of the New England Bureau of Education, and associate editor of the "Journal of Education." During 1869–71 he represented the town of Lebanon in the general court at Concord, N. H., and among the successful bills drafted by him was one for the establishment of a normal school at Plymouth, N. H.; another for compulsory attendance on public schools, and the "enabling act," authorizing towns to change from the district to the town system. For six years he was supervisor and trustee of the normal school at Plymouth. Mr. Orcutt has prepared and published the "Class Book of Prose and Poetry" (1847); "Gleanings from School Life Experiences" (1858); "The Teacher's Manual" (1871); "Home and School Training" (1874); "School Keeping: How to Do It" (1885); and "Among the Theologies" (1888). All of them have been extensively read and have passed through several editions. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1845, and of LL.D. by Bates College in 1880. In 1892, the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, he was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa of Dartmouth College. For sixty years he has been a member of the Congregational church, and for several years a deacon. His manly Christian character has exercised its influence upon all who have come under his care, and the first beginnings in religious life in many of his pupils are due to him. Mr. Orcutt has been twice married: first, in 1842, to Sarah A. Cummings of Haverhill, Mass., and, second, to Ellen L. Dana of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Of his five children, four still survive.

Hiram Orcutt

HOFFMAN, David, jurist and historian, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1784. He was surrounded by influences of literary culture from his birth, and at a very early age began the study of law. After his admission to the bar, he rapidly took rank as a scholarly lawyer—one devoted to his profession and the elevation of its practice. In 1817 he became professor of law in the University of Maryland, and acceptably discharged the duties of his chair until it was abolished in 1836. His methods of teaching were eminently well calculated to inspire enthusiasm in the student, and presented the most difficult points of law with a lucidity that rendered them immediately available. He published several works illustrative of the study of law: "A Course of Legal Study" (1817, 2d ed. 1836), which was widely commended for its excellence by such eminent authorities as John Marshall, Joseph Story, and James Kent; "Legal Outlines" (1836), an epitome of the science and practice of law; and "Legal Hints" (1846). The last is an exponent of his ideas on professional deportment, prompted by his conviction of the impairment of the high tone of the bar, together with some timely counsel to students. In 1836 he made a trip to Europe, which lasted two years, and returning principally to participate in the Harrison campaign, he was a presidential elector for Maryland. Then settling in Philadelphia, he devoted himself to the practice of law, with an occasional flight in literature, and in 1847 went to England to devote himself to preparing a history of the world since the Christian era, which he had long contemplated. This work, conceived and carried out on an ingenious and entertaining conception, was entitled, "Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew"; and two volumes completing the "narrative of observations" to the year 573 A. D. were issued from the Bosworth press, London, in 1853. The third volume of the six originally planned was partly in type at the time of the author's death, and of the remaining three a great portion of the manuscript was prepared. It deals with the position of the various nations of Europe, with their modes of government and internal constitutions, but makes a special feature of recording the causes, rise, success, and history of the various sects and schisms in the Christian church. "This work," it has been justly said, "which in extent of reading is worthy to rank with the folios of an earlier day, shows the curious tastes and literary diligence of the author." Mr. Hoffman returned from England in December, 1853, and forthwith became so engrossed in straightening out his private affairs, which had caused him some anxiety, that his literary work was unfortunately discontinued for a time and never again resumed. His achievements as a brilliant and scholarly writer had, however, brought him the degree of



D. Hoffman

LL.D. from the universities of Maryland and Oxford; of J.U.D. from the University of Göttingen, and membership in many learned societies, both at home and abroad. Besides the works already mentioned he published: "Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners and Things, by Anthony Grumbler, of Grumbleton Hall, Esq." (1837), and "Viator; or, a Peep into My Note-book" (1841). The last-named was a popular review of American art, literature and religious thought, with a vigorous protest against radical tendencies then appearing in the ascendency. Two other books, "Moot-Court Decisions" and "An Abridgment of Lord Coke's Reports, with Notes," were prepared for press, but never published. Mr. Hoffman died from a stroke of apoplexy while on a visit to New York city, Nov. 11, 1854.

EATON, Sherburne Blake, lawyer, was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 23, 1840. His preparatory training was received at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entering Yale College at the age of eighteen, he was graduated in 1862. He immediately enlisted in the 124th Ohio volunteers, commanded by Col. Oliver H. Payne of Cleveland, his classmate in school and college, and upon the organization of the regiment was commissioned adjutant. After eighteen months of active service at the front, he was appointed to the staff of Gen. William B. Hazen, army of the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Knoxville, and the succession of engagements during Sherman's march to Atlanta. Being seriously wounded at the siege of Atlanta, he was compelled to retire from service, with the rank of major. He at once took up his residence in Chicago, where in 1870 he was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he removed to New York city, and for three years was connected with the firm of Porter, Lowrey & Soren. He then formed the partnership of Carter & Eaton, which, with the accession of his former college class-mate, ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain, and William B. Hornblower, was changed to Chamberlain, Carter & Eaton. This firm rapidly attained a prominent position at the bar, and appeared in some of the most important litigations of the day; but it was as counsel for the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in 1874, that Mr. Eaton first attained notable distinction. His argument before the congressional committee of ways and means, for the reform of the customs and revenue laws and the repeal of the statute authorizing moieties and the seizure of books and papers, attracted wide attention in the United States, and being translated into French and German was circulated on the continent of Europe. The successful issue of the movement brought him an extensive and lucrative practice in mercantile and customs law, and as counsel for several large firms and importing houses. Mr. Eaton also appeared in many important bankruptcy actions before the federal courts of New York, and becoming the legal adviser of several corporations, was prominently active in the promotion of revised legislation affecting the law of corporations. In 1881 he withdrew from general practice and assumed the duties of chief executive officer of the Edison Electric Light Co. He was made president of this company, also becoming its general counsel in 1884, and for two years administered the business of the corporations engaged in developing the Edison electric-light patents. In this capacity and as personal counsel for Mr. Edison, he supervised a great number of suits growing out of the inventor's innumerable patents, and was confronted with a multitude of questions involving the patent and commercial laws of nearly every civilized country. At present, Mr. Eaton is associated with Eugene H. Lewis and Arthur P. Hodgkins in the firm of Eaton, Lewis & Hodgkins. Mr. Eaton is an indefatigable worker, devoted to his profession and the interests of his clients. Of late years he has seldom appeared in court, being fully occupied in consultations and in the general supervision of a large practice. A well-read and scholarly lawyer, possessed of that degree of excellent judgment which renders him pre-eminent as legal adviser and manager of important business interests, he has gained the esteem and respect of both bench and bar. He is justly popular in social and club circles, owns membership in the Association of the bar of New York; the Law Institute, and the Union, University, Lawyers', Players', Electric and Metropolitan clubs of New York city. Mr. Eaton is a Republican, but he has found little time for active participation in public affairs.

WILSON, John Thompson, manufacturer, was born in New York city, July 4, 1824. His grandfather, John Wilson, was well known in New York business circles for more than fifty years previous to 1845, when he retired from business. He was of the firm of Suydam & Wilson, wholesale grocers on Front street, in New York, for about forty years, dissolving his connection with Mr. Suydam in 1836. He was also engaged in the manufacture of ship-bread from about 1795 to 1845, occupying, beside other bakeries, the well-known "Wilson Bakery," No. 73 Fulton street, New York, and having as customers the majority of the famous merchants and shipowners of New York. His eldest son, John D. Wilson, the subject's father, associated with him at No. 73 Fulton street, until his death, in October, 1827, was major of the 11th New York regiment, from which he withdrew in 1824, with others of its officers and members, and formed a new command, known as the 27th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and which is now the famous New York 7th. On his retirement, Maj. Wilson was presented by the regiment with an elegant silver pitcher, which was long in the possession of his son, John T. Wilson. The ancestors of Mr. Wilson on both sides were French Huguenots, with the exception of his grandfather, John Wilson, who was born in Paisley, Scotland; and came to the United States about 1790; and began business at once in New York. Mr. Wilson's maternal grandfather, Jacob Lockman, was a citizen of New York, and saw active service during the war of 1812. His cousin, John T. Lockman of New York city, was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious service in Sherman's army during the war of the rebellion. Mr. Wilson was educated in private schools in New York, and on Feb. 19, 1839, entered the office of his grandfather, John Wilson, at No. 73 Fulton street, thus becoming the third member of the family engaged in the same business on the same spot. As clerk for seven years, partner for ten, and sole proprietor from 1856 to 1884, he attended diligently to the development of his business, and succeeded in increasing it to an enormous size. During the civil war his sales to the government frequently called for a weekly use of 4,500 barrels of flour to supply his orders for the army consumption of biscuit. At the request of Gen. A. B. Eaton, commissary-general of subsistence, U. S. A., he invented the army cracker-box, which came into general use in the United States service. Its convenient size and uniform weight simplified the transportation and issue of the bread ration to the troops to an extent which could only be appreciated by those in actual service

in the field. In addition to this invention of the army cracker-box, a machine for making dough of the flour required for the army bread, which had been perfected by the aid afforded the inventor by Mr. Wilson, was brought into use and enabled the several bakers who were baking for the United States to make the army bread in much larger quantities at much less cost than the flour could have been mixed into dough without the use of this machine. The inventor of this instrument labored under the usual difficulties encountered by inventors who lack capital, but in 1857 he made an arrangement with Mr. Wilson which enabled him to perfect the machine so that when the requirements of the army made it necessary there was no difficulty in making a machine which could mix 100 barrels of flour in ten hours. The perfecting of this indispensable instrument was the result of patient labor in its development, which in all probability would not have occurred in the three years between 1857 and the outbreak of the rebellion in 1860 had it not been for the encouragement and assistance which the inventor received from Mr. Wilson. He also furnished the French government with the very large amount of army bread which it bought in the United States during the Franco-German war in 1870. Mr. Wilson raised at his own cost in 1862 the 145th New York regiment. Notwithstanding the military inclinations of his father, and his own connection with the subsistence department of the army during the entire four years of the civil war, beyond keeping a substitute in the army from the beginning, Mr. Wilson was not in active service. His interest was always with the New York volunteer fire department, with which he was actively connected for ten years. In the midst of his business cares, he found time for study and culture of his love of art, and had a large collection of paintings and art objects. He was a Presbyterian and a member of the Brick Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York. In only two unimportant instances did he ever fail to vote after attaining his majority, and although no politician he always had decided views on public measures, and on the duty of every citizen to take a personal interest in politics. He was twice married, in each instance to a New York lady. Mr. Wilson died from the effects of a paralytic stroke in New York city, May 5, 1896.

SIMS, Edward Drumgoole, clergyman and teacher, was born in Brunswick county, Va., March 24, 1805. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1824, and was a tutor there (1825–27). Then becoming principal of an academy at La Grange, Ala., he was soon elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in La Grange College. In 1831 he was admitted into the Tennessee conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and traveled two years, when he was elected professor of languages in Randolph-Macon College, which had just been opened at Boydton, Va. He went to Europe in 1836, studied for about two years at the University of Halle, and passed a year in travel in Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and England. He then returned to Virginia and began at Randolph-Macon the first course in Anglo-Saxon ever offered in an American college. He made great advance in comparative philology and the philosophy of language, and at the time of his death had in preparation an English grammar and an Anglo-Saxon grammar. After his withdrawal from Randolph-Macon, this part of his work was discontinued. In December, 1841, he was transferred to the chair of English in the University of Alabama. He died there, Apr. 12, 1845.

HILLHOUSE, James Abraham, poet, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789, son of James Hillhouse, congressman. In early life he was noted for mental ability and excellence in athletic exercises, and in his fifteenth year was matriculated at Yale College. During his entire course he distinguished himself, especially in English composition, in which he took high honors at graduation in 1808. Upon receiving the master's degree three years later, he delivered an oration on "The Education of a Poet," and this was so admired as to bring him an invitation to deliver a poem at the Phi Beta Kappa meeting next year. He complied by producing his impressive composition, "The Judgment," a highly successful attempt to deal with the most solemn of subjects, and since ranked among the classics of the language. After leaving college he passed three years in Boston engaged in commercial pursuits, but his business being interrupted by the war, he devoted himself forthwith to literature. He afterward removed to New York city, and in 1819 visited England, where he made the acquaintance of many persons prominent in the world of letters—among them Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian, who called him the "most accomplished young man with whom I am acquainted." Soon after his marriage in 1822, he retired to his fine country residence, "Sachem's Wood," near New Haven, and there spent the remainder of his life engaged in literary work. The most important of his works are dramatic compositions, and all are characterized by depth of feeling, strength of imagination and elegance of expression. He was a laborious editor, bringing each piece to the greatest possible perfection; and by this means has left some of the most polished and effective passages in dialogue and description in English literature. The most memorable of his efforts is "Hadad," a tragedy, recounting the courtship of Tamar, daughter of Absalom, by Hadad, a fallen angel, and her final escape by divine grace. Duyckinck well says, speaking of the dialogues between the Hebrew maiden and the assailant: "In these passages . . . Hillhouse has displayed some of his finest graces. Perfection in such a literary undertaking would have taxed the powers of a Goethe. As a poetical and dramatic sketch of force and beauty the author has not failed." Although our poet has not received the honor due him in later years, he commanded the highest encomiums of his contemporaries. Halleck writes of him:

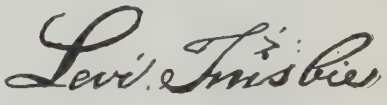
> "Hillhouse, whose music, like his themes,
> Lifts earth to heaven—whose poet dreams
> Are pure and holy as the hymn
> Echoed from harps of seraphim,
> By bards that drank at Zion's fountains
> When glory, peace and hope were hers,
> And beautiful upon her mountains
> The feet of angel messengers."

His works, published in two volumes, under the title "Dramas, Discourses and Other Pieces" (1839), include: "The Education of a Poet" (1811); "The Judgment" (1812); "Percy's Masque" (1820); "Hadad" (1825); "Demetria" (1839); "Sachem's Wood" and other poems, besides discourses on "Some Considerations which should influence an Epic or a Tragic Writer in the Choice of an Era" (1826); and the "Relations of Literature to a Republican Government" (1836). Mr. Hillhouse was married, in 1822, to Cornelia, eldest daughter of Isaac Lawrence of New York city. He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 4, 1841.

KINCAID, Harrison Rittenhouse, editor, was born in Fall Creek, Ind., Jan. 3, 1836. His father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a native of Virginia, but removed to Indiana in 1817, where he reclaimed farms from the timber, and cultivated the soil for many years. Young Kincaid received his education in the country schools, and until his seventeenth year worked on the farm. In 1853 he removed with his parents to Oregon, driving an ox team all the way from Indiana to the Willamette valley. At that time there was not a house where Omaha now stands, nor a settlement along the emigrant trail west of the Missouri to Oregon City. The family settled at Eugene, where Mr. Kincaid has since resided. In 1855 he worked in the mines in southern Oregon, and when work was stopped by the Indians killing many of the miners, went on foot to Crescent City, Cal., where he made rails and cut timber. Later he worked in mines and ranches in the Sierra Nevada mountains and in the Sacramento valley. He returned to Eugene in 1858, and after working on the farm for a time, he entered Columbia College there. He studied for two years, having for classmates Joaquin Miller, Judge J. F. Watson, Surveyor-Gen. W. H. Byars, and others since prominent in public affairs, and then entered the office of the "People's Press" in Eugene, which was the leading Republican paper of the state, and learned to set type. While its editor was canvassing the country for Lincoln and Hamlin, Mr. Kincaid wrote nearly all the campaign editorials. In 1862 he became one of the regular staff of the "State Republican," and later on the "Union Crusader." March 12, 1864, Mr. Kincaid issued the first number of the "Oregon State Journal," at Eugene. The course pursued by Mr. Kincaid in the conduct of his paper has been one of candor, independence and consistency. Questions have been considered upon their merits alone, and all personalities and attacks upon the motives and private characters of individuals have been discountenanced. He served as clerk in the U. S. senate from 1868 to 1879, at the same time writing a weekly letter and most of the editorials for his paper, besides being Washington correspondent of the "Oregonian," the "Portland Bulletin," and other papers. He advocated the remonetization of silver vigorously in his editorials in 1877, when no other paper in Oregon was its champion, and has continued to do so ever since. He was one of the six delegates from Oregon in the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1868, that nominated Grant and Colfax, and was also a delegate from Oregon in the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1872, which renominated Grant for president and placed Henry Wilson on the ticket for vice-president. In 1870 he was the nominee of the Republicans for state printer of Oregon, and although the entire ticket was defeated, Mr. Kincaid came nearer being elected than any man on it, his Democratic opponent receiving a majority of only 493 votes in the whole state. Mr. Kincaid has opposed all class legislation and all schemes to confiscate lands, property or money, whereby any person or corporation may live upon the savings of others. He received the unanimous support of the 163 delegates in the Lane county Republican convention for secretary of state of Oregon, and when the Republican state convention met in Portland in April, he was, in the same manner, the free and unbiased choice of a majority of the delegates. He was elected secretary of state June 4, 1894, for a term of four years, and by virtue of this office he is also state auditor, state insurance commissioner, and a member of all the state boards, and entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 14, 1895. Mr. Kincaid was married, Sept. 29, 1873, to Augusta A., youngest daughter of Stephen and Diana Lockwood of Macomb county, Mich., by whom he has one son, Webster Kincaid, born in Eugene, Ore., Sept. 16, 1883. This son attracted much attention on account of his physical and mental powers. When in his ninth year he rode a bicycle sixty miles in about twelve hours, during the warmest day in the summer, from Salem to Wilhoit Springs and return, and in his twelfth year he wrote articles for the newspapers that were widely copied, and brought him numerous letters of congratulation from distinguished persons.

H. R. Kincaid.

FRISBIE, Levi, educator, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 15, 1783. His father, also named Levi, born in Branford, Conn., July 6, 1748, was a member of Dartmouth's first class (1771), and afterward studied theology under Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, at Hanover, N. H. After his ordination in 1772 he was a missionary among the Delawares and some Canadian tribes, and in 1776 was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church, Ipswich, Mass. He was a close and methodical student, of a deeply religious and consecrated character of mind, and published several sermons, besides a eulogy on Washington (1800). His death occurred Feb. 25, 1806. The son was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Harvard College in 1798. During his course he supported himself by writing several hours a day as a clerk, and teaching in vacation times. After graduation, in 1802, he began the study of law in Concord, Mass., but was obliged to discontinue his labors before the close of the year on account of the failure of his eyesight. From this affliction he never fully recovered, being always dependent on the kindness of his friends, who read to him in Latin and English, and on a writing contrivance of his own invention. In spite of this drawback, however, he was able to become one of the profoundest scholars of his day. In 1805 he was appointed tutor in Latin at Harvard College, and in 1811 received, by vote of the corporation, the title of professor, which was in that year conferred on all tutors of six years' incumbency. He was transferred from the Latin department in 1817, and made first incumbent of the Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity, which had been endowed under the will of John Alford in 1789. Prof. Frisbie's intellectual powers were extraordinary; he possessed great vigor and versatility of thought, and his style in writing and lecturing was singularly pure and fluent. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His works were collected and edited in one volume in 1823 by his friend and colleague, Andrews Norton. Among the most noticeable productions are his "Inaugural Address" (1817); articles on "Tacitus"; "Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments;" "The Right and Duty of Government to provide for the Support of Religion by Law," and a few poems, including a translation of Horace's "Ad Julium Florum." Several of these pieces were published in "The North American Review," "The General Repository and Review," and "The Monthly Anthology," to all of which he was a constant contributor. A popular poem of his, which escaped the attention of the editor, is "A



Levi Frisbie

Castle in the Air," a fine example of a genuine love poem. It speaks of the ideal wife, who "inspires my waking themes," and after setting forth her many excellences, says:

> "Oh, could I such a being find,
> And were her fate to mine but joined
> By Hymen's silken tie,
> To her myself, my all I'd give,
> For her alone delighted live,
> For her consent to die."

He was married, in 1817, to a daughter of John Mellin of Cambridge. In 1821 he was attacked with consumption, and succumbed to its ravages at the early age of forty-eight, July 9, 1822.

MINOT, George Richards, jurist and historian, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1758. He was the son of Stephen Minot, a prominent merchant of Boston, whose means having been impaired by unsuccessful business speculations, left the son in great difficulty in securing a liberal education. He was, however, prepared for college by the celebrated Master John Lovell, in the South Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1778. During his course, Eliot tells us, he was "distinguished for decorum of behavior, a most amiable disposition, and close attention to his studies. He excelled in history and belles-lettres, and was upon several occasions the public orator of his class." It is also said that "his classmates were eager to confer on him every honor which it was in their power to bestow." He was chosen to deliver the funeral oration of Tutor John Wadsworth, in 1778, and gave a Latin valedictory upon receiving his master's degree in 1781. After graduation he read law in the office of William Tudor, judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. Washington, where he had for a fellow-student Fisher Ames. After his admission to the bar in 1781, he was, under the revised state constitution, appointed clerk of the house of representatives of Massachusetts. He was also secretary of the convention which adopted the federal constitution in 1787, and in 1792 was appointed judge of probate for Suffolk county. In this responsible position he was an eminent success; his pleasant and affable manner being a potent element in the settlement of many vexed questions, while his duties were discharged with the strictest integrity. While acting in this capacity he was also on the bench of the court of common pleas, of which he was appointed chief justice in 1799, and was chosen judge of the municipal court of Boston upon its establishment in 1800. Judge Minot was one of the original members of the Massachusetts Historical Society along with Jeremy Belknap; long president of the Charitable Fire Society of Boston; and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Eliot says: "He was never fond of the hurry and bustle of the world, and therefore did not make the figure at the bar which some of his friends expected from his talents and elocution." He, however, earned a reputation second to none as a historian and orator His most notable works, besides numerous newspaper and magazine articles on current issues, were: "A History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts in 1786" (1786), and two volumes in continuation of Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts Bay," with an introductory sketch of events from its original settlement (1798 and 1803). Blake says of this work: "The narrative is perspicuous and the style simple and pure, as well as a model of historical eloquence."

Geo. R. Minot

Among his public orations are one on the anniversary of the Boston massacre (March 5, 1782) and a eulogy on Washington (1800). He was long a ruling elder in the First Church, Boston. In 1783 Judge Minot was married to Mary Speakman of Marlboro, and of his descendants his grandson, Francis Minot, physician, and his great-grandson, Charles Sedgwick Minot, biologist, attained distinction. He died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1802.

BLAND, Richard, statesman and author, was born in Williamsburg, Va., May 6, 1710. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and subsequently studied at the University of Edinburgh. For many years after 1748 he was the leader of the Virginia house of burgesses, and in 1768 was one of the committee appointed to remonstrate with parliament regarding taxation. His opposition to the stamp act dates from its first passage, and was continued until the outbreak of the revolution. He was among the first signers of the non-importation agreement in 1769; was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1773, and a delegate to congress in 1774. When re-elected in 1775, he declined, on account of advanced age, though he declared that he should ever be animated "to support the glorious cause in which America was engaged." As a writer, also, he attained considerable prominence. William Wirt, biographer of Patrick Henry, says he was "one of the most enlightened men in the colony—a man of finished education, and of the most unbending habits of application. His perfect mastery of every fact connected with the settlement and progress of the colony had given him the name of the Virginia Antiquary." Among his writings are, "A Letter to the Clergy on the Two-penny Act" (1760), and "An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies" (1766). He died in Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1778.

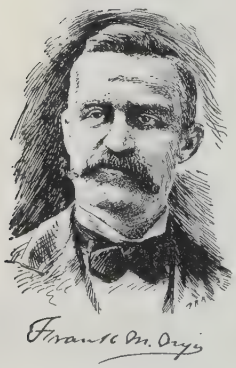
Richard Bland

BLAND, Theoderic, member of congress, was born in Prince George county, Va., in 1742. At the age of eleven years he was sent to England, and studied in the town of Wakefield, in that country, afterward pursuing a medical course at the University of Edinburgh. He was educated to the practice of medicine, and in 1764 returned to America. He appears to have been among the first in Virginia who opposed the practice of medicine without a license. When Lord Dunmore's alleged theft of arms and ammunition occurred, Bland is said to have been one of those who succeeded in regaining this property, and he afterward published, under the *nom de plume* of "Cassius," a series of caustic letters against the governor for his action in this connection. Bland continued to practice his profession until the outbreak of the war of the revolution, when he volunteered his services as a soldier, and was appointed captain of the first troop of cavalry raised in Virginia. As soon as a regiment had been completed he was made lieutenant-colonel, and afterward colonel; and he is said to have frequently signalized his career by brilliant actions, and to have attained to the esteem and regard of Gen. Washington. He distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and at Saratoga was placed in charge of prisoners who were sent to Charlottesville, Va. In 1779 Col. Bland was in command of the troops stationed at Albemarle barracks, Va. In 1780 he was elected to a seat in congress,

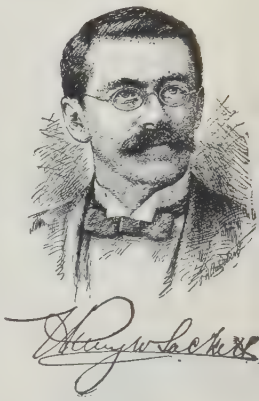
Theok Bland

and continued in that body during three years, the time allowed by the confederation. After the expiration of this term he returned to Virginia, when he was chosen a member of the state legislature. In 1788 he was opposed to the adoption of the Federal constitution, being of the opinion that it was repugnant to the interests of his country, and he voted against its ratification. He was, however, chosen to represent the district in which he lived, in the first congress, under this same instrument. When the question of the assumption of the state debts was under consideration, in March, 1790, Col. Bland spoke in favor of such assumption—in this respect differing from the opinion of all his colleagues. While he admitted his attachment to the constitution of the United States as it stood amended, he thought there was room for more amendment, and announced his "dread of silent majorities on questions of great and general concern." Facts concerning his life are to be found in the "Memoir of Theoderic Bland," in "The Bland Papers," which were collected by Charles Campbell, and published in Petersburg, Va., in 1840. It is said of Col. Bland that he was held in great respect by those who were associated with him, either in his social or political career. He was honest and open in his conduct, and candid in his speech; and, moreover, he is accredited with having had considerable talent for poetical writing. Col. Bland died in New York city, June 1, 1790, at the time of the session of congress. He was buried in Trinity churchyard.

NYE, Frank Mellen, lawyer, was born at Shirley, Piscataquis co., Me., March 7, 1852, son of Franklin and Eliza Mitchell (Loring) Nye. His father, also native of Maine and son of Bartlett Nye, was engaged in the lumber business; but removing to Wisconsin, 1853, was there engaged in farming until his death. The family first located in Grant county, in southern Wisconsin, and after one year removed to St. Croix county, and settled near River Falls. Frank was early obliged to work, and earned his first twenty-five cents in partnership with his elder brother, cutting alder brush on a neighbor's farm. After receiving a common-school and academic education, he taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar at Hudson, Wis., in the spring of 1878. One year later he removed to Clear Lake, Polk co., and was there elected district attorney, holding the office for two terms, being then elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He served in the legislature but one term, removing to Minneapolis, Minn., before the next election, and there began the practice of law as a stranger in the city and with but a few dollars in money. During the first two years he met with but little encouragement, but for two years thereafter was assistant county attorney under Robert Jamison, and then ran for the office of county attorney, being defeated, although he ran ahead of his whole party ticket. In 1892 he ran for the same office and was elected by a large majority, and at the end of his term in 1894, was re-elected by a plurality of over 16,000. Mr. Nye has developed great strength as a prosecutor of criminal cases, and even where the criminals have been backed by money and social influence, he has so strongly grasped the chain of evidence that convictions have been made in almost every instance. Some of them have been of such magnitude as to attract national attention. Mr. Nye's uniform success in leading a jury to see the merits of a case might well lead him to say, with Roscoe Conkling: "My proper place is with twelve men in a box." One of his brother lawyers said of him, "Frank Nye is undoubtedly, for his age, the best talker in the West. He is a born orator." Mr. Nye was married, March 27, 1876, to Carrie Maria, daughter of Moses W. Wilson of Indiana. They have four children. Mr. Nye is a brother of the late Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye"), humorist.



SACKETT, Henry Woodward, lawyer, was born at Enfield, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1853, son of Solon Philo and Lovedy K. (Woodward) Sackett. His original American ancestors were among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock; and members of the family later settled in Rhode Island, where they became strong supporters of Roger Williams. Mr. Sackett's great-grandfather, Maj. Buel Sackett, was one of the youngest officers in the revolutionary army, and a witness of the execution of Maj. André; his grandfather served as captain in the war of 1812, and his father was a leading physician at Ithaca, N. Y., and died in 1893. His maternal grandfather was Charles Woodward, an English gentleman, who came to America on a hunting trip, but decided to settle on a large tract of land purchased by him between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, in central New York. At the time of his death he possessed one of the finest private ornithological and conchological collections in this country. Several of Mr. Sackett's early years were passed at the home of his grandfather, and under educational influences that largely shaped his subsequent tastes and studies. He was prepared for college at the Ithaca Academy, when Prof. Samuel G. Williams was at its head, and passing his entrance examinations for Cornell University at the age of fifteen, he spent one year in teaching. Taking the full classical course at Cornell, he was graduated in 1875, with the highest rank in mathematics and other class distinctions. After teaching Latin and Greek one year at the Monticello Military Academy, he removed to New York city, where he combined law studies with the writing of court reports and special articles on legal subjects for the "Tribune." Subsequent to his admission to the bar in 1879, he became associated in practice with Cornelius A. Runkle, who was for many years the counsel for the "Tribune." In connection with the defense of suits against that newspaper, he wrote, in 1884, a short work on the law of libel, especially designed for the use of newspaper men, to enable them to avoid needless suits and be prepared for their defense. Since the death of Mr. Runkle, in 1888, as regular counsel for the "Tribune," Mr. Sackett has defended all its libel suits with unvarying success. In April, 1888, he formed a law partnership with Charles Gibson Bennett, under the name of Sackett & Bennett, which continued for six years, when Mr. Bennett was succeeded by William A. McQuaid, the firm-name becoming Sackett & McQuaid. Mr. McQuaid was valedictorian of his class at Yale, and is recognized as one of the most talented of the recent graduates of that university. The firm has done a large and important business as attorneys for corporations and estates, as well as in general law business; but Mr. Sackett retaining his early liking for newspaper work, has for many years continued to write the editorials of the "Tribune" on legal and kindred subjects, in which he is especially interested. He has never been a candidate



for public office, but has taken an active part in the reform movements affecting New York's municipal affairs. Mr. Sackett was a non-commissioned officer in squadron A, New York's crack cavalry organization, when in 1896 he was appointed aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Gov. Black. He is now president of the Cornell University Club of New York, one of the three largest college alumni organizations in that city; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association; of the University Club, City Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Hardware Club, Bar Association, Geographical Society, and many other similar associations. He was also one of the organizers of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. He is an Episcopalian, and one of the vestrymen of St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., where he has a handsome summer residence. Mr. Sackett was married, in 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Titus of Brooklyn, a grain merchant, and one of the incorporators of the produce exchange.

LATHROP, John, poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 13, 1772. His father was John Lathrop, a clergyman, who was also a missionary among the Indians, and in 1768 became pastor of the Old North Church in Boston. The son studied at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1789. He then entered the law office of Christopher Gore, and after completing his studies was admitted to practice at Dedham, Mass., in 1797. He was appointed clerk of Norfolk county, but settled in Boston, and became noted in literary society, and wrote for the Boston "Gazette." In 1799 he sailed for Calcutta, India, where he remained for the next ten years, establishing a school and writing for the local papers. He was a man of large projects, one of which was a scheme for a university, designed for the instruction of native Indians in European science and literature. He suggested this to the governor-general, Lord Wellesley, but it did not find favor. "No, no, sir," said his lordship in his decided and vehement manner; "India is, and ever ought to be, a colony of Great Britain; the seeds of independence must not be sown here. Establishing a seminary in New England at so early a period of time hastened your revolution half a century." In 1809 he returned to America, and taught school in Boston. He also wrote for the newspapers, lectured, and delivered public addresses. He then removed to the South, and for a time taught school and wrote for the newspapers in Georgetown, D. C. He obtained a position at last in the post-office, which he occupied until his health gave way. Lathrop's writings have never been collected. They consist of philosophical lectures, Fourth of July orations, and occasional poems. One of larger scope, entitled the "Speech of Canonicus: an Indian Tradition," written on the voyage to India, was published at Calcutta in 1802, and reprinted in Boston in 1803. He also published a "Pocket Register and Freemasons' Anthology." He died in Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 30, 1820.

WILSON, John Alfred Baynum, clergyman, was born at Milton, Sussex co., Del., Sept. 14, 1848, son of John P. and Sarah A. (Calhoun) Wilson. Within twelve miles of this place his ancestors on both sides of the house had been born, had lived and died for more than two centuries. His father, a master mariner, placed the son on board his vessel during vacations, and subjected him, at the age of ten, to all the hardships and duties of a sailor boy. From this time until his nineteenth year he followed the sea, his periods of service being gradually lengthened, until all his time was spent on the water. He displayed such faithfulness in the performance of every duty and such high qualities of leadership that he was steadily advanced through all the grades from ordinary and able seaman to first mate. His firmness, perfect frankness, great strength and early maturity of robust manhood made him powerful with the most unmanageable crews, and had he continued in this calling he would have been a master before his majority. He was a great student, and thoroughly read every book within his reach. In December, 1867, he entered the academy at Milton, Del., and completed the course in June as valedictorian of his class. He was appointed a junior preacher on the Sharptown circuit in 1868, for nearly a year conducting extensive and successful revivals, and in 1869 joined the Wilmington conference, and was stationed at Millsboro on the Lewis circuit. Here and at Harrington, whither he was transferred in 1870, great additions were made to the church through his preaching, and in 1871 he was admitted to full membership and ordained by Bishop Scott. His pastoral charges from this time were at Lincoln, Del. (1871–73); Leipsic, Del. (1873–74); Boston, Mass., in charge of Father Taylor's Seaman's Bethel (1875); North East, Md., (1876–77); Wilmington, Del., in charge of the great Asbury Church (1878–79), and Fairmount, Md. (1880–83). Everywhere his preaching and personal influence were powerful for good in the conversion of souls and furtherance of the temperance cause. In 1883, at the early age of thirty-four, he was the unanimous choice of the preachers for the presiding eldership, and was assigned by Bishop Simpson to the Salisbury district. During a four years' stewardship of this charge, he gained the name of "Phenomenal Presiding Elder," often traveling 10,000 miles a year by horse, train, and sailboat; preaching every day and three or four times on Sunday, and so effectually discharging his duties that the Salisbury district was brought from No. 255 to No. 7 in the official tabulation. This was a record never before approached in the history of Methodism, and at the close of his term in 1887 he was made presiding elder of the Dover district by Bishop Warren at the Crisfield conference, and during the next five years he duplicated his former record. Resigning in 1892, he was appointed to a pastoral charge in Easton, one of the leading stations of his conference, but was shortly after transferred to the Eighteenth street M. E. Church, New York city. Here, during a ministry of three and a half years he became one of the best known Methodist clergymen in the city, and was the most widely quoted in all his church. Dr. Wilson became prominent in moral reform movements in the city, particularly in temperance lines; founded the Co-operative Home for working girls, and was a leader in the movement for opening cheap and free lodging houses for the homeless poor. While in New York city he was a trustee of the American Seaman's Friend Society. He resigned this charge in November, 1895, and became pastor of the First Church, Los Angeles, Cal. Here within fifteen months the accessions to the church reached nearly 500. Dr. Wilson was also prominent in founding the Parkhurst Society of Los Angeles, a reform organization, and was chosen its first president. As a pastor, preacher or executive, Dr. Wilson is a leader among men—one who attracts irresistibly, and whose kindness and benevolence to all are unfailing. He has always been an advocate of legislative prohibition, and cast his first vote for that cause in 1872. He was a delegate to the Methodist

general conference in 1888, and spoke earnestly in favor of admitting women. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1887. Dr. Wilson was married, in 1871, to Mary Elizabeth Jefferson of Georgetown, Del. Of their five children, four sons survive.

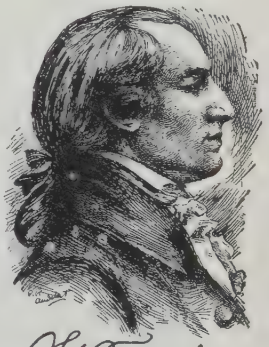
Clarence T. Wilson

WILSON, Clarence True, clergyman, was born at Milton, Sussex co., Del., Apr. 24, 1872, son of Rev. John Alfred Baynum and Mary (Jefferson) Wilson. He was educated in the high school, Princess Anne, Md. at the Conference Academy, Dover, Del., and at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., later receiving the degree of A.B. in course from San Joaquin Valley College, and of Ph.B. from the University of Southern California. At the age of fifteen he removed with his parents to Dover, Del., and while attending school preached regularly to the convicts in the state prison with great success. During the following year he made a considerable reputation as a temperance lecturer, and in 1889, at the age of seventeen, was chosen pastor at Rising Sun, Del. During the next two years in the intervals of study, he supplied the pulpit of the Eighteenth street M. E. Church, New York city, and in September, 1891, was invited to the pastorate at Seaford, Del. Before the age of twenty he was admitted by unanimous vote to the Wilmington (Del.) conference and ordained a deacon by Bishop Newman, and less than two years after he was ordained an elder by Bishop Fowler. Although the youngest man ever ordained to the Methodist ministry, he had already seen six years' experience in the pulpit, and was famed for his powerful oratory and great success in the cause of spiritual religion. In November, 1893, he was transferred from Seaford, Del., to Sea Cliff, L. I., where during the first year the membership was nearly trebled, a new church building erected, and the benevolent offerings greatly increased. In the third year of his pastorate he received a call to the Sixty-first street M. E. Church, one of the largest and most important in New York city. But failing health obliged him to seek a more congenial climate, and in September, 1896, he was transferred from the New York East conference to the Southern California conference, with a pastorate at North Pasadena, Cal. He is recognized by all as an exceptional and remarkable character. He has been successful alike as exhorter, revivalist, and preacher, and has an energetic style of speaking that gives strength and force to his earnest and thoughtful sermons.

HUBBARD, Fordyce Mitchell, educator, was born in Cummington, Hampshire co., Mass., Jan. 13, 1809. He was graduated at Williams College in 1829, served as a tutor in that institution (1831–32), and was for a while associated with Dr. Cogswell in the Round Hill School, at Northampton. He then removed to Boston and taught in a classical school there. He studied law, but abandoned it and was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold in November, 1841, and in 1842 became rector of Christ's Church, Newbern, N. C. He gained there the confidence of all who knew him ; was placed by Bishop Ives in charge of the Episcopal school in Wake, in 1847, and in January, 1849, was chosen to the professorship of Latin in the University of North Carolina. This position he filled until 1868, going out upon the reorganization of the university under the reconstruction régime. In 1869, at the request of the bishop of central New York, he removed to Manlius, N. Y., took charge of the classical department of St. John's School, and became rector of the church at that place. He returned to Raleigh, N. C., in 1881. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College, New York, and also from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1860. He produced a number of valuable mongraphs on North Carolina history, and contributed to the "North American Review." He published an edition of Catullus for schools ; edited Belknap's "American Biography," with notes and additions, and wrote a life of William Richardson Davie for Sparks' "American Biography," vol. 15 (Boston, 1848). Dr. Hubbard died in Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1, 1888.

BACHE, Richard, postmaster-general, was born in Settle, in Yorkshire, England, Sept. 12, 1737. He emigrated to America in 1765 and in 1770 established himself in Philadelphia, Pa., assisting in his brother's business as marine insurance agent. He was chairman of the Republican Society in that city at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Benjamin Franklin appointed him secretary, comptroller, and register-general, and in November, 1776, he became postmaster-general, a position which he probably obtained through having married Benjamin Franklin's daughter, Sarah. In 1792 he spent a year abroad, and on his return he relinquished commercial pursuits, having amassed a large fortune for those days. He retired to a farm on the Delaware river, sixteen miles above Philadelphia, which he named Settle after his birthplace. He died there July 29, 1811.

TUCKER, St. George, jurist and poet, was born at Port Royal, Bermuda, July 9, 1752. Coming to Virginia in 1771, he was graduated at William and Mary College the next year, studied law and began its practice. Embracing the revolutionary cause, he early in the war planned and helped to carry out an expedition against his native island, which resulted in the capture of a fort with stores. As a lieutenant-colonel at the siege of Yorktown he received a wound which lamed him for life. In 1778 he became the stepfather of John Randolph. He was a member of the state legislature, and of the Annapolis convention of 1786 ; law professor in William and Mary College from 1789, succeeding George Wythe ; one of the commission to revise and digest the Virginia laws ; judge in the state courts for nearly half a century; in the court of appeals (1803–11) ; and of the U. S. district court (1813–27). He was called "the American Blackstone," and noted for "taste, wit and amiability." He published a "Dissertation on Slavery, with a Proposal for its Gradual Abolition in Virginia" (1796) ; "Letter on the Alien and Sedition Laws" (1799) ; an annotated edition of Blackstone, entitled, "How Far the Common Law of England is the Common Law of the United States" (1803) ; and, under the name of Jonathan Pindar, a volume of satires, called, "Probationary Odes" (1796). He left some manuscript plays, and much verse. One of his lyrics, "Days of my Youth," has been widely popular, and is still remembered. He received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary College in 1790. He died at his estate in Nelson county, Va., Nov. 10, 1827.



St. G. Tucker

STEVENSON, John James, educator, was born in New York city, Oct. 10, 1841. His father, Rev. Andrew Stevenson, D.D., a native of Ireland, was for over forty years pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York city; his mother, Ann Mary (Willson) Stevenson, was a daughter of Rev. James Renwick Willson, D.D., also a noted Reformed Presbyterian clergyman, and prominently connected with the educational interests of his denomination. By the maternal line Prof. Stevenson is a direct descendant of Zaccheus Willson, who emigrated from Ireland in 1711, and settled at Back Creek, Del. Having received his preparatory training in the schools of his native city, he was, at the age of seventeen, matriculated in the University of the City of New York, but owing to ill health was not graduated until 1863. In his sophomore year he took the Greek prize; he delivered a commencement oration, and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. During 1864–67 he attended the school of analytical and applied chemistry attached to the university, and in the meanwhile was a teacher in the Mexico Academy, Mexico, N. Y. (1864), and in a private school at Astoria, N. Y. (1864–67). For two years, from 1869, he was professor of chemistry and natural history in West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., and in 1871 accepted the chair of geology and natural history in his alma mater. This department was extended in 1883 so as to cover chemistry, geology and physiology; in 1891 it was restricted again to geology and biology, and in 1894 to geology alone. From 1886 to 1888 he was secretary of the faculty. Under Prof. Stevenson's management the courses of instruction in all branches of natural science have been amplified and rendered more efficient. The museum of geology and mineralogy, largely equipped with specimens collected by himself, is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the institution. As a practical field geologist he has earned a notable reputation, having served on the geological survey of Ohio (1871, '72, '74); as U. S. geologist with the geographical surveys west of the 100th meridian (1873, '74, '78, '79, '80); and as geologist-in-charge of the Southwestern districts, second geological survey of Pennsylvania (1875, '76, '77, '78, '81, '82). His most important work was the survey and classification of the upper coal-measures of the northern Appalachian area, and the Laramie coal-series of northern New Mexico. During 1888–90 he was secretary of the Geological Society of America; was its vice-president in 1893; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1891–92), and president of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1896. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, and corresponding or honorary member of the geological societies of Russia, Hungary, Austria, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Australasia; of the geographical societies of Scotland and Russia; of the natural history societies of Buffalo, N. Y., Moscow, Dresden, Breslau and Tuscany; of the Philadelphia, Padua, Palermo, Maryland and California academies; the Kaiserl. Leop.-Carol. Akademie, and others. Prof. Stevenson was graduated A.M. at the New York University in 1866, and Ph.D. in 1867, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton University in 1893. Among his published writings are four octavo volumes on the "Coal Measures of Pennsylvania" (1876, '77, '78, '82); a quarto, "The Geology of New Mexico" (1882), and many briefer memoirs on geological subjects. An enthusiast in his chosen science, he has the happy faculty of readily imparting knowledge, and no department of the university has larger or more interested classes. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and has figured prominently in several important councils of his denomination. He has been twice married: first, in 1865, to Mary, daughter of William Macgowan of Philadelphia, Pa., who died in 1871, leaving two daughters; and, second, in 1879, to Mary C., daughter of Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, Pa., by whom he has had one son and one daughter.

J. J. Stevenson

MILBURN, William Henry, the "blind preacher," was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26, 1823. His father, who was a merchant, meeting with business reverses, removed to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1837. The family was originally from Maryland. He lost the sight of his left eye when very young, and the other soon became practically useless, and by the time he was thirty years of age he was totally blind. But by the waning light of his right eye he acquired an education, and entered Illinois College in 1839. All went well until the last college year, when his health gave way, and he was forced to relinquish his studies. When but twenty years of age, he was ordained to the itinerant ministry of the Methodist church. His first circuit was one of 200 miles, through the newly settled portion of Illinois, and he was required to preach nearly every day, on an annual stipend of $100. His zeal and eloquence having attracted the attention of some Western members of congress, he was in 1845, when but twenty-two years of age, elected chaplain of the house of representatives. After two years of this duty he returned to his itinerant ministry, traveling it is said, during the next six years not less than 200,000 miles, though for a portion of the time he was a settled pastor in Alabama. In 1853 he was again elected chaplain of the house of representatives, and on the expiration of the term, in company with Bishop Simpson and Rev. Dr. McClintock, he visited Great Britain upon a lecturing tour. This he repeated on returning to this country, speaking during the next twenty-five years in nearly every city and large town in the United States and Canada, and journeying upward of a million of miles. In 1885 he was again elected chaplain of the house of representatives, holding the position until 1893, when he was elected chaplain of the senate. In 1859 he published "Ten Years of a Preacher's Life," and in the following year "Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley." Mr. Milburn delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, entitled, "Sketches of the Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley." Among his other lectures are "Songs in the Night; or, The Triumph of Genius over Blindness"; "An Hour's Talk About Women"; "The Southern Man"; "The Rifle, Axe, and Saddlebags — Symbols of Early Western Character and Civilization." These lectures were delivered in all the principal places in the Union. Two of his more recent ones are, "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris," and "What a Blind Man Saw in California." His total loss of sight, while it excited the sympathy of the public, made no demands upon their indulgence and forbearance. On the contrary, the lectures were always spirited, and enlivened with

W. H. Milburn

the fruits of extensive mental acquisition, adding one more to the many honorable examples of "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." At one time he was pastor of the Pacific Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, and was afterward at the John Street Church, New York. He subsequently became an Episcopalian; being ordained deacon in 1865, and priest in 1866 by Bishop Hopkins of Vermont. In 1871 he returned to the Methodist communion. In the pulpit he has an eloquence that is remarkable. His sermons are impressive, yet have all the characteristics of an extempore address, and are, in truth, delivered but slightly from memory. His effort is to be entirely natural, and to touch the heart rather than to amaze the mind. At times he shows great depth of feeling, and becomes more animated in his delivery.

GREGG, William Henry, manufacturer, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., March 24, 1831. His father, John Gregg, having settled in that town, was married to Anne, daughter of William Wilcox, and granddaughter of Gideon Durfee, one of the first settlers of Palmyra, who had emigrated from Tiverton, R. I. He is of Scotch ancestry, and is descended from the Greggs of Aberdeenshire, the name there being spelled variously, Greg, Gregg, Greig, Grig, Griggs, Grag and Gragg. His original American ancestor was Capt. James Gregg, who in 1690 emigrated from Ayr, Scotland, to Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1718 to New Hampshire, being one of the sixteen heads of families who settled at and founded the town of Londonderry, N. H. Maj. Samuel Gregg of Peterboro, N. H., his great-grandfather, was born in Londonderry, N. H., served in the colonial army during a part of the French war, and took part in the revolution as a major in the New Hampshire militia. His brother, Col. William Gregg, was also an officer in the Continental army, and held an important command under Gen. Stark at the battle of Bennington. W. H. Gregg first came to St. Louis in 1846, after one year returning to Palmyra. In 1849 he took up permanent residence in St. Louis, where he has since resided. He was a clerk for Warne & Merritt in the hardware, woodenware and house-furnishing business from 1850 until Jan. 1, 1854, when he was made a partner, the firm becoming Warne, Merritt & Co. In 1856 he retired from that firm and became a member of the firm of Cuddy, Merritt & Co., owning and operating the Broadway foundry and machine shop, at that time one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country. In 1858 he retired from that firm, and formed a copartnership with John S. Dunham in the steam bakery business, and later, with Mr. Dunham and Mr. Charles McCauley, in the commission business, under the name of C. McCauley & Co., both firms being operated from the same office. In 1865 Mr. Gregg retired from business, and in 1867, with other parties, organized the Southern White Lead Co., of which he was elected president, holding the office until 1889, when the company was sold out to parties transferring it to the National Lead Co. The Southern White Lead Co. was a very successful one, owning a factory in St. Louis and one in Chicago, and selling its product in every state and territory in the Union. Since 1889 Mr. Gregg has been out of business, devoting himself to travel and social life. During his business career he was a director in the Mechanics' Bank, the Mound City Mutual Insurance Co., and a member of the boards of arbitration and appeal in the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish Society; Sons of the Revolution; and Society of the Colonial Wars. In 1855 he was married to Orian Thompson, who is a descendant in the maternal line of the Lawrences of Groton, Mass. They have five children.

LESLIE, Eliza, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1787. Her family was of Scottish descent, and had been settled in America since 1745. Her father, a watchmaker and a famous mathematician, was a friend of Franklin and Jefferson, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. Eliza was the eldest of five children; two of her brothers, Charles Robert and Thomas Jefferson Leslie, won distinction; the one as an artist, and the other as an army officer. In 1792 she accompanied her parents to London, England, where her father was, during six years, engaged in the exportation of clocks to America. Returning to Philadelphia in 1799, she spent in that city nearly all the period of her life. Her education was received principally at home, and she early conceived a taste for reading and study, even essaying original poetry and little songs set to popular melodies. In a letter to a friend in later years, she writes: "Like most authors, I made my first attempts in verse. The subjects were chiefly soldiers, sailors, hunters and nuns. I scribbled two or three in the pastoral line, but my father once pointing out to me a real shepherd in a field somewhere in Kent, I made no further attempts at Damons and Strephons playing on lutes and wreathing their brows with roses. . . . At thirteen or fourteen I began to despise my own poetry, and destroyed all I had." From romantic poetry she lapsed into cookery, and in 1827 published "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes and Sweetmeats," a collection first begun while a pupil in a cooking-school, and greatly popular among her friends before it appeared in print. Its success encouraged her to continue researches in the same line, with the result that she subsequently published "The Domestic Cookery Book" (1837), of which over 40,000 copies were sold; "The House Book" (1840); and the "Lady's Receipt Book" (1846). In the meantime she had also turned her hand to juvenile stories, all of which possess a happy vein of humor, and a certain quaint domestic simplicity of style. The first of these was "The Mirror"; after which came "The Young Americans"; "Stories for Emma"; "Stories for Adelaide"; "Atlantic Tales"; "Stories for Helen"; "Birthday Stories"; and "The Wonderful Traveler," a narrative in which are combined the adventures of Gulliver, Sinbad and Munchausen. Most of her magazine stories were collected into three volumes, under the title of "Pencil Sketches" (1833–37). She also published a volume (1838), containing two humorous tales with a moral trend: "Althea Vernon; or, The Embroidered Handkerchief," and "Henrietta Harrison; or, The Blue Cotton Umbrella"; and in several smaller volumes, "Kitty's Relations"; "Leonilla Lynmore"; "The Maid of Canal Street," and "The Dennings and their Beaux" (1851). Like all writers of children's books in her day, she made moral instruction her foremost aim, and finally issued "The Behavior Book" (1853) as a fitting sequel to "The

Eliza Leslie

American Girls' Book" (1831) and her creditable efforts in behalf of womankind in the line of cookery and children's fiction. Her first sizable story was "Mrs. Washington Potts," which received the prize offered in competition by "Godey's Ladies' Book"; and the only one approaching the dimensions of a novel was "Amelia; or, a Young Lady's Vicissitudes." For a number of years she edited "The Gift," a well-known and highly meritorious annual, designed primarily for young women. Miss Leslie died at Gloucester, N. J., Jan. 2, 1858.

WALKER, Matthew Henry, banker, was born in Yeadon, England, Jan. 16, 1845, son of Matthew and Mercy Walker. His parents came to America in 1850, locating at St. Louis, where his father died soon after; and two years later his mother with her four sons removed to Salt Lake City, Utah. Here Mr. Walker was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty started in partnership with his brothers Joseph R., Samuel S. and David F. Walker, in a commercial venture, which is still continued by Joseph R. and Matthew H. Walker. In 1870 they entered the banking-business under the firm-name of Walker Bros.; in 1885 they founded the Union National Bank of Salt Lake, and in 1894 reorganized the private bank that now demands most of their attention. In the course of their business operations they have become largely interested in real estate, and have erected numerous large buildings in the city, among them the Walker House, Mercantile Central Block, Union Block, Alta Block, and others. Mr. Walker was vice-president of the Union National Bank until it was closed in 1894. In the highest sense of the word, he is self-made, and is one of the most responsible and most highly respected business men of Utah. His bank is one of the strongest financial concerns in the West, and the oldest in the state. His mining-interests in Utah, Montana and California are also extensive. Socially he enjoys a well-deserved popularity, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as well as of the Alta Club of Salt Lake, and other organizations. Mr. Walker was married, Jan. 16, 1865, to Elizabeth, daughter of Bishop John Carson of Fairfield, Utah, a prominent officer of the Mormon church. Of their two children, one son survives, and is paying-teller in the bank of Walker Bros.

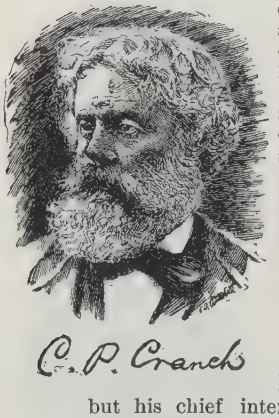
Matthew H. Walker

CRANCH, William, jurist, was born in Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769, son of Richard and Mary (Smith) Cranch. His mother's sister, Abigail Smith, became the wife of John Adams, second president of the United States. William Cranch entered Harvard College before he was fifteen, and was graduated with honors in 1787,—John Quincy Adams, his cousin, being his classmate—then beginning the study of law with Judge Thomas Dawes of Boston, he was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He began practice in Braintree, but removed to Haverhill, and attended the circuits at Exeter, Portsmouth, and other places in New Hampshire. In 1794 he received an offer from James Greenleaf to remove to Washington, and take charge of his large land-interests there, at a salary of $1,000 per annum and a dwelling-house. Washington had then but recently been chosen as the permanent seat of government, and many preparations had to be made for the needs of the new city when the removal there should take place in 1800. Under the contract made by Pres. Washington with the owners of the land on which the city was laid out, the government was to have half of the lots, and the owners of the land the other half. The government being in great need of funds for the buildings required at once, sold to James Greenleaf one-half of all its lots (about 6,000) for about $66 apiece, on six years' time, without interest. Mr. Greenleaf associated with himself in this enterprise Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution, and James Nicholson, employing Mr. Cranch with full power of attorney to represent them. Nearly all the lots were north and west of the White House, in what is now the best part of Washington, and the speculation seemed likely to prove a good one. It did not prove so, however, and Robert Morris having failed, spent most of the latter years of his life in a debtors' prison. Nicholson also failed; James Greenleaf got out with a loss of practically all he had, and Mr. Cranch found himself so embarrassed by indorsements in connection with the enterprise that in 1800 he was obliged to seek the protection of the insolvency laws. In 1800 he was appointed one of the commissioners of public buildings by Pres. Adams, and in 1801 assistant judge of the newly-constituted circuit court for the District of Columbia. In 1802 he succeeded Alexander J. Dallas as reporter of the supreme court, and published his first volume of reports in 1804. In 1805, much to his surprise,—for he was a staunch Federalist—he was appointed by Pres. Jefferson chief judge of the U. S. circuit court for the District of Columbia, and this office he held during his life. In the winter of 1806–07, the case of Bollman and Swartwout, for treason and as accomplices of Aaron Burr in his alleged conspiracy, was tried by him. Pres. Jefferson had ordered their arrest and transportation to the district on his own authority; but Judge Cranch's decision was that executive communications, not on oath or affirmation, could not under the constitution be sufficient evidence to charge treason, still less to commit for trial. The whole influence of the president was brought to bear upon Judge Cranch, and the popular clamor was loud; but they had no effect on him, and later the supreme court sustained his conclusions. In 1811 he removed to Alexandria, where he had purchased a farm, and from there he saw the burning of Washington by the British forces in 1814. In 1829 he was made LL.D. by Harvard. In 1852 he published, in six volumes, his "Reports, Civil and Criminal, of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia," covering forty years, from 1801 to 1841. Nature seems to have intended him for a judge. Untiring industry and perseverance were combined in him with great talent for clearness and order; a logical mind, that enabled him to see the pivotal point in the cases that came before him, and an unswerving integrity and high principle to decide them without fear or bias. During his more than fifty years on the bench, not one of his decisions was reversed by the supreme court. Judge Cranch was an early riser and an incessant worker. When not employed upon his professional and official duties, he was at work upon the small chores about his house—marketing, gardening, and repairing. His heart was as tender as a woman's; his domestic affections deep and strong; and his hospitality generous, even when his circumstances obliged the greatest economy. He was deeply religious, and by conviction a Unitarian Christian, of

W. Cranch

progressive type. On Apl. 6, 1795, he was married to Nancy, sister of James Greenleaf. They had thirteen children, several of whom died in infancy. Judge Cranch died in Washington, Sept. 1, 1855.

CRANCH, Christopher Pearse, artist and poet, was born in Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813. His parents were both natives of Massachusetts, his father being William Cranch, for fifty years chief judge of the district court of the District of Columbia. His grandfather, Richard Cranch, was a native of Devonshire, England, and came to this country at an early age, residing chiefly in Quincy, Mass.; and his grandmother was a sister of Abigail Adams, the wife of John Adams. His mother was Anne Greenleaf, of a highly-respected Boston family. At the age of nineteen, Christopher Pearse was graduated at Columbia College, and in the same year entered the Divinity School of Harvard College. After pursuing the study of theology he was graduated there in 1835. He was engaged in preaching, during the following seven years, in various parts of the country, West and East, but was never ordained or settled over any one parish. About the year 1842 he left the ministry and began the study of landscape painting, for which he had long had a passion. He pursued the profession of a painter in New York city until 1846. Then with his wife and his friend, George William Curtis, he sailed for Europe, where he spent nearly three years in the study of art in Italy. In 1849 he returned to New York, but in 1853 he went again to Europe and remained ten years in Paris, returning to New York in 1863. While in Paris he pursued his profession as a painter, making visits to Fontainebleau forest and other places of interest to artists, besides going to Switzerland and Italy. On several occasions he exhibited pictures in the Salon at Paris, which were highly commended. On his return to New York he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design of that city, also a member of the Artist Fund Society and of the Water Color Society. In 1872 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he resided until his death. From his early years he had devoted considerable attention to literature. He was an early contributor to the "Dial," and in 1844 published a volume of poems. While in Paris he wrote several stories for young folks, two of which, "The Last of the Huggermuggers" and "Kobboltozo" had quite a wide popularity. From time to time, for many years, he wrote poems, essays, and reviews for the magazines, but his chief interest, outside of his profession, was in his many poetical works. In 1872 he published a "Translation of the Æneid," which was produced in a second edition in 1887. In 1875 he published "The Bird and the Bell, with other Poems," and in 1887 "Ariel and Caliban, with other Poems." After publishing the "Æneid" he translated Virgil's "Eclogues" and "Georgics," several "Odes" of Horace, and a number of Schiller's poems; but many of his manuscripts, chiefly translations, are still unpublished. He pursued the study of art and nature with the love and devotion of a genuine artist, but art alone could not satisfy him, and it is probably as a poet and prose writer that he will be chiefly remembered by posterity. He died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1892.



SANFORD, Henry Shelton, diplomat, was born at Woodbury, Conn., June 15, 1823. He was the only son of Nehemiah C. Sanford, who was one of the founders of the town of Birmingham, Conn., and for many years a senator of that state. From him he inherited an ample fortune. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Shelton, he was a descendant of the first colonial governor of Connecticut. He entered Washington (now Trinity) College, but ill health compelled him to abandon his studies in 1841, when he went to Europe. He subsequently studied at Heidelberg University, where he won high honors, and was graduated with the degree of LL.D. He entered the diplomatic service of his country in 1847, when he was sent as attaché to St. Petersburg. In 1848 he was made acting secretary of legation at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and later in the same year he was appointed by Pres. Zachary Taylor as secretary to the Paris legation. During Mr. Sanford's stay in Paris he negotiated and arranged the first postal convention between the United States and France. In 1853 he took the place of William C. Rives as *chargé d' affaires* until the arrival of his successor, but resigned in April, 1854, rather than conform with John Mason's action in discarding civilian's dress for a diplomatic uniform. Pres. Lincoln, immediately after his inauguration, appointed him minister to Belgium, directing him to remain in Paris until the arrival of Mr. Dayton. During the war he was intrusted with many delicate negotiations, which he conducted with skilful zeal. When the United States seemed on the verge of war with Great Britain over the "Trent affair," and the Queen's order in council closed British ports to the exportation of military supplies, with the approval of Gen. Scott, he bought up and shipped to the United States all the saltpetre on sale on the European continents, risking his whole fortune in the undertaking. In 1869 he was nominated by Pres. Grant to be minister to Spain in succession to John Parker Hale, but the senate adjourned without confirming the nomination, on the ground of the recall of ex-Senator Hale and in deference of his energetic appeal by cable to be heard in his own defense. Pres. Grant afterward appointed Gen. Sickles, whereupon Mr. Sanford immediately resigned his post in Belgium. He remained in Europe to watch the progress of the Franco-German war, and was present at the battle of Sedan, on the field of which he was active in charitable duty. On his return to the United States in 1871, he devoted his energies to the development of his property in Louisiana and Florida, in which latter state he founded the town of Sanford. In 1877 he was a delegate of the American Geographical Society to the international congress of the African Association convened by King Leopold II., and, being appointed one of the executive committee of three to manage the affairs of the association, worked eight years to further the interests of the Congo Free State, projected by King Leopold. As its plenipotentiary at Washington, in April, 1884, he secured the recognition of its flag by the United States, thus causing the abandonment by Great Britain of its treaty with Portugal for the control of the lower Congo region, and bringing about the Berlin conference, at which Mr. Sanford was present with Minister Karson as the U. S. representative. This was opened on Nov. 13, 1884, and culminated in 1886 in opening to the free trade of all nations the whole basin of the Congo with its 1,000,000 square miles and 50,000,000 inhabitants. In the last-mentioned year he organized at Brussels the Sanford Exploring Expedition, under the command of Lieut. E. H. Taunt, U. S. N., for the purposes of scientific discovery and commercial development in the Congo region. Two years later the organization was merged into a Belgian Commercial Co., and its promoter, disappointed at seeing the new field for American enterprise pass entirely into foreign hands, at length

returned home. The Harrison administration appointed him, in 1890, U. S. envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Brussels anti-slavery conference. In addition to his purely diplomatic labors, Mr. Sanford was employed in Europe on many confidential missions outside of Belgium for the U. S. government. He also contributed to the state department several valuable reports. Of these the one on the penal codes of Europe, written in 1854, was published by congress, and others, forwarded during his eight years' stay in Brussels, on the revenue system of Belgium and the bankruptcy laws, were printed by the government. Mr. Sanford received the degree of LL.D. at Heidelberg. He died, after a lingering illness, at Healing Springs, Va., May 21, 1891.

ABBEY, Henry Eugene, theatrical manager, was born at Akron, O., June 27, 1848. His father, who was a native of Connecticut, was a jeweler, and after receiving an education in the public schools of Akron, young Abbey entered the store as clerk, rose to the position of partner, and on his father's death in 1873 succeeded to the business, though he soon sold it. His career as a manager began in 1869, when he took charge of the Akron Theatre; but this venture was a failure, and he was glad to accept a position as clerk in the box-office of the Euclid Avenue Opera House in Cleveland. His next position was that of treasurer of Ellsler's Opera House in Pittsburgh. He next conducted starring tours for Lotta and others, and in 1876 formed a partnership which lasted many years with John B. Schoeffel. They leased the Academy of Music at Buffalo for a year, and then removed to New York to manage the Park Theatre at Broadway and Twenty-second street. Their enterprise was quickly rewarded, and soon Booth's Theatre and the Grand Opera House in New York, the Park Theatre in Boston, and the Park Theatre in Philadelphia were added to their list. In 1880 Mr. Abbey visited Europe and engaged Sarah Bernhardt and her company for an American tour, and the ability with which he carried through this ambitious and expensive project gave him the name of the "Napoleon of managers." In 1881 the firm opened the Metropolitan Casino with a Comic Opera Co. In 1883–84 they controlled the Metropolitan Opera House, Maurice Grau, who afterward became a member of the firm, acting as business manager. The competition of the old Academy of Music, under Col. Mapleson's management, was severely felt, and in 1884 Mr. Abbey's friends gave him a benefit, the receipts from which were $36,000. In 1884–85 the experiment of German opera was tried at the Metropolitan, with Dr. Leopold Damrosch as conductor. In 1887–88 Mr. Abbey managed Wallack's, later Palmer's Theatre, and Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau controlled the Star Theatre. In 1888–89, at Palmer's, the firm introduced Coquelin and Jane Hading to the American public. During the season of 1889–90 Adelina Patti and the London Gaiety Co. made a tour in this country under Mr. Abbey's management. In 1890 and 1891 Bernhardt played both in Europe and the United States under the management of Abbey & Grau, and returned to America for the season of 1891–92. The Metropolitan Opera House again came under the control of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau in 1891, and a season of Italian opera followed, notable for the number of great singers who appeared: among them, Schalchi, Lehmann and the De Reszkes. In 1893 the firm produced at Chicago, and later in New York, a brilliant spectacular play, "America." Their enterprises became so extensive that at one time they had 2,500 persons on their pay-rolls. In that same year they built for their own special use Abbey's Theatre at Broadway and Thirty-eighth street, and resumed control of the Metropolitan Opera House, where, in 1895–96, was heard the greatest number of noted singers that had ever appeared together in America. The firm failed in May, 1896, but on the reorganization of the Opera Co. became its managing directors. Mr. Abbey was twice married—in 1876 to Kate Kingsley of Northampton, Mass., who bore him a son and daughter, and died in 1883; and in 1886 to the actress Florence Girard, who was divorced from him in 1896. He died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1896.

BUCKMINSTER, Joseph Stevens, clergyman, was born in Portsmouth, N. H., May 26, 1784. His ancestors, by both the paternal and the maternal lines for several generations, were clergymen, and some of them also persons of distinguished reputation. His father was Rev. Joseph Buckminister, a clergyman of Boston. His talents were early developed by his parents, and it is said of him that at the age of four years he had already begun the study of the Latin grammar, while at the age of twelve he was prepared to enter college. He was considered too young to begin college life, and his father sent him to Exeter Academy until 1797, when he entered Harvard. He was graduated with honors in 1800. During the next four years he resided at Waltham, Mass., and at Exeter, N. H., where he was an assistant in the academy, and at the same time pursuing his theological studies. In October, 1804, Mr. Buckminster began to preach at the Brattle Street Church, Boston, and in January, 1805, was ordained there as the successor of Dr. Thacher. Unfortunately, his religious services were almost immediately interrupted by an attack of epilepsy, and in the following year, under medical advice, he made a trip to Europe, during which he visited England, Holland, Switzerland and France. While abroad he gathered together a valuable library of nearly 3,000 volumes, which on his return he deposited in the Boston Athenæum. For five years after this period he continued in the ministry, but was afflicted with frequent attacks of epilepsy until his death. From all accounts he was a man of remarkable ability, celebrated as a preacher and hardly less as a writer, being a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the time. He directed the publication of the edition of the Greek Testament of Griesbach, which was issued in 1808. In 1811 he was appointed the first lecturer on Biblical criticism at Harvard. In 1814 a volume of his sermons, accompanied by a memoir of his life, was published by Samuel C. Thacher, and in 1839 his collected works were issued in Boston in two volumes. It is said that the printed works of Buckminster afford but an inadequate idea of his great mental resources and classical taste. His learned and distinguished friend, Mr. Andrews Norton, in an eloquent eulogy written soon after his death, says, that in his opinion he was, far beyond all rivalship, the most eminent literary man of all of those of whom the country retained only the memory. Pulpit oratory has advanced since his day; but to readers of cultivation, whose sense of beauty is keen and elevated, of whatever denomination, there is a moral dignity and subdued gracefulness of feeling and style in his sermons that render them models in this department of literature. He died in Boston, June 9, 1812.

INGERSOLL, Charles Jared, statesman and historian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 3, 1782. He was the son of Jared Ingersoll, attorney-general of Pennsylvania and Federalist candidate for

vice-president in 1812. His grandfather, also named Jared, a native of Milford, Conn., and a Yale graduate of 1742, was agent of the colony in England in 1757, and was appointed stamp-agent for Connecticut under act of parliament in 1765, but obliged by popular clamor to relinquish the post shortly after his return. Not only was a written resignation demanded, but he was required to read the same in public, and also shout three times for "liberty and property." He later wrote a pamphlet on "The Stamp Act" (1766), now very rare; was appointed judge of admiralty for the middle district in 1770, and died at the age of fifty-nine years, in 1781. Charles Jared Ingersoll received a liberal education, studied law, and after admission to the bar of Philadelphia visited Europe in company with Rufus King, American minister to England. He was later attached to the U. S. embassy in France, and in the meanwhile devoted his leisure to literary work. In 1801 he published a tragedy, "Edwy and Elgiva," which was produced at the Philadelphia Theatre; in 1808, a pamphlet "The Rights and Wrongs, Power and Policy of the United States," in defense of the commercial policy of Jefferson's administration; and in 1809, annoymously, "Inchiquin the Jesuits' Letters, during a late residence in the United States of America." The last-named work purports to be a "fragment of a private correspondence accidentally discovered in Europe," an ancient literary device, and is in the nature of a defense of the country and its customs in "refutation of many of the aspersions cast upon" it "by former residents and tourists." It had a large sale, and was for a while immensely popular. In 1812 he was elected to the house of representatives, and took his seat for the first time at the special session called in May, 1813, to provide for the conduct of the war with England. Although one of the youngest members of the body, and so youthful in appearance that the doorkeeper on his entrance refused him admittance, he soon became prominent as a debater, and was earnest in advocating every measure for the vigorous prosecution of the war. In an elaborate speech delivered in 1814, he forcibly proclaimed the American version of the law of nations "free ships make free goods"—a doctrine which had few advocates at the time. Upon the expiration of his term he was appointed, by Pres. Madison, U. S. district attorney for the state of Pennsylvania, and continued in office until removed by Pres. Jackson in 1829. He was then for one term a member of the state legislature, and distinguished himself by moving the enactment of one of the first railroad bills reported in the country. He had previously presented a resolution in favor of the introduction of steam railroads in the state at the canal and internal improvement convention, Harrisburg, 1826, but had been voted down by a considerable majority. He was a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention in 1837, and in a report on the currency question, anticipated by some months Pres. Van Buren's recommendation to congress of an independent treasury. In 1837 he was appointed secretary of the legation to Prussia, and in 1838 he was a member of the reform convention in Philadelphia. Again from 1841 to 1847 he was a representative in congress, during most of the time being chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. Having won great prominence as a Democratic leader, he was, at the expiration of his term appointed by Pres. Polk minister to France, although rejected by the senate. Throughout his life he was a constant contributor to periodical literature in the "Democratic Press," "National Intelligencer," "The American Law Journal," and others, and, in addition to the works already mentioned, published: "Julian, a Dramatic Poem" (1831); "Historical Sketch of the Second War Between the United States and Great Britain" (4 vols., 1845–52), and "Recollections, Historical, Political, Biographical and Social" (vol. 1, 1861). At the time of his death he was engaged on a "History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States." Among the most interesting features of his "Historical Sketch" are full details of some important public measures, in which he was a prominent participant, also minute accounts of the fortunes and characters of the Bonaparte family, information gathered during his close acquaintance with Joseph Bonaparte. Mr. Ingersoll died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1862.

C J Ingersoll

CANDLER, Asa Griggs, druggist and manufacturer, was born in Villa Rica, Carroll co., Ga., Dec. 30, 1851, son of Samuel and Martha (Beall) Candler. His great-grandfather, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1733, of English parentage, and came to North Carolina in early childhood, was a colonel in the revolutionary army, afterward serving as judge and legislator, and dying in 1789. His wife was Elizabeth Anthony of South Carolina, and their son, Daniel, was married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Slaughter of Baldwin county, Ga., a revolutionary soldier and extensive planter. Their son, our subject's father, was twice senator and representative in the legislature of South Carolina; fought in the Indian war of 1836, and as a member of the state Democratic convention at Charleston in 1860, obtained wide notoriety through his unswerving support of Douglas. On the maternal side he descends from the Bealls of Georgia, his mother being a niece of Gen. William Beall, of revolutionary fame. Asa G. Candler began his education in his native town, but his course being interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, he continued study as best he could until 1867, when he was sent to school to Huntsville, Ala. During 1868–69 he attended school in Villa Rica, Ga., and in 1870 apprenticed himself to learn the drug-business with Best & Kirkpatrick of Cartersville. After three years of business training he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and was manufacturing and prescription clerk with Geo. J. Howard until April, 1877, when he formed a drug copartnership with M. B. Hallman, under the firm-name of Hallman & Candler, which did business to 1882. It was then succeeded by the firm of Asa G. Candler & Co., Mr. Candler being for the greater part of the time sole owner of the business. In 1888 the drug business was discontinued, and Mr. Candler entered upon a course of medical manufacturing, displaying remarkable enterprise and energy, and achieving great success. Among other things, he conceived the idea of having experts make a summer beverage that would combine cool palatability with healthful and stimulating, but not intoxicating, properties, and the result was the universally popular Coca Cola, which has netted him a handsome fortune. He has pushed it with remarkable skill, yearly increasing its consumption, and to a large extent interfering with the use of beer in the summer. This, however, is but one of his many enterprises. His business

Asa G. Candler

methods are marked by the strictest integrity and fair dealing, coupled with untiring energy and practical judgment. Mr. Candler is a Mason and a member of a military company, the Governor's Horse Guard of Atlanta. He is a member of the Methodist church, and has been treasurer, then secretary, and finally president of the State Sunday-school Association of Georgia, and is now a member of the executive committee of the National Sunday-school Association from Georgia. He was married, in 1878, to Lucy Elizabeth, daughter of George J. Howard, and has five children, Charles H., Asa G., Jr., Lucy Beall, Walter, and William Candler. Mr. Candler is one of a remarkable set of eight brothers and three sisters, including a judge, a congressman, and a college president, all sound-money, free-trade Democrats, and active in religious and political affairs.

GLASMANN, William, editor, orator and politician, was born in Davenport, Ia., Nov. 12, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, and in his younger days was employed in various business pursuits. At the age of thirteen he left home, and for some years was engaged in mechanical pursuits in Montana. In 1880 he went to Salt Lake City, where he became interested in real-estate speculations, and in what might seem a profitless venture: the establishment of a buffalo ranch on the shore of Great Salt Lake. In 1892 he had upward of a hundred head of buffalo, and had made the business lucrative. When the Mormon people divided on party lines in 1891, Mr. Glasmann entered politics and was given the task of organizing the Republican party among them. In the first year of his work he organized over 200 clubs. The Republican chairman pronounced him the "ablest political stumper in the state and the best vote-getter." He left his buffalo ranch for journalism in 1892, and from a small beginning has made the Ogden "Standard" a great metropolitan paper. Early in 1896 he was appointed national organizer for the Silver party, and formed numerous Silver clubs in Utah with a total enrolment of 15,000 names. During the presidential campaign he stumped the state of Nebraska for Bryan and Sewall. He was vice-president of the National Republican League for 1896. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and is also a member to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias, and of the Weber Club of Ogden. He was married, in 1890, to Evelyn Ellis Jenkins of Salt Lake City.

Wm. Glasmann.

OLNEY, Richard, statesman, was born in Oxford, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 15, 1835, son of Wilson and Eliza (Butler) Olney. His original American ancestor was Thomas Olney, who emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled at Salem, Mass. From thence, in 1637, he accompanied Roger Williams in his exile to Rhode Island, and in course of time his descendants formed one of the most important families in the state. One of his descendants was Richard Olney (1770–1841), who removed to Worcester county, Mass., in 1811, and became prominent as a merchant and cotton manufacturer. His eldest son was Wilson Olney (1802–74), a successful merchant and banker, who married Eliza L. Butler of Oxford, daughter of Peter Butler and granddaughter of James Butler. James Butler's wife was Mary Sigourney, great-granddaughter of Andrew Sigourney, a Huguenot, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled in Oxford in 1687. Richard Olney received his preliminary education at Leicester Academy, and was graduated with high honors at Brown University in 1856. He began legal studies at the Harvard Law School, where he rapidly distinguished himself as a student of unusual acumen and industry, and was graduated LL.B. in 1858. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county in the following year, and entered the office of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas, with whom he was associated for twenty years. The relations of the two were exceedingly close, owing to their sympathy and congeniality of mind, which produced striking results in the preparation and presentation of their joint cases. Mr. Olney gradually adopted as specialties the law of wills and estates and the law of corporations; and, possessed of a clearness of perception and a soundness of judgment, coupled with a profound knowledge of legal principles, he was rapidly recognized as one of the best-equipped lawyers at the bar of Boston. His grasp of all the aspects of a case was so exhaustive that his ultimatum has repeatedly been taken as the basis of a compromise, by opposing counsel, who recognized the futility of appearing in court with a certainty of defeat. Moreover, his indefatigable industry in the preparation of a case is always evidenced in an accumulation of facts, and a careful marshaling of evidence, which enable him to keep the whole case within easy reach. In recent years, Mr. Olney has carried on extensive practice as counsel for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Boston and Maine, Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé, and other large railroads and corporations, and he is one of the best known authorities on all points of corporation law. He has repeatedly been solicited to accept a judgeship in the supreme court of Massachusetts, and has as invariably declined, preferring practice at the bar. In 1893 he was offered the portfolio of attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. Cleveland, and after much serious deliberation accepted it. In this exalted position he amply justified his brilliant record as a practicing attorney, and in the various important issues which arose during his tenure of office he made many important restatements of points in dispute in Federal jurisprudence. He counseled the action of Pres. Cleveland in calling out the Federal troops in July, 1894, to resist the riotous demonstrations at Chicago of the American Railway Union in its attempted boycott of the Pullman Car Co., on the ground that, under the provisions of the interstate commerce and other laws, the national government must protect the mails and must prevent interference with the general railroad transportation of the country. In March, 1895, he successfully defended that action in an argument before the supreme-court in the *habeas corpus* proceedings brought in behalf of Eugene V. Debs, who had been convicted of inciting the strikers to disorderly acts. In November, 1894, he made a notable argument upon the legality and propriety of labor organizations in a case before the circuit court of the United States, district of Pennsylvania, which he presented as "suggestions as *amicus curiæ* by express leave of the court," and in which he took the ground that labor organizations are of the utmost value to both capital and labor in

Richard Olney

the adjustment of their disputes. Upon the death of Walter Q. Gresham, Mr. Olney was appointed by Pres. Cleveland secretary of state, and took the oath of office June 10, 1895. He was succeeded as attorney-general by Judson Harmon of Ohio. In the department of state Mr. Olney's administration has been characterized by a wise moderation in all important moves, although by a vigorous policy of activity when the right time had arrived. Mr. Olney is an extensive reader, and possesses the happy faculty of digesting and turning all things read to practical account. He is possessed of a vigorous constitution, which permits a high tension of activity and produces the best results. He was married, in 1861, to Agnes Park, daughter of Judge Benjamin F. Thomas of Boston. They have two daughters, both married.

WEST, George, manufacturer, banker, and congressman, was born in Bradninch, Devonshire, England, Feb. 17, 1823. At the age of eleven he went to work in a paper mill, and served his full apprenticeship from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, and rising rapidly he was soon put in charge of a department. He came to this country in February, 1849, in the steerage, and found employment in a paper mill in New Jersey at $7 per week, but at the end of a year removed to Tyringham, Berkshire co., Mass., and entered a writing-paper mill. It was here, in February, 1850, that he made the first water-mark writing-paper on a machine in the United States. He also invented machinery for cutting water-marks in the centre of the sheet. In 1853 he took full charge of the Russell mills; in 1861 he became interested in the Empire mill, Rock City Falls, Saratoga co., and in June, 1862, purchased the mill outright. He now owns eight mills and a paper-bag factory with a capacity of over 3,000,000 bags per day, and employs 400 men, women, and children. He is a large stockholder in the Utica "Herald," and owns the Schenectady "Union." He is president of the First National Bank of Ballston, which he founded; a director of the National Folding Box and Paper Co., of New York city; director of Franklin Bank; owns a creosote factory and several mines in the West. He is treasurer of the Round Lake Association, and one of the original incorporators and proprietors of the firm of D. S. Walton & Co., wholesale merchants of paper, corner of Varick and Franklin streets. He is also a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation; the American Geographical Society, and the Republican Club of New York city. In politics a Republican, he was five times elected to the assembly from Ballston, from 1871 to 1875 inclusive; served in congress three times (1880–86) from the twentieth district. During 1880–84 and in 1888 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention. His popularity in his county was very great; and once, when his political opponents had a picture taken representing him asleep in his chair in the assembly hall and distributed proofs by the thousands in his district, the people elected him by a greater majority than usual. He had been up for nights watching legislation, and accidentally dozed in his chair. His political career has been brilliant, and his native wit and readiness and good humor in speaking have won him many friends. In 1883, on the occasion of a visit to England, a public reception and banquet was given to Mr. West, by the officials and the people in his native town, Bradninch. Mr. West is a Knight Templar, a Mystic Shriner, and a Knight of Pythias. He was the original New Yorker who suggested Benjamin Harrison for the presidency in 1888, and was also the first to advocate Levi P. Morton for vice-president. In religion he is a Methodist and an active member of the denomination. He paid half the cost of erecting the handsome church edifice in Ballston, which was dedicated by Bishop Newman in December, 1893, and in 1896 he presented the church with a handsome parsonage. Mr. West is a self-made man in the best sense of the word, and having experienced the struggle of life does not forget to sympathize with others. He is most philanthrophic, contributing largely to charity and earnestly supporting every worthy measure for the public good. He was married in Devonshire, England, Apr. 7, 1844, to Louisa Rose. They have had six children, two of whom survive. The first-born son, George West, Jr., now living, is married and has three sons, and the last-born, Florence L., now Mrs. Douglas W. Mabee, has seven children.

Geo West

PRINCE, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Sandwich, Mass., May 15, 1687, son of Samuel Prince, who was justice of the peace for Plymouth county, and grandson of John Prince, who was ruling elder of a church in Hull, England, and came to America in 1633. After his graduation at Harvard College in 1707, he passed several years in traveling, but to so little profit that he, later, says: "When I reflect upon that part of my life, I never can see with satisfaction the reasonableness or consistency of it." He preached at different localities in England, especially at Coombs, Suffolk, where he was popular and successful; but his love for his native country finally induced him to return. Arriving at Boston in 1717, he was ordained pastor of the Old South Church, Oct. 1, 1718, as colleague of his classmate, Joseph Sewall, and there continued until his death. In 1703 he began to gather his valuable collection of books by early New England writers and manuscripts relating to New England records, which after his death was stored in the tower of the Old South Church. It was partly destroyed by the British in 1776, and what remained was given to the Boston Public Library. His most important publication is "A Chronological History of England" (1736), the value of which was not fully recognized at the time. Besides a large number of sermons, he also wrote "An Account of the First Aurora Borealis" (1717); "Account of the English Ministers at Martha's Vineyard" (1727); "A Sermon on the Death of Cotton Mather" (1728); "Memoirs of Roger Clap of Dorchester" (1731); an edition of John Mason's "History of the Pequot War" (1736); "A Thanksgiving Sermon Occasioned by the Capture of Louisburg" (1745); "Earthquakes of New England" (1755), and "The New England Psalm-book Revised and Improved" (1758). Dr. Chauncy declared him to be the most learned man in New England with the exception of Cotton Mather, but adds that "he was very credulous," and had a "strange disposition to regard more the circumstances of things, and sometimes minute and trifling ones, than the things themselves." His sermons display great profundity of learning and some excellence of style; his funeral discourses being especially valuable for the historical material contained in them. Dr. Prince died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 22, 1758.

Thomas Prince

MACRAE, William, soldier, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9, 1834. The family traces its ancestry to the clan MacRae of Rosshire, in the western Highlands of Scotland. The clan espoused the cause of the Old and of the Young Pretender, and several representatives migrated to North Carolina after the battle of Culloden. Gen. MacRae was thoroughly educated, showing great aptitude for mathematics, mechanics and civil engineering. He chose the last as a profession, and was employed in North and South Carolina and Florida in surveying for projected railway lines. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a private, rose to the rank of colonel in 1863, and was made a brigadier-general in August, 1864. He

was assigned to the command of the 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d North Carolina regiments, and brought them to the highest degree of discipline and proficiency. He also organized a company of sharpshooters, who did excellent service. Gen. MacRae showed high qualities as a commander, and distinguished himself in many battles, but in none, perhaps, more than in defense of Mayre's house. While in command of the 15th North Carolina regiment at Fredericksburg, and at Reams' Station, near Petersburg, Aug. 25, 1864, where, in conjunction with Gens. Cooke and Conner, he stormed the Federal breastworks, drove the enemy from their position, killed and wounded between 600 and 700, captured 2,150 prisoners, with 3,100 stands of arms, twelve stands of colors and nine guns and caissons. After the war Gen. MacRae became general superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, of the Macon and Brunswick road and of the Georgia State road, now known as the Western and Atlanta. He died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 11, 1882.

BYLES, Mather, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 26, 1706. His father was an English gentleman; his mother, a direct descendant of John Cotton and Richard Mather. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1725, and then, following the precedent of his colonial ancestors, he studied for the ministry, and was installed as first pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston, in 1733. His occasional poetry had already given him some reputation, and this was now enhanced by the scholarly character of his discourses and his impressive pulpit oratory. Some of his poems and sermons have survived, and though they have the stilted character of the period, they abound in pithy sayings and quaint turns of expression. He speaks of "Saint Paul's harmonious and gallant periods of inspiration," and defines Biblical commentators as "men who have a wonderful knack to illustrate away the meaning of the clearest texts, and explain them into nonsense." But he was noted chiefly for his wit, and it is that for which he is now remembered. He was an incorrigible punster, ever ready with a witty retort, and continually playing practical jokes upon his friends, which were somewhat out of keeping with the pompous solemnity of his manner. These peculiarities were hit off by one of the wags of the day, who describes him as

> "A man of stately parts:
> Who visits folks to crack his jokes,
> Which never mend their hearts.
> With pompous gait and wig so great,
> He walks along the streets;
> And throws out wit, or what's like it,
> To every one he meets."

It is related that the Rev. Thomas Prince, pastor of the "old South," was once engaged to preach for him on a certain Sunday afternoon. Byles had duly announced his coming, and a larger congregation than usual had assembled to hear the worthy historian, but for some unrecorded reason he failed to put in an appearance. After waiting much beyond the usual time for divine service, Byles arose from his family pew, and, mounting the pulpit stair with an air of weary indignation, delivered a stirring discourse from the text, "Put not your trust in princes." One of his neighbors ran a distillery not far from his dwelling, and, passing the place one day, Byles beckoned to him, saying: "Do you still?" That is my business, sir," was the reply. "Then come with me, and still my wife." He had several times complained to the town authorities of a quagmire that had formed in front of his dwelling, but to no avail, when one day the "city fathers" going by sank in the pool up to the hubs of their vehicle. While they were anchored there, vainly trying to extricate themselves, Byles appeared in his doorway, saying: "Ah! gentlemen, I am delighted to see you stirring in the matter at last." On one occasion he was annoyed by a prolonged visit from a troublesome gossip, and to rid himself of her, asked: "Have you heard the news, madam? Three hundred 'new lights' have arrived this morning from London, and the selectmen have wisely ordered them to be put in irons immediately." The woman hurried away to spread the news, and in due time discovered that the "three hundred new lights" were street lamps, which had been imported to dispel the midnight gloom of the Boston thoroughfares. On the occurrence in 1780 of what is known as the "dark day," a lady sent her son to him to inquire the cause. "My dear," said Byles to the youth, "tell your mother I am as much in the dark as she is." In his practical jokes he spared neither his best friends nor his own family. The eminent painter, Copley, was among the former. A parishioner having once called on Byles with an ulcerated jaw, he sent him to Copley to have his tooth *drawn*. Like many of the better class of Boston people, he had no sympathy with the revolutionary movement, and though he never alluded to politics in his sermons, he did not hesitate to discharge his barbed sarcasms at the patriots on every convenient occasion. This led to his dismissal from the Hollis Street Church, and then to his trial and conviction as a Tory. He was sentenced to transportation from the country within forty days; but this, on the intercession of some of his brother clergymen, was commuted to imprisonment in his own house. A sentinel was stationed before his door, and he was restricted from leaving the premises on any pretext whatever. He styled the sentinel his "observe-a-Tory." On one occasion he induced the soldier to go down the street on an errand for him, promising to mount guard over himself. Shouldering the musket, he marched up and down before his own door, to the great amusement of the spectators. After two or

Mather Byles

three changes, the sentry was at last withdrawn altogether, and then Byles remarked that he had been guarded, regarded and disregarded. He survived the declaration of peace, but in his old age was avoided by nearly all his ministerial associates—all except the rectors of the Episcopal churches, whom in his better days he had been accustomed to visit with his keenest jibes and witticisms. The lower windows of King's Chapel are considerably smaller than the upper ones, and passing them with the rector one day, he remarked: "I have heard of the *canons* of your English church, but I never before saw its portholes." The bishop of the diocese and the pastors of Trinity and Christ churches visited him when he was dying, and bending over him, the bishop asked how he felt. "I feel," said Byles, "I feel as if I had about got to that land where there are no bishops." He died July 5, 1788.

BYLES, Mather, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 12, 1734, the son of Rev. Mather Byles of Boston, and a descendant of the same stock as Cotton Mather, whose name figures in early New England history. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1751. For several years he was the pastor of a Congregational church at New London, Conn., but, becoming an Episcopalian, he was appointed rector of Christ Church, Boston, in 1768. In 1775, his sympathies being with the mother country, he removed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where for twelve years he was chaplain to the garrison. In 1789 he was appointed rector of Trinity Church, St. John, and chaplain of the New Brunswick garrison, and held both positions until his death. He was classical in his speech, captivating in his manners, and the author of several hymns, some of which are still in use. He died in St. John, New Brunswick, March 12, 1814.

HOUGHTON, James Franklin, pioneer and surveyor-general of California, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 1, 1827. His ancestors originally came from Lancashire, England, in 1650, and settling in Watertown, Mass., were influential in securing a large grant of land from the Indian tribes in central Massachusetts, which was confirmed by the general court of that state, and on which the town of Lancaster was founded. On additional grants they founded Sterling and Bolton and some other towns of Worcester county, and these became the birthplaces of the Houghtons of America. His father, Charles Houghton, a well-read and scholarly man, who devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and subsequently to the wheelwright's trade, became prosperous, and ultimately through successful ventures in Cuban contracts was enabled to retire from business with a handsome competence. James F. Houghton passed his younger days in Waltham, Mass., where he acquired his early education. From there he entered upon a three-years' course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., where he was graduated with the degree of C. E. in the class of 1848. He then accepted a responsible position in the construction of the Boston water-works, which he held until their completion. The desire for adventure and a broader field of action induced him to go to California, by way of Cape Horn, in 1849. There he settled down to business, his first venture being to enter as a member of the shipping-house of B. D. Baxter & Co. Within a few years Mr. Houghton succeeded to the entire control. In 1853 he became a member of the lumber-firm of Pine & Houghton, and through his foresight and resistless energy this house became one of the best known and most powerful on the Pacific coast. In 1862, on the Republican ticket with Gov. Leland Stanford, he was elected surveyor-general of the state. Probably the most important work he did during his two terms was the establishment of the boundary-lines between California and Nevada, disentangling the disputed state-lines, and securing at Washington, in the way of legislation, an act to quit land-titles in California, that has since saved property-owners of the state many millions of dollars. Upon the expiration of his second term of office he relinquished political interests, and again entered on an active business career, acquiring reputation as a financier and a man of great executive ability. The prominent and responsible places occupied by Gen. Houghton during the years of his busy life have been many. He was president of the Home Mutual Insurance Co., a position he filled with great acceptance for eighteen years; for fifteen years the presiding officer of the Central Land Co. of Oakland, an organization which many a laboring man can thank for a comfortable home; for ten years president of the South San Francisco Dock Co., and president of the Corporation of Old Trinity Church and Parish of San Francisco. He was also a member of the board of regents of the State University of California. He is a prominent member of the Territorial Pioneers, a director in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and for twenty years has been a fellow of the Geographical Society of the Pacific. For a similar period of time the San Francisco Art Association and the Academy of Sciences have numbered him as a member. He is a member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and the Pacific Union Club. In 1854 Gen. Houghton married Caroline Sparhawk, a niece of Capt. John Bertram of Salem, Mass., who at the time was known in both hemispheres as a South American manufacturer, and a shipowner whose vessels sailed to every important port throughout the world. They have four children, the eldest of whom is the wife of Ex-Gov. Bulkeley of Connecticut. Gen. Houghton is a dignified gentleman, courteous to all, a favorite with his associates, and one of whom the state of his adoption delights to honor.

J. F. Houghton

DRAKE, Benjamin, lawyer, editor and author, was born in May's Lick, Ky., Nov. 28, 1794, and was a younger brother of Dr. Daniel Drake. He removed to Cincinnati about 1815, and there with Edward D. Mansfield published "Cincinnati in 1826," and with Col. Charles S. Todd of Frankfort, Ky., a "Life of General William Henry Harrison," in 1840. Besides these works he was the author of "Tales and Sketches from the Queen City" and "Life and Adventures of Black Hawk," with sketches of Keokuk (1838); "Sac and Fox Indians, and the late Black Hawk War"; and "Life of Tecumseh and his Brother, the Prophet" (1841). For many years he edited the Cincinnati "Chronicle," a literary and family newspaper of high moral tone and marked literary merit. He died in Cincinnati, Apr. 1, 1841.

MAYHEW, Thomas, governor of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, was born in England, in March, 1592, and became a merchant in Southampton. In 1636 he had immigrated to this country, and settled at Watertown, Mass. In 1841 Lord Stirling gave him a grant of Martha's Vineyard, and the following year he removed to Edgartown, on that island, and began a settlement. With his son he organized a mission to convert the Indians, having against him the power of the sachems who were afraid of the political effect of the acceptance of the Christian religion by the natives. Gov. Mayhew convinced them, however, that religion and gov-

ernment were distinct, and, through his friendly actions, persuaded them to adopt the English system for the administration of justice and at length to submit themselves to the crown of England. He acquired the language of the Indians, and, after the death of his son, began himself to preach to them at the age of seventy, and, notwithstanding the position which he held as governor and his advanced age, he sometimes traveled on foot near twenty miles through the woods in order to conduct these services. By this means, he persuaded the natives at Gayhead who opposed him, to at length receive the Gospel. Between the years 1664 and 1667 he received much assistance from the celebrated John Cotton. In 1670 an Indian church was formed, and, although Mayhew was more than four-score years of age, he was desired to become its pastor, but he was forced, on account of his physical condition, to decline, and an Indian was appointed in his stead. At the time of the outbreak of King Philip's war, in 1675, the Indians of Martha's Vineyard could count twenty times the number of the English, and the latter would doubtless have been extirpated but for the friendly relations brought about by the administration of Gov. Mayhew. The governor died at Martha's Vineyard, in March, 1682.

MAYHEW, Thomas, the first minister of Martha's Vineyard, and son of Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard (1592–1682), was born in Southampton, England, in 1621. In 1646, having acquired the Indian language, he began his missionary efforts among them, although he had already, in 1643, converted the chief, Hiacoomes, who afterwards became pastor of the Indian church. Mr. Mayhew persevered in his benevolent and Christian task, despite the many obstacles thrown in his way. He visited the natives in their settlements, and lodged with them in their wigwams, usually spending a part of the night relating to them portions of the Scripture history. Before the close of the year 1650 a hundred Indians had been converted, and in 1662 there were 282 of them, including eight priests or medicine-men, who had embraced Christianity. Mr. Mayhew associated with the celebrated missionary preacher, John Eliot, and in connection with him wrote "Tears of Repentance, or a narrative of the Progress of the Gospel Among the Indians in New England" (London, 1654). Mr. Mayhew left three sons, Matthew, Thomas and John. Matthew succeeded his father in the government of Martha's Vineyard; was also a preacher to the Indians, and died in 1710. Thomas was a judge of the common pleas for the county. John was a minister of Martha's Vineyard, and at his death, in 1689, left a native church of 100 members. Mr. Mayhew sailed for England in November, 1657, to report to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and to procure the means of carrying on his work, but the vessel was lost at sea.

PRATT, Benjamin, chief justice of New York, was born in Cohasset, Mass., March 13, 1710. His parents were poor, and he was bred to a mechanical employment; but the misfortune of losing a limb when he was a young man proved to be a blessing to him, and made him a scholar and man of eminence. He managed to enter Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1737. He studied law in Judge Robert Auchmuty's office, and rose to distinction in that profession. From 1757 to 1759 he was the representative of Boston in the general court, and an earnest adherent of the cause of the colonists. He was a warm friend of Gov. Pownall, and on this account fell into disfavor with the merchants and mechanics of Boston; but Pownall obtained for him the position of chief justice of New York. He adorned this position, although he retained it but for a short time, and was admired both for his learning and eloquence. His wife was the daughter of Judge Auchmuty. He was a man of versatile ability, wrote poetry, and collected materials for a history of New England. He died Jan. 5, 1763.

PRESTON, Margaret (Junkin), poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1825. She is of Scottish descent, being the great-granddaughter of the Laird of Newton. Her father was Rev. George Junkin, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman known as one of the most distinguished educators of his day. He founded Lafayette College, and was afterward president of Washington College, Lexington, Va. Margaret received her early education from her father and from private tutors at home. One of her earliest memories is standing at her father's knee, when only three years old, learning the Hebrew alphabet. She read Latin when only ten years of age and Greek at twelve, and was accustomed to rise at five o'clock in the morning to read the classics with her father, which was the only time he could give her. Under such surroundings she early developed a taste for literary pursuits, and from a child "lisped in numbers for the numbers came." In 1857 she married Prof. John T. L. Preston, the founder of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., and entered upon an ideal married life. Her first contribution to the press, in "Sartain's Magazine," in 1849, was received with great favor. In 1856 she published a novel, entitled "Silverwood," which appeared anonymously, refusing to allow her name to appear, even though offered double price for her consent. She was an enthusiastic sympathizer with the South, and published in 1865 her most sustained poem, called "Beechenbrook: a Rhyme of the War," which was written by firelight during the evenings of one week. It contained the pathetic lines on "Stonewall Jackson's Grave" and "Slain in Battle," and won for her wide popularity from the Potomac to the Gulf. With this book she allowed her name first to appear, and it ran through eight editions within the first year. Her second volume of poems appeared, in 1870, under the title "Old Songs and New," and won high praise from the leading critics. This book contains poems from Hebrew and Greek story, and verses on a variety of subjects. The New York "Evening Post" characterized her poetry as belonging "to the school of Mrs. Browning" and stated: "No American woman has evinced a truer appreciation of what a poet owes to the art of poetry . . . from the most unstudied expression of susceptibility to the beautiful in the external world, and to the dramatic presentation of ideal and historic characters they touch the whole circle of art." Mrs. Preston is equally successful as a critic, though less known in this line. Her prose, which in grace and diction is fully equal to her poetry, is not, however, as well known. For many years she gratuitously helped edit several of the best papers of the South, in order to advance Southern literature. Paul H. Hayne said that Mrs. Preston was one of the best writers of sonnets in America. In 1887 she published "For Love's Sake," which is full of spiritual insight and a religious feeling without cant or affectation, and also "Colonial Ballads" in which she shows high gifts of imagery. In addition to the works mentioned she has written "Cartoons," "Monographs" and "Aunt Dorothy." Mrs. Preston died at the residence of her son, Dr. George S. Preston, in Baltimore, Md., March 28, 1897.

HOLMES, Abiel, clergyman, was born in Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763. His father was David Holmes, a physician of Woodstock, who served as a captain in the French and Indian war and was a surgeon in the revolutionary army; his grandfather, John Holmes, a native of England, settled at Woodstock in 1686. The son was graduated at Yale College in 1783, and immediately entering upon the study of theology, was also appointed a tutor to his alma mater. For six years from 1785 he was pastor of a Congregational church at Midway, Ga., and then resigning on account of ill health, accepted a

call from the First Congregational Society of Cambridge, Mass. He remained in this connection for forty years, until September, 1832, when the culmination of the Unitarian controversy caused a split in the society. For a short time he continued his labors for the orthodox portion of the parish in connection with an associate; but although a firm adherent of his ancestral faith, his liberality of mind was such that he frequently consented to occupy Unitarian pulpits, and even exchange with their pastors. Dr. Holmes was a scholar of wide range and profound learning. Delving among authorities to thoroughly test some historical tradition or prove a truth firmly held, was his delight, but he abhorred theorizings and the footless speculations into which too many writers of his day were led. In this respect he differed vastly from his father-in-law, Ezra Stiles, whose writings, it is said, first turned his thoughts seriously in the direction of historical study. His first book was "Life of Ezra Stiles" (1798), which was followed in 1805 by "American Annals," in two volumes octavo; one of the pioneer works of American history, whose writing occupied ten full years. He brought out a second edition in 1829, with full details of all important events occurring in the interim; thus making a valuable record of our country's progress from the earliest times, according to the best available materials of the day. In 1817 he delivered a course of lectures on ecclesiastical history before the students of Harvard College, and contributed a "Memoir of the French Protestants" and a "History of the Town of Cambridge" to the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He also published several sermons and an occasional hymn. In Hebrew and the classics he was a thoroughly proficient scholar, and he had sufficient French and Spanish for his historical researches. His disposition was a charming one—simple, sunny and sociable; never in any sense beclouded by the severe forms of faith to which he rigidly adhered. He was the ideal of an engrossed, industrious student, to whom books are a world and intellect a life. A complete list of his writings appears in the 27th volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society's "Collections." Although a representative of the school of thought then most unpopular with the Harvard authorities, he ever held the highest place in the esteem of both faculty and students. In 1792 he received the degree of A.M. from Harvard; in 1805, of S.T.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1822 of LL.D. from Allegheny College, Pennsylvania. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Philosophical Society. He was twice married: first, in 1790, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Ezra Stiles, who died childless in 1795; and second, in 1800, to Sarah, daughter of Oliver Wendell of Boston. By the second wife he had five children: Mary Jackson, married to Usher Parsons, M.D., of Alfred, Me.; Ann Susan, married to Charles Wentworth Upham, the author and editor; Oliver Wendell, the famous poet and physician; John Holmes of Cambridge, and Sarah Lathrop, who died in early childhood. His later years were passed in Cambridge, in the old mansion shown in the accompanying cut; and here, also, in 1809, was born his illustrious son. Dr. Holmes died June 4, 1837.

MACFERRON, David, city treasurer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 7, 1817, son of William Macferron, who emigrated from the north of Ireland with his father, Joseph Macferron. They located on the north bank of the Allegheny river about 1766; their farm being now a part of Allegheny City. The son was given the best educational advantages offered at the time in that remote settlement, and he was particularly fortunate in having for an instructor John Armstrong, a celebrated mathematician. At the age of thirteen he was put into business in a queensware store, but pursued his studies after the store was closed and in the early morning, a portion of the time under a Scotch instructor named Wills. In 1839 he was married to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Robert Campbell of Pittsburgh, and purchased a home in Allegheny City, near the old homestead of his father. After his marriage he resumed his position in the queensware store. In 1854 he was elected clerk of the select council of Allegheny City, and held the position fourteen years. He was elected a director of the public schools of the city many consecutive terms, and held a seat in the board of control of the city schools. He was elected secretary of the board in 1857, and re-elected annually until declining further to serve, in 1863. In January, 1858, he was elected treasurer of Allegheny City, and had in 1894 entered upon his thirty-seventh year of consecutive service. At the time he took charge of the city treasury it was almost bankrupt, and the best citizens of the place united in urging his acceptance of the trust. He thoroughly revolutionized the methods of the office, and brought order out of chaos; old debts were paid off, old suits compromised, and floating debts funded at low rates of interest. Soon the city bonds became sought for on the market as desirable investments. A system of collecting taxes instituted by Treasurer Macferron was made operative by legislative action, and has since been adopted by all the large cities of western Pennsylvania. In 1871 Mr. Macferron was elected a director of the Nations Bank of Savings, and in 1877 was made trustee to wind up the business of the Franklin Savings Bank, which had become insolvent. He did the work in a way that paid the depositors dollar for dollar, and the stockholders a large portion of their subscriptions. In 1881 he was elected a director of the Third National Bank of Allegheny, and in 1887 he was elected a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, the oldest banking institution of west-

David Macferron

ern Pennsylvania. He is almost universally the custodian of charitable and trust funds, and his services as receiver for embarrassed corporations are always sought. Mr. Macferron is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a member of new-school Reformed Presbyterian. He is a ruling elder of the church, and has been a delegate from his presbytery to the general synod. On Sept. 17, 1889, his golden wedding was celebrated in his delightful home, in company of children and grandchildren.

HOUGH, Warwick, jurist, was born in Loudoun county, Va., Jan. 26, 1836, the eldest son of George W. Hough, who soon after settled in Jefferson City, Mo., where he became prominent and influential in state politics. Young Hough showed an early taste for classical literature and scientific studies, and was graduated at the State University of Missouri in 1854. He seldom required the use of a text-book when reciting his Latin and Greek lessons, and could repeat from memory, when he was graduated, whole pages of Virgil, and nearly all the odes of Horace. He was especially fond of geology and astronomy, and in his senior year invented a figure illustrating the gradual acceleration of the stars, which was used for years after young Hough left college by his professor, who delighted to give him credit for it. His attainments were so conspicuous that he was chosen from the graduating class to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Prof. Swallow, then head of the geological survey of Missouri; and, later, was appointed by Gov. Sterling Price as assistant state geologist. Mr. Hough's ambition, however, directed him toward the law, and in 1857 he entered assiduously upon its study, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He was secretary of the state senate in the winters of 1858–59, 1859–60 and 1860–61. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with J. Proctor Knott, then attorney-general of Missouri, which continued until January, 1861, when he was appointed adjutant-general of Missouri by Gov. C. F. Jackson, which office he held until subsequently appointed secretary of state by Gov. Reynolds. This latter office he resigned in December, 1863, to enter the Confederate army. In February, 1864, he became a member of the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Polk, and after his death served with Gen. S. D. Lee, later becoming attached to the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Taylor, with whom he surrendered in 1865. The proscriptive provisions of the Drake constitution prevented him from returning at once to the practice of his chosen profession in Missouri, and so he practiced at Memphis, Tenn., until the abolition of the test-oath for attorneys in 1867, when he went back to Missouri, locating at Kansas City. Here he began a brilliant and distinguished career, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of a bar celebrated as being one of the strongest in the West. In 1874 he was elected judge of the supreme court of Missouri, for a term of ten years, during the last two years of which he was chief justice of the state. As a judge he was conspicuous for learning and for scholarly attainments and uncompromising independence. His style was sententious and preëminently judicial; and his opinions, which are noted for their perspicuity, are also, perhaps, the most polished rendered by any judge who has occupied a place on the supreme bench of Missouri in recent years. His independence in refusing to lend his judicial sanction to the spirit of repudiation of municipal obligations, with which many of the counties of Missouri were for a time filled, was the most potent factor in preventing his renomination, and in depriving the state of longer service of one of its ablest and most accomplished jurists. Since his retirement from the bench, Judge Hough has been practicing law in St. Louis, where his abilities have been enlisted in a number of cases of importance. In May, 1861, Judge Hough married Nina E., daughter of Benjamin F. Massey, then secretary of state, and has five children. In 1883 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater.

Warwick Hough

CHURCH, Benjamin, Indian fighter, was born in Duxbury, Mass., in 1639. He was the son of Richard Church, who, emigrating from England in 1630, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren. The latter was a carpenter and builder, and, associated with J. Tomson, built the first church in Plymouth. He died at Dedham in 1668. Benjamin Church was the first settler at Saconet, or Sekonit, afterward called New Compton. In the year 1676 he took part in the war with the Wampanoags, under King Philip. In one skirmish with the Indians, in which his life was saved by the merest chance,—an Indian, who was in pursuit of him, having caught his foot in a grapevine and fallen on his face,—Church and his party killed and took prisoners 173 men. Col. Church commanded the party that killed King Philip in August, 1676. It is a sufficient commentary on the customs and characteristics of the times to state that, when this brave savage was shot, Church had him beheaded and quartered, and gave one of his hands to the friendly Indian who shot him. The government of Plymouth paid thirty shillings a head for the Indians killed or taken, and Philip's head went at this price. In September, 1689, Church was commissioned by Hinckley, president of Plymouth colony, by Danforth, president of Providence and Maine, and by Bradstreet, governor of Massachusetts, commander-in-chief of an expedition which was formed and sent out against the eastern Indians. With 250 men, among whom were a considerable number of Indians, he set out for Casco, in Maine, where he arrived at a critical moment, as he found there several hundred French and Indians on an island, whither they had come in native canoes. This band making an attack on the town on the following day, was repulsed by Church, with a loss of ten or twelve men. At this time there were garrisons posted at different points in Maine, and Church visited them all; but, on the approach of winter, he returned to Boston. The following spring he went out with another expedition, but was captured, with 100 of his followers. On being released he returned to Boston in September, 1690, led an expedition northward as far as Brunswick, and destroyed some Indian villages and corn, and having captured some prisoners, among whom were a number of women and children, he put them to death. In 1692 Church made a third expedition, when he accompanied Sir William Phips to Pemaquid, then up the Kennebec, and destroyed an Indian fort. Four years later he made a fourth expedition, when he went to the Penobscot and to

Passamaquoddy, burning the French houses at Chignecto on his way. For this act he was severely blamed, and was superseded by Col. Hawthorne of Salem. In 1704 he made his fifth and last expedition. The burning of Deerfield, Mass., in February of that year, awakened the spirit of this veteran warrior, and he took his horse and rode seventy miles to offer his services to Gov. Dudley, in behalf of his country. The attack on Deerfield was made on the night of the 28th, by 300 French and Indians, who took advantage of the negligence of the guards, surprised the garrison, killed a number and took 300 citizens captive. They compelled the Rev. John Williams, his wife and children, who were among their prisoners, to accompany them in a march toward Canada; and when Mrs. Williams, on the second day of her journey, fell exhausted, she was at once dispatched with a tomahawk. In the expedition which was the result of this raid, Church displayed all his old warlike fire, and did much damage to the French and Indians, whom he followed to Penobscot and Passamaquoddy. At the close of King Philip's war, he lived for a time at Bristol, and afterward at Troy (now Fall River). Col. Church was married to Alice, daughter of Constant Southworth and Elizabeth Collier, who died the year after himself, at the age of seventy-one. He had four sons: Thomas, Constant Benjamin and Edward. His son Thomas compiled from his notes, and under his direction, a history of King Philip's war, which was published in different editions in 1716, 1772 and 1827. He died at New Compton, Jan. 17, 1718, at the age of seventy-seven, from a fall from his horse.

ADAMS, John, clergyman and author, was born, probably in Nova Scotia, in 1704, and was the only son of John Adams of that province. After a careful classical training, he was graduated at Harvard College in 1721; then studying theology, was ordained and settled at Newport, R. I., in 1728. The choice was displeasing to Rev. Nathaniel Clap, who forthwith formed a new society, leaving Mr. Adams, who appears to have been an assistant, to officiate for two years, and then be dismissed. Adams later settled in Philadelphia, and after a few years there, returned to Cambridge. As a preacher he gained great reputation for eloquence and earnestness; but he seems to have early discontinued regular pastoral connections, and devoted himself to literature. He was specially well equipped for this latter calling, being described by his uncle, Matthew Adams, as "master of nine languages, and conversant with Greek, Latin, French and Spanish authors." Eliot remarks that "his character was very respectable," and at the time of his death a Boston newspaper hyperbolically declared that his name "deserves to be written in letters of gold on monuments of marble; or, rather, to appear and shine forth from some genius of uncommon sublimity, and equal to his own. But sufficient are his immortal writings to perpetuate his memory." His principal publication was a volume entitled, "Poems on Several Occasions, Original and Translated, by the late Rev. John Adams, M.A." (1745), which contains a poetical paraphrase of the "Book of Revelation," chapter by chapter, renderings of other selected Biblical passages, a poem on society, translations from Horace, and a few devotional pieces. The preface of this posthumous work announces that a volume of his sermons would be issued "upon suitable encouragement," but there the matter rested. Among his other published writings are: his ordination sermon (1728); a poem, "On the Love of Money," which attracted great attention, and a compilation entitled, "A Collection of Poems by Several Hands" (1744). Although his literary ability is evident, and he was capable of a high standard of excellence, his contemporaries seem to have been in error regarding his importance. He was essentially a poet of the period, and honored as such. It is related that "the fellows of Harvard College were his pall-bearers, and the first characters in the state attended his funeral." He died in Cambridge Mass., Jan. 22, 1740.

John Adams

MEYER, Henry, lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 26, 1848, son of John Meyer, a prominent hotel-keeper of that city. His mother was Margaretta Feldner, and with her husband emigrated to America from Wurtemburg, Germany. The son was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, the Iron City College, and the Western University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated at Yale University in 1873, and at the Harvard law school in 1875. He then read law with Miller & McBride, at Pittsburgh, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Pittsburgh. He was nominated on the Democratic state ticket of Pennsylvania in 1888 for auditor-general, for state senator in the Allegheny City district in 1890, and for representative at large to the U. S. congress in 1894. At each of these elections he received a full party vote, but with the party was defeated. He was delegate-at-large for Pennsylvania to the Democratic National convention of 1892, and has been a state delegate from his district at many successive Democratic conventions. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Presbyterian church and a prominent Mason. He was married at Pittsburgh, June 6, 1882, to Mattie E., daughter of Hugh and Abbie Graham of Pittsburgh.

Henry Meyer

WOOD, William, colonist and author, was born in England about 1580. Nothing is recorded of his early life; but his education included some acquaintance with the literature of the period, particularly its poetry, if we may judge of that by the frequent imitations and commonplaces in his various effusions. He came to Massachusetts in 1629, and from his intimate acquaintance with that section, seems to have resided in the neighborhood of Boston. In 1633 he returned to England, where his "New England's Prospect" was published in the following year. This treatise, the first printed account of Massachusetts, is declared in the title-page to be a "true, lively, and experimental description." Its two parts treat respectively of the conditions of the colonists and of the customs of the aborigines. The descriptive quality is good; stilted verses giving a fair idea of the country and the various towns about Boston at that period are introduced, and a curious map illustrates the places mentioned. In many places the influence of Spenser on the author's style is obvious. After a short sojourn abroad he returned to the colony and settled in Lynn, which he represented in the general court in 1636. In 1637 he removed to Sandwich, where he was town clerk until his death, in 1639.

STUART, Mary McCrea, philanthropist, was born in New York city in 1810. She was the daughter of Robert McCrea, one of the best known importers and merchants of New York city in the early part of the present century. She was early married to Robert L. Stuart, a great patron of art, who, at his death, left his wife a princely fortune and a valuable collection of paintings and works of art. Mrs. Stuart, in a quiet, unostentatious manner,

made generous use of this fortune in munificent gifts to charitable and educational institutions. She was one of the most philanthropic women New York city has ever known. Her charities were systematic and generous, and so liberal, indeed, that her entire income, except what was barely necessary for her personal expenditures, was given to the relief of those in distress, and for the purpose of promoting good enterprises. A condition always went with her benefactions, that she should not be publicly known in connection with them. Though a Presbyterian in faith, her charities were thoroughly catholic. The one assurance she required in their distribution was the honesty of the applicant. At her death, Mrs. Stuart left a fortune of nearly $20,000,000, the bulk of which was given to various institutions. Princeton Theological Seminary received $300,000. She had previously given the seminary valuable additions to the campus; Stuart Hall, a recitation building; the Stuart professorship of the relations of philosophy and science to the Christian religion; eight scholarships; the library of Dr. Addison Alexander, a professor in the seminary, and $10,000 for the library fund. She also left $50,000 to Princeton College in her will, in addition to the $179,000 which she had before given for the school of philosophy, and also donated a valuable biological collection. Lenox Library was willed $300,000, her magnificent collection of statuary, paintings and art works, and her library, which is of inestimable value. It is believed to be the finest private collection in the country, and contains a number of rare manuscripts, books and prints. This collection is to be displayed in rooms set apart for it, and known as the "Robert L. Stuart" collection, in memory of her late husband. The one provision to this bequest being, that the collection shall never be open to the view of the public on Sundays. Twenty-six other institutions each received bequests aggregating from $60,000 to $70,000, besides a number of smaller legacies to various charitable organizations. Mrs. Stuart's modest, retiring disposition was averse to display, and some years before her death she expressed this wish: "I desire that no remarks shall be made at my funeral of me, personally, either of my life or of my death." She died in New York city, Dec. 30, 1891.

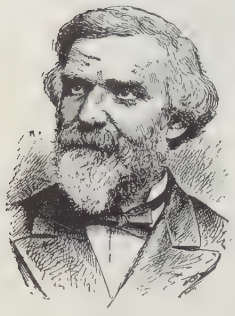
HOWE, William, soldier, was born in England, Aug. 10, 1729. He entered the army and was sent to Canada during the French and Indian war, being in command of the light infantry under Gen. Wolfe at the battle of the Heights of Abraham, near Quebec, in 1759. Nothing is related of his career from this period until 1775, when he was appointed to succeed Gen. Gage in command of the British forces in America. He was commander-in-chief at the battle of Bunker Hill, and personally participated, leading his men in the attack on the fortifications at a moment most disheartening to them. After the evacuation of Boston he went to Halifax, but returned and was in command at the battle of Long Island, when the patriot army was defeated. He entered New York Sept. 15th; fought the battle of White Plains, in which he defeated Washington, and then captured Fort Washington, which was garrisoned by 2,000 men. He again defeated Washington at the battle of Brandywine, on Sept. 11, 1777, and a fortnight later occupied Philadelphia. When Washington attacked Germantown on Oct. 4th, Howe repulsed him; and he could doubtless have destroyed the American camp at Valley Forge, broken up the army and probably so disheartened the patriots that the issue of the war would have been entirely different from what it was, had he possessed sufficient energy for the undertaking. Instead of this, however, he with his army occupied the winter of 1777–78 in amusement and pleasure in Philadelphia. He was recalled from

America in May, 1778, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton; and parliament ordered an investigation of his conduct in 1779, when he was acquitted of the charges made against him. In 1780 he published, at London, a narrative relating to his career in America. In 1782 Howe was made colonel of the 19th dragoons, and in 1786 general; in 1795 he was appointed governor of Berwick. He succeeded to the Irish title of viscount in 1799, on the death of his brother Richard. He died in Plymouth, England, July 12, 1814. It is said of him that, while he was personally courageous and theoretically a thorough soldier, he was unequal to the responsibility of conducting great military operations. He owed his advancement to the influence of important personages.

LOWELL, Francis Cabot, cotton manufacturer, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Apr. 7, 1775, son of John Lowell, a distinguished statesman and jurist. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1793, and then became a merchant in Boston. During a visit to England, in 1810, he became interested in the manufacture of cotton, and, when the war of 1812 interrupted our commerce with Europe, and America was compelled to manufacture many things for herself, Mr. Lowell determined to manufacture it at home. He proposed to his brother-in-law, Patrick T. Jackson, that they put some money into experiments, and try to make a power-loom, as this newly invented machine could not be obtained from abroad. They procured the model of a common loom, and, after repeated failures, succeeded in reinventing a fairly good power-loom. The thread obtained from other mills not proving available for their looms, spinning-machinery was constructed, and land was purchased on the Merrimac river for their mills; in time a large manufacturing city gathered about them, and was named Lowell, for this energetic and upright manufacturer. When the war of 1812 was over, Mr. Lowell knew that the overloaded markets of Europe and India would pour their cotton and other goods into the United States. He therefore went to Washington in the winter of 1816, and after overcoming much opposition, obtained a protective tariff for cotton manufacture. "The minimum duty on cotton fabrics," says Edward Everett, "the corner-stone of the system, was proposed by Mr. Lowell, and is believed to have been an original conception on his part. To this provision of law, the fruit of the intelligence and influence of Mr. Lowell, New England owes that branch of industry, which has made her amends for the diminution of her foreign trade; which has left her prosperous under the exhausting

drain of her population to the West; which has brought a market for his agricultural produce to the farmer's door; and which, while it has conferred these blessings on this part of the country, has been productive of good, and nothing but good, to every other portion of it." Mr. Lowell died in Boston, Mass., Aug. 10, 1817, leaving a large fortune to his four children.

CUTLER, Augustus W., lawyer, was born in Morristown, N. J., Oct. 22, 1829, the son of Joseph Cutler, and a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden. His great-great-grandfather, Silas Condict, was a member of the first Continental congress of the United States and his grandfather, Abijah Cutler, was a soldier of the revolution. Augustus Cutler, showing unusual fondness for agricultural pursuits, spent his early years on a farm. He then read law with Gov. Haines at Hamburg, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Since then he has been active in legal affairs and in state and national councils. His first public office was that of prosecutor of the pleas, which he filled from 1856 to 1861. In 1871 he was elected a member of the New Jersey senate, and continued state senator until 1874, during that time serving also as a member of the constitutional convention. He was elected to congress in 1874, and was re-elected in 1876 by a majority of 1,400. Upon entering congressional life he resigned his membership in the Morristown board of education, and gave up his law practice entirely. Mr. Cutler introduced, among others, the first bill ever brought before congress creating a department of agriculture, and finally secured its passage. He has always been a warm friend of education, and is called "the father of the free-school system of New Jersey." He is responsible for numerous bills, which, having become laws, proved highly beneficial to the state. In politics he was an old-time Whig up to the dissolution of that party, when he allied himself with the Democratic party. He is known throughout New Jersey as a prominent speaker. Mr. Cutler, after retiring from public life, resumed the practice of law and agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of several farms, which are devoted to the cultivation of fruit. In 1854 he was married to Julia R. Walker of Albany, N. Y., a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on board the Mayflower, in Cape Cod harbor. They have three sons, all of whom are prominent in their respective professions.

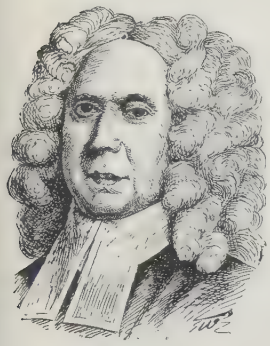


Augustus W. Cutler

MILLER, Samuel, clergyman, was born near Dover, Del., Oct. 31, 1769. He was the fourth son of Rev. John Miller, a native of Boston, who was for over forty years pastor of the Duck Creek congregation, near Dover. Samuel Miller was educated under the direction of his father, and after graduation at the University of Pennsylvania in 1789, began with him the study of theology. Before, however, this course was completed his father died, and after being licensed to preach by the presbytery of Lewes in October, 1791, he continued his studies with Rev. Pres. Charles Nisbet of Dickinson College. In April, 1792, he received a unanimous call to his father's old parish in Dover, but declined this, and accepted the associate pastorate of the united Presbyterian churches of New York city to assist Rev. Dr. John R. B. Rodgers and Rev. Dr. John McKnight. His career in New York greatly enhanced his reputation both as a preacher and scholar, and in 1806 he was chosen moderator of the general assembly. Upon the inauguration of the theological seminary at Princeton in 1813, he was appointed to the chair of ecclesiastical history and church-government; this position he held during the remainder of his life, a period of thirty-six years. He was preëminently a scholar; his sermons and lectures, while never brilliant, were characterized by remarkable clearness and precision, showing wide and careful reading and profound thought. His model was the older type of divine of which his father was a good example—the careful, scholarly student, who trusted little to the excitement of occasions and much to the influence of studied and clearly-stated thought. "Many persons," he writes, "are apt to suppose that the race of divines who flourished in our country seventy or eighty years ago, though pious and excellent men, had a very scanty supply of books, and in many cases a still more scanty education. . . . This opinion is not only erroneous, but grossly so. Those venerable fathers of the American church were more deeply learned than most of their sons. They read more and thought more than we are ready to imagine. . . . Original works are actually in fewer hands, in our day, compared with the number of readers, than in theirs. . . . We have more of the *belles-lettres* polish, but as Biblical critics, and as profound theologians, we must undoubtedly yield to them the palm of excellence." In his public discourses he ever avoided discussions of doubtful points of speculation. During the entire period of his professorship at Princeton, he devoted all his energies of heart and mind to his duties with such faithfulness that his health finally gave way beneath the strain. His most important work was the "Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century, containing a Sketch of the Revolutions and Improvements in Science, Arts and Literature during that Period" (2 vols., 1803). It is executed with care, and expressed in a pleasing and instructive style. The portion devoted to early writers and scholars is especially careful and adequate—worthy to be quoted as authority, even at the present day. A third volume, dealing with the "great events in the Christian church during the century," was also projected, but never brought to completion. Among his other writings are: "Letters on the Constitution and Order of the Christian Ministry" (1807); "Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers" (1813); "Letters on Unitarianism" (1821); "Letters on Clerical Manners and Habits" (1827); "An Essay on the Office of the Ruling Elder" (1831); "Letters to Presbyterians" (1833); "Discourses on Infant Baptism" (1834); "Presbyterianism the truly Apostolic and Primitive Constitution of the Church of Christ" (1835); "The Primitive and Apostolic Order of Christ Vindicated" (1840); "Memoir of Rev. Charles Nisbet" (1840); "Letters from a Father to a Son in College" (1843); "Thoughts on Public Prayer" (1849) and "Life of Jonathan Edwards" in Sparks' "American Biography" series. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1804. His life was written by his son, Rev. Samuel Miller. He had two other sons—Elihu Spencer Miller, a lawyer of Philadelphia, and Rev. John Miller, noted as a Confederate colonel during the civil war, who in 1877 withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination and became an independent preacher. Dr. Miller died in Princeton, N. J., Jan. 7, 1850.

Sam'l Miller

COLMAN, Benjamin, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 19, 1673. He received his education in the private school of Dr. Ezekiel Cheever, which he entered "young and small," and was graduated at Harvard College in 1692. His health was not good in early life, and, as Eliot says, "he did not incline to settle in the ministry till he gained wisdom by age and experience." He made a voyage to England in his twenty-first year, but the vessel being captured by a French privateer, after a long fight, in which he himself won distinction by his bravery, he was taken a prisoner to France, and there subjected to considerable annoyance and insult as a "Protestant priest." An exchange of prisoners finally enabled him to proceed to England, where he preached several times with great acceptance, and made friendships with William Bates, Benjamin Calamy, John Howe and other non-conformist divines. He was present when the London ministers presented their address of condolence to King William upon the death of his queen—an occasion made memorable by the splendid oratory of Bates, whose qualities he ever after sought to imitate. Coleman was earnestly pressed to remain and take charge of some church in England, but his inclinations in that direction were overcome by a call to the pastorate of the newly-founded Brattle Street Church, Boston. This society was started in opposition to the Cambridge Platform, held to the Westminster Confession, and, contrary to the usage of the Puritans, insisted on the reading of the Scriptures and the use of the Lord's Prayer. On account of the refusal of the other Boston churches to "fellowship" with the innovators, Mr. Colman was ordained in London, Aug. 4, 1699, and even after years of successful ministry, he, with his church, was regarded with disapprobation by the old-line Puritan leaders. Says Eliot: "Ministers, venerable for their age and wisdom, . . . bore testimony to the order of the churches, and one of them in a letter to Dr. Mather calls it a 'Presbyterian brat'." Finally, however, Colman and Mather renewed their friendship, and, it is said, "wondered how they could so long disagree." On Mather's death Colman preached a eulogistic sermon, and thenceforth was recognized as easily the leading minister in the city. Contrary to the usual methods, "he allured men instead of driving them into right paths," and his influence increased in civil and religious matters alike, despite hostility and criticism. From 1717 to 1728 he was a fellow of Harvard College, and in 1724 was elected president, to succeed John Leverett. His refusal of the office was a great relief to Cotton Mather, who had seen in his election only another instance of the corporation's "accustomed indignity and malignity" against himself. By personal solicitation he secured many generous gifts for both Harvard and Yale, being chiefly instrumental in persuading Thomas Hollis to endow two professorships in the former college. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Glasgow in 1731. As a preacher Dr. Colman was noted for graceful style and impressive eloquence. He was at all times intensely in earnest, but noted for such a cultivated tolerance of human shortcomings that he was sometimes accused of "duplicity and flattery." His writings were voluminous, consisting mostly of sermons or theological themes—the most noted being one on the death of Dr. Mather, and another on the parable of the ten virgins—and were published in three volumes (1707–22). A tract in favor of inoculation for smallpox, and several poems—one, "Elijah's Translation," written on the death of Rev. Samuel Willard—are also from his pen. The high esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries is well illustrated by Pres. Holyoke's tribute to him at the Harvard commencement following his death: "His life was most useful: in charity, humanity, kindness and well doing it has not been imitated." He was thrice married, and had numerous children, his only daughter being Jane Turell, the poet, and wife of Rev. Ebenezer Turell, who wrote "Life and Character of Colman" (Boston, 1749). Dr. Coleman continued pastor of the Brattle Street Church until his death, in Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1747.



Benjamin Colman

DINGEE, William Jackson, capitalist, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1853, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Jackson) Dingee. His father is the most extensive grower of roses in the world, and conducts the famous establishment near Philadelphia, known throughout the country for the beauty and variety of its products. The son received his education in the public schools and academies of the Quaker City, and in his twentieth year removed to Oakland, Cal. He engaged in real-estate operations on a vast scale, and soon became prominent for his activity in promoting public works of all kinds. He was an organizer of the Piedmont Water Co. in 1891, and its president until it was consolidated with the Oakland Water Co. three years later. He has since been president of the new organization, which is capitalized at $3,000,000, and has managed its affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned. With his wonderful energy, enterprise and tact his services in developing Oakland have placed him second to none. He has handled more real estate than any other single individual in the city. His own residence is considered the finest on the Pacific coast, and is said to contain the largest private library in California, besides an extensive collection of art objects. Intelligent, widely read and a fine scholar, Mr. Dingee is a brilliant conversationalist and popular in social and literary circles. He is a member of the Athenæum Club of Oakland and the Pacific Club of San Francisco, and, by virtue of that generous public spirit which has secured him both success and popularity, he is actively associated with several great charitable institutions. While never a seeker after public preferment, he is a strong and consistent Republican, active in the interests of his party and all plans for the public good. He is a Mason and Knight Templar of many years' standing. Mr. Dingee was married, in 1884, to Virginia, widow of Gen. George S. Dodge of Vermont. They have had no children.

BARTRAM, John, botanist, was born near Darby, Pa., March 23, 1699, according to one authority, while two others make him born in Chester county, Pa., in 1701. His grandfather, Richard Bartram, accompanied William Penn to this country in 1682, and his father, John Bartram, removed to North Carolina, where he was killed by the Indians. John Bartram, the son, inherited the estate of his uncle, Isaac, at Darby, a few miles from Philadelphia. Young Bartram early discovered an earnest desire for the acquisition of knowledge, with a special tendency in the direction of botany. In this pursuit, however, he found himself greatly hampered by the condition of his surroundings. The infant state of the colony offered him few inducements and fewer advantages for the pursuit of a subject of this nature. Self-taught, however, and enthusiastic in following the path upon which he had entered, he surmounted

John Bartram

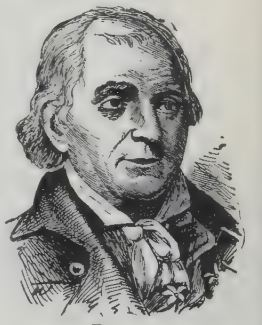
all obstacles. He studied the classical languages, which he learned with ease, being a natural linguist and philologist. He also studied medicine and surgery with such thoroughness that he was of great assistance to the sick in his immediate neighborhood. From the time when he acquired his estate he cultivated the ground in order to support a large family; in the meantime, pushing with determined industry his inquiries into the aspects and laws of nature He built for himself a comfortable stone house on the banks of the Schuylkill, and was the first American to conceive and carry into effect the idea of a botanic garden, laying out with his own hands some five or six acres devoted to this purpose. Whenever he had leisure, Mr. Bartram made ex-

cursions throughout the country in all directions from Canada to Florida. By accommodating his garden to all circumstances, through variety of soil and situation, he was able to fill it with all kinds of plants, American and exotic, with which he made himself thoroughly acquainted. Eventually, he was cited by Linnæus as the "greatest natural botanist in the world." In 1729, a letter from the Pennsylvania statesman, James Logan, in whose honor Linnæus named a class of plants, contained the following, written to a friend in England: "Please to procure me Parkinson's 'Herbal.' I shall make it present to a worthy person—worthier of a heavier purse than fortune has yet allowed him. John Bartram has a genius, perfectly well-turned to botany; no man in these parts is so capable of serving you, but none can worse bear the loss of his time without a due consideration." Besides Logan, Bartram had as friends Dr. Franklin, Dr. Colden, and other prominent Americans, and was well acquainted, through correspondence, with men of science in England, including Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Catesby, and Dr. Hill. These gentlemen supplied him with books and apparatus, which greatly lessened the difficulties of his work, while in return he sent them whatever he found that was new and curious in American natural products. By this means the gardens of Europe were enriched with elegant flowering shrubs, plants and trees, collected in different parts of our country, from the shores of lakes Ontario and Cayuga to the rivers of Pennsylvania, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida. Mr. Bartram was recognized abroad as a savant of great attainments and importance to the scientific world, and besides being elected a member of several of the most noted foreign societies and academies was appointed American botanist to King George III., and held the position until his death. He was an ingenious mechanic, being his own mason, carpenter and blacksmith, and the builder of the stone house in which he lived, besides frequently making his own farming utensils. At the advanced age of seventy years he made a tour into eastern Florida, which was not only arduous, but dangerous. From St. Augustine he sailed up the St. John's river in a boat navigated with three oars and a sail, studying the soil and condition of the country and collecting specimens of its natural productions. Mr. Bartram was born and educated in the Society of Friends, and he was ever a consistent Christian, temperate in his life, charitable, philanthropic, generous and hospitable. It was his custom, on every New Year's Day, to entertain his friends liberally in his own house. On a stone in the wall over the front window of the apartment in which he slept he sculptured, in large characters, the following lines:

"'Tis God alone, the Almighty Lord,
The Holy One by me adored.
JOHN BARTRAM, 1770."

He was a consistent opponent of slavery and freed a young African whom he had brought up, who, in gratitude to his master, continued in his service. Bartram wrote "Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals and other matters worthy of notice made by Mr. John Bartram in his travels through Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego and to Lake Ontario in Canada" (London, 1751). He also published an account of his trip to East Florida, with his journal (London, 1766). He died at his home in Kingsessing, Pa., Sept. 22, 1777.

BARTRAM, William, botanist, son of the preceding, was born in Kingsessing, Pa., Feb. 9, 1739. After being engaged in Philadelphia in mercantile pursuits for six years, he went to North Carolina, but being attached to the study of botany, abandoned his business while under thirty years of age and accompanied his father to Florida. He settled on the St. John's river, and for a number of years devoted himself to the cultivation of indigo. In 1771 he returned to his father's residence, and prosecuted the science of botany until the close of his life. In 1773 he was employed by Dr. Fothergill to visit the Carolinas, Georgia and the Floridas for the purpose of studying and collecting their natural products. This task occupied him nearly five years. His collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill, and the account of his travels was published in Philadelphia in 1791, and in London the following year, under the title "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country and the extensive Territories of the Muscogules or Creek Confederacy and the Country of the Choctaws." In 1782 Bartram was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but the condition of his health prevented him from assuming the chair. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and other scientific bodies. The illustrations in his "Elements of Botany" were drawn by his own hand, and many of the most curious and beautiful plants of North America were there depicted for the first time. He also prepared the most complete table of American ornithology that had appeared before Wilson's work, and he was also of great assistance to the latter. Bartram wrote "Anecdotes of a Crow," "Description of Certhia," "On the Site of Bristol," "Memoirs of John Bartram," and "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians." He died at his home in the place of his birth, July, 22, 1823. So indefatigable was he in the prosecution of his life-work that he wrote a description of a plant a few minutes before his death, which was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.



Will. Bartram

HOPKINS, Samuel, theologian, was born in Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721. He passed his early life upon a farm, but his education was care-

fully conducted, and in 1741 he was graduated with honors at Yale College. Immediately thereafter he began theological studies with Jonathan Edwards at Northampton, Mass., and in 1743 was ordained pastor at Hoosatonic (now Great Barrington), Mass., there continuing until his dismissal in 1769. In 1770 he was settled at Newport, R. I., but being obliged to discontinue his pastorate during the British occupation (1776–1780), he officiated at Newburyport, Mass., Canterbury and Stamford, Conn., and for destitute societies in other places. Upon returning to Newport in 1780, he found his society in a much depleted condition; the church had been used as a barracks, and the people were unable any longer to support a minister. He, however, resumed his work with good courage, and declining several favorable calls continued there during the remainder of his life, supported by a weekly contribution and the donations of his friends. A paralytic strcke in 1799 deprived him of the use of his limbs, although his mind remained unimpaired, and subsequently he recovered sufficiently to be able to preach. He distinguished himself as an early opponent of the slave-trade, although many of his society were actively interested in it. The agitation thus begun led to the passage of a law in 1774 forbidding further importation into the colony and to a subsequent act declaring the children of slaves born after March 1, 1785, to be free. In 1776 he published and dedicated to the Continental congress "A Dialogue Concerning the Slavery of the Africans; showing it to be the Duty and Interest of the American States to Emancipate all their Slaves." He also first advocated the deportation of emancipated slaves to Africa, where they might become the forerunners of civilization and Christianity, and was in all respects worthy the name of "father of abolition." As a theologian Dr. Hopkins is most noted. His peculiar views, characterized by Channing as "an effort of reason to reconcile Calvinism with its essential truths," gave birth to the system known as Hopkinsianism. He taught, for example, that the unregenerate state derives from moral, not natural, causes; that the powers of choosing right and wrong are coextensive; that obligation involves ability; that sin is always overruled to a good end; that sin and holiness belong exclusively to the individual, cannot be imputed to any other agent, and are simply exercises of his will, and that all acts arise from the decree of Providence. He also held that the atonement of Christ was not in suffering the penalties of sin, but in honoring by his pains and death the divine attributes attainable by the punishment of the redeemed; and that it was made for the elect and non-elect alike. In these teachings he differed from many of the fundamental tenets of Calvinistic theology, and really conceived the germ of some later departures in thought. In his personal character he was humble and unselfish, consistently zealous to exemplify the graces of the Christian life. "Let God be glorified by all things," Whittier quotes him as saying, "and the best interest of His kingdom be promoted, whatever becomes of me or of my interest." His most important works are: "Sin, through Divine Interposition an Advantage to the Universe" (1759); "An Inquiry whether the Promises of the Gospel are made to the Exercises and Doings of Persons in the Unregenerate State" (1765); "The True State and Character of the Unregenerate" (1769); "An Inquiry into the Nature of True Holiness" (1773); "System of Doctrines contained in Divine Revelation" (1793); "A Dialogue on the Nature and Extent of True Christian Submission" (1805); "A Life of Pres. Jonathan Edwards" (1796), and lives of "Susannah Anthony" (1798), and "Mrs. Osborn" (1798). An edition of his collected works appeared in Boston in 1852. He died in Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1803.

S. Hopkins

HUNTER, Robert, colonial governor of Virginia, New York and the Jerseys, was an officer in the British army, who rose to the rank of major-general. Nothing is known of his early life. In 1707 he received the appointment of governor of the colony of Virginia, and set out for America on board a ship that was captured by a French privateer, with the result that he was held a captive for two years. In 1710 he was appointed governor of New York and of East and West Jersey. While he had the usual disagreements with colonial legislatures and assemblies, which formed a part of the official life of the royal governors, he is none the less described as one of the ablest of the men sent over from England to fill public positions. He continued in the governorship of New York until 1719, when he resigned and returned to England. In 1727 he was appointed governor of Jamaica, and held the position until his death, which occurred on that island, March 11, 1734.

R. Hunter

HALL, John, jurist, was born in Augusta county, Va., May 31, 1767. He was graduated at William and Mary College, and studied law with his kinsman, Judge Stuart, the father of A. H. H. Stuart. He removed to Warrentown, N. C., in 1792; was made a judge of the superior court in 1800, which was then the highest court in the state. On the organization of the present superior court system in 1806, he rode the circuits in rotation, and, in 1818, on the organization of the present supreme court, was elected, along with John Lewis Taylor and Leonard Henderson, to form its judiciary. Although the senior in years, he did not insist on becoming the chief justice on the death of Taylor in 1829. He was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1829, and resigned his judgeship in December, 1832. He was not brilliant or showy, but was a safe judge, being thoroughly impartial and unbiased. He died in Warrentown, N. C., Jan. 29, 1833.

JORDAN, Richard, Quaker minister, was born at Elizabeth, Norfolk co., Va., Dec. 19, 1756. He was the son of Quakers and was trained in this profession. The family removed about 1768, to Northampton county, N.C., and settled in the Quaker community of Rich Square. He began to preach when about twenty-five years of age, and, being interested in the manumission of slaves, attended the sessions of the North Carolina assembly several times between 1790 and 1797 in their behalf. His first travels were in North Carolina and Virginia on the same account. In 1797–98 he visited the meetings in Virginia, Maryland and northward as far as Massachusetts, was absent on this journey eleven months, traveled 3,000 miles, and reported good success. In 1799 he felt under a concern to pay a religious visit to Friends in Europe, and, after again visiting most of the meetings in the South on his way, sailed from New York in March, 1800. He traveled in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, crossed to the continent, traveled in Germany and went by land through Holland, Belgium and France. He reports that they were everywhere treated with courteous consideration. "Thus it often appears to me that we make our way better in the minds of people, when we keep strictly to our religious profession, in all countries and amongst all sorts of persons." He returned in 1802, and writes: "I was from home on this journey three years, one month, and ten days, in which time I traveled by land and water about 15,000 miles." He continued the work of a traveling minis-

ter, and writes in 1807: "I have now attended all the yearly meetings for discipline in the world, and some of them several times over." In 1804 he removed from North Carolina to Hartford, Conn., and in 1804 removed to Newton, N. J., where he died Oct. 13, 1826. His journal was published in 1827 (Philadelphia), and again in the thirteenth volume of the "Friends' Library" (Philadelphia, 1849), and in Belfast (1829).

MOODY, James, soldier, was born in New Jersey, in 1744, and was by occupation a farmer. From the beginning of the revolutionary struggle he was actively in sympathy with the government, but refrained from taking part in the war until the spring of 1777, when, being molested by the patriots, he made his escape to the British camp at Bergen. He was immediately taken into the royal service, and at the head of 100 men was sent to attack his former neighbors. The patriots met and routed his company, killing or capturing all but nine, including himself. Nevertheless he continued for some time to make raids, and was finally detailed to spy on the movements of Gens. Washington, Sullivan and Gates. In May, 1780, he made an unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Gov. William Livingston, but he accomplished the destruction of a powder magazine at Succasuna, N. J., and the capture of eighteen militia officers and committee-men. He was also useful to the British in intercepting American dispatches. Late in the same year he was arrested and confined at West Point, where he found in Gen. Arnold a rigorous jailer. After Arnold's defection he evidently gloated over the humor of the situation, and wrote: "Under new masters, it is hoped, Gen. Arnold has learned new maxims. Compelled by truth, however, Mr. Moody must bear him testimony that he was *then* faithful to his employers, and abated not an iota in fulfilling both the letter and the spirit of their general orders and instructions." After a period of imprisonment at West Point, Moody was transferred to Gen. Washington's camp where, learning that he would certainly be put to death, he watched his chance, and on a dark night escaped from under the very eyes of his guards. He now continued his remarkable career of spying and depredation, which had made his name a terror throughout New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In an attempt to break into the state-house at Philadelphia and steal the congressional records, his brother, John Moody, was captured and afterward hanged, and James himself narrowly escaped with his life. He went to England at the close of hostilities with recommendations to the government from Sir Henry Clinton, and was awarded a pension as ensign and an estate in Sissibou, Nova Scotia. He published in London, "Lieut. James Moody's Narrative of his Exertions and Sufferings in the Cause of Government since the Year 1776" (1783), which is a lively and entertaining account of his exciting exploits. His death occurred at Sissibou, Apr. 3, 1809.

BROOKS, Elbridge Streeter, author, was born in Lowell, Mass., Apr. 14, 1846, son of Elbridge Gerry Brooks, a prominent minister in the Universalist church, and Martha Fowle (Munroe) Brooks. The boy's early education began in Lynn, was continued in the public schools of New York, and in 1861 he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York. He took excellent rank in literature, history, and the classics; but left college in the middle of his junior year in 1865 to enter the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., as a salesman. In his younger days Mr. Brooks developed a love for literature and books, which made him "try conclusions" with his pen early in life, and some of his early work found its way into print. Leaving the Appletons in 1873, he had clerkships and managerial positions in the publishing houses of J. B. Ford & Co. and Sheldon & Co., and in 1876 he took charge of the English educational and subscription department of the German publishing house of E. Steiger & Co., remaining there until 1879, when he joined the editorial staff of the "Publishers' Weekly." From 1883 to 1885 he was connected with the staff of the "Brooklyn Daily Times" as reviser, literary editor, and dramatic critic, and in the latter year was invited to become one of the associate editors of "St. Nicholas." Mr. Brooks removed to Boston in 1887, to join the newly-formed publishing corporation of D. Lothrop Co., as editor to the corporation. He remained there until the death of Mr. Lothrop, and the business troubles of the house in 1893. On the reorganization of the concern, in January, 1895, he returned to the post of literary adviser. During his business and editorial life Mr. Brooks has always been a prolific writer, seeking most to instruct and interest young people. Recognition as a writer for children came to him in his series of operettas, "The Land of Nod" and others in "St. Nicholas" (1880–83). His first marked success was the series of "Historic Boys" and "Historic Girls," in "St. Nicholas," which later appeared in book form (1885–87). His first book, however, was a life of his father, who died in 1878, written as a labor of love, and published in 1881. His other books are: "In No-Man's Land" (1885); "In Leisler's Times" (1886); "Chivalric Days" (1886); "Storied Holidays" (1887); "The Story of the American Indian" (1887); "The Story of New York" (1888); "The Story of the American Sailor" (1888); "The Story of the American Soldier" (1889); "A Son of Issachar," the prize story written for the "Detroit Free Press" competition (1890); "The Story of the United States" (1891); "True Story of Christopher Columbus" (1892), of which 15,000 copies were sold during the Columbian year; "Heroic Happenings" (1893); "The Century Book for Young America" (1894), which reached a sale of 25,000, issued under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with an introduction by Gen. Horace Porter; "A Boy of the First Empire" (1895), a story of the adventures of a young French boy, who was befriended by Napoleon and attached to his person as an aide, and is really a popular life of Napoleon for young folks, making the great emperor a living character in the story; "Great Men's Sons" (1895); and "The True Story of George Washington" (1895); "The Story of Miriam of Magdala" (1895); "The True Story of Abraham Lincoln" (1896); "The Century Book of Famous Americans" (1896); "Under the Tamaracks, A Story of the St. Lawrence" (1896); and, in collaboration with John Alder, "The Long Walls," a story of Greek discovery (1896). Mr. Brooks edited the Longfellow and Tennyson "Remembrance Books" (1890); "Great Cities of the World" (1890); "The Boy-Life of Napoleon" (1895); "Out of Doors with Tennyson" (1890). He was managing editor of "Wide-Awake" (1891–93); edited "The Story of the States," series (1891), and wrote the initial volume, "The Story of New York." Speaking of the scope of this work, the "Brooklyn Times" says: "Mr. Brooks has the rare faculty of combining history and fiction so that each shall happily play into the hands of the other. The story makes the history interesting, and the history makes the story interesting. Mr. Brooks does this deliberately, because it is his aim to do this very thing;

and we know no writer of stories for young people (or for old, either, for that matter) who understands better how to mix these two elements so that they shall not seek to instruct too much, or to entertain too little." He works in the furtherance of a "broad-minded Americanism," which means, as he says, "practical brotherhood." The "Dial" places Mr. Brooks next to John Fiske and T. W. Higginson as a historical writer, but none have excelled him in his particular province, the romance of American history. The books issued under the general title of the "Century Series," treat particularly of the phases of American, political, or personal history, which have never before been treated on the popular story-telling plan so acceptable to young people. Mr. Brooks never "writes down" to the children; he knows their needs and their tastes from long experience, and understands the art of blending simplicity and strength, without straining the one or weakening the other. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Authors' Club of New York, of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, and also of several historical societies. In 1887 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Tufts College. He was married, in 1870, to Melissa, daughter of Cornelius B. De Baun of New York. They have two daughters, Geraldine and Christine.

WATSON, John Fanning, historian, was born in Burlington county, N. J., June 13, 1779; grandson of Thomas Watson, who settled at Salem, N. J., in 1669. He early became a clerk in Philadelphia, was in the employ of the war department (1798–1804), and was for two years in business at New Orleans, where he was connected with Gen. James O'Hara, and acted as purveyor to the army. Recalled to Philadelphia by his father's death in 1806, he kept a bookstore on Chestnut street until 1814, and from 1814 to 1847 was cashier of the Germantown Bank. About 1820 he began to collect material, bearing at first on the history and legends of Germantown. In 1828 some extracts from his manuscripts appeared in the "Register of Pennsylvania." His "Annals of Philadelphia" appeared in 1830, in one volume of 800 pages, of which Washington Irving said: "Its author has done an important service to his country." A revised and enlarged edition, in two volumes, was published in 1842, and another, brought down to date, in 1857–58. His other works are two volumes of "Historic Tales" concerning the settlement, etc, of New York and Philadelphia (1832–33), and "Annals and Occurrences of New York City and State in the Olden Time" (1846). After severing his connection with the bank, Mr. Watson was for twelve years secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Co. He retired at the age of eighty, and died at Germantown, Pa., Dec. 23, 1860. His memoir, by Dr. B. Dorr, appeared in 1861.

FOLGER, Peter, colonist and poet, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, was born in England, probably at Norwich, Norfolk, in 1617, only son of John and Maribell Folger. In 1635 he came with his parents to America, and after a six years' residence in Watertown, settled with them on a grant in Martha's Vineyard. He was trained to the calling of a surveyor, and after removing, in 1663, to Nantucket, where he was one of the earliest settlers, he was appointed by the general court a member of the commission of five to lay out lands on the island. The confidence reposed in him is illustrated by the wording of the court's order, which states that whatever be done by the commission "or any three of them, Peter Folger being one, shall be accounted legal and valid." Having learned the language of the Indians, he was of great service as an interpreter, and ably assisted Rev. Thomas Mayhew, missionary at Martha's Vineyard, in instructing the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion. Rev. Thomas Prince calls him "an able and goodly Englishmen," and says that he was "well learned likewise in the Scriptures." He is said to have preached occasionally; according to some authorities, he was ordained a Baptist minister. However, his familiarity with religious matters is proved by a lengthy letter written to his son-in-law, Joseph Pratt, and his sympathy with religious toleration, the great issue of the Baptists, appears in his poem, "A Looking Glass for the Times." Franklin says of this poem: "The author addresses himself to the governors for the time being, speaks for liberty of conscience and in favor of the Anabaptists, Quakers and other sectaries, who had suffered persecution. To this persecution he attributes the wars with the natives and other calamities which afflicted the country, regarding them as the judgments of God in punishment of so odious an offense." It was first published in 1675, and a second edition appeared in 1763. Both are now rare, although the poem has appeared in several collections since. There is no evidence that Folger's boldness of expression met with any chastisement, and even Cotton Mather mentions him approvingly in his "Ecclesiastical History of New England." He was married, in 1644, to Mary Morrell, a ward of the celebrated Hugh Peters, one of his fellow-passengers in the voyage from England, and had two sons and seven daughters, the youngest of whom, Abiah, became the mother of Franklin. He died at Nantucket, Mass., in 1690.

DU BARRY, Joseph N., civil engineer, was born in Bordentown, N. J., Nov. 19, 1830, son of Edmund L. Du Barry, a surgeon in the U. S. navy, and Emma (Duane) Du Barry, a daughter of William Duane, editor of the old Philadelphia "Aurora." Both parents were born in Philadelphia. Young Du Barry's early education was received in the schools of his native town, and his classical training in Washington, D. C. At the age of seventeen he took up railroad work, which was just then attracting the attention of young men as an occupation full of promise, as rodman of the Pennsylvania railroad between Altoona and Pittsburgh. The routes projected across the Alleghany mountains presented almost insurmountable obstacles, even to the ablest engineers of the day, and young Du Barry's skill in grappling with these problems commended him to his superiors, and naturally resulted in his immediate advancement. He was made assistant engineer of construction in 1850, and principal assistant engineer of the eastern division, Philadelphia and Erie railroad, surveys and location, in 1852. He remained in this position until 1856, when he accepted an advantageous offer from the West as associate engineer of surveys and constructions of the Pacific railroad of Missouri. This post he filled satisfactorily for two years, when he accepted the office of engineer on the western end of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. This line was completed under his direction, and he was made superintendent of the western division. From 1861 to 1867 he filled the position of general superintendent of the Northern Central railroad of Pennsylvania, when he became vice-president of the same road. In 1875 he was made assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, serving in that capacity until 1882, when he was elected third vice-president. In 1888 he became second

vice-president. Mr. Du Barry's life is the record of faithful work and constant advancement through all grades of official responsibility, rarely equaled in any line of business. It was with a pardonable pride that he looked back upon his forty-four years' career as a railroad man, in which he had made his way from the humblest position to one of the highest in the service of so large a concern as the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Outside of railroad circles, Mr. Du Barry had many pleasant social and other affiliations, and enjoyed the universal respect of all with whom he came in contact. Cultured in mind, true in all his dealings, of an unblemished integrity, wise in council, firm in judgment, his daily life was equal to the highest demands made upon it. Mr. Du Barry was a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, England, and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He died at his home in Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1892.

BRENNEN, William James, lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 5, 1850, son of John and Teresa (Gallagher) Brennen. His father was a machinist and millwright. His grandfather, William Gallagher, was a soldier in the U. S. army, and served during and after the war of 1812. The son was educated in the public school of his native city, but before he was eleven years of age, he was obliged to leave and earn his own living by working at an iron-furnace. He continued in that occupaion until he was fifteen years of age when he attended a private school; and later was entered as an apprentice to learn the machinist's trade, and in that capacity served four years. In the spring of 1872 he made a tour of the larger towns of the great West, working as a machinist at various points to earn money to continue his journey. He thus gained a vast fund of information and experience. He returned in 1873 to Pittsburgh, where he was employed by the American Iron Works, until 1881. During this period he prepared a work for the instruction of machinists, entitled "The Machinist's Guide." He had from boyhood been actively interested in politics. He was a delegate to the Democratic state and national conventions of 1876. In 1878 he was elected a councilman, and served on the committee on retrenchment and reform. In February, 1878, with Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of the "Labor Tribune," he represented the labor interests of western Pennsylvania, and delivered an address on the tariff at the great non-partisan demonstration of that year to protest against the passage of the "Wood Tariff Bill." In 1880 he took a prominent part in the Hancock and Garfield campaign, and in the same year ran for alderman, but was declared defeated by sixteen votes. He contested the election, and the courts decided him elected by a majority of forty-nine. This litigation lasted one and a half years, and during that time Mr. Brennen decided to study law and was in due course admitted to the bar. He identified himself with the working man, and was president of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union for a number of years. He assisted in the organization of, and identified himself with, numerous trades and labor organizations. As a Democrat, Mr. Brennen has been elected twelve consecutive times chairman of the county committee and was a member of the state committee from 1883 to 1884. He was the Democratic candidate for auditor-general of the state in 1886, and as a representative in the fifty-second congress from the twenty-second Pennsylvania district, polling at each election a large vote, but was defeated with his party. Mr. Brennen was counsel for the miners in the Washington conspiracy cases, and he has represented the workingman in a number of prominent trials, concerning organized labor in Allegheny county. He is the attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and consulting counsel for many of the labor organizations of the adjoining counties.

Wm. J. Brennen

HENRY, James Harrison, banker, miner and street railroad operator, was born at St. Joseph, Mich, Nov. 23, 1845. When seven years of age he lost his father, and four years later removed with his mother to a farm near Wyanet, Ill. Here he attended the public school, when not compelled to work on the farm, until his fourteenth year, and then secured a clerkship in a general store. On Sept. 18, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 7th Kansas cavalry for a term of three years, and was mustered out in November, 1864. In 1865 he removed with his mother to Clinton, Ia., and secured employment with a lumber manufacturing company, where he remained until 1868. He then engaged in the lumber and grain business on his own account at different points in the state, but in 1877 disposed of all his interests and removed to Chicago. He became an active member of the board of trade of that city. In 1880 he purchased the Exchange Bank at Walnut, Ia., and removed to that place with his family. He dealt largely in real estate, and still owns some 5,000 acres of the choicest farming land adjacent to Walnut. In 1888 he removed to San José, Cal., and engaged in the development of street railroads. He purchased a controlling interest in the horse-car lines of San José and Sacramento, and immediately proceeded to convert them into first-class electric roads—the first of the kind successfully operated west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Henry is now president and principal owner of the San José and Santa Clara Railroad Co., and is also president of the First National Bank of Pender, Neb., of which his eldest son, William Edson Henry, is assistant cashier. He has also large mining interests in California. Mr. Henry is distinctively a self-made man, possessing great administrative ability, besides unusual astuteness as an investor, and is recognized as one of the foremost factors in the development of California. He is liberal minded, of a social disposition, and deservedly popular in the community as well as in the various clubs and societies of which he is a member. Mr. Henry was married, in 1871, to Emma, daughter of Oliver Stuart and Henrietta (Alden) Edson of Columbus, Wis. They have two sons and one daughter.

J. H. Henry

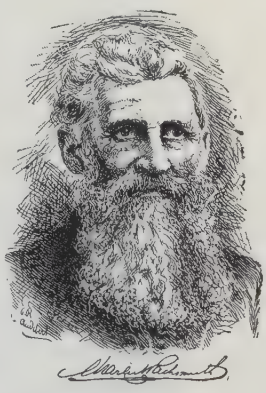
HOPKINSON, Joseph, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12, 1770, son of Francis Hopkinson), signer of the Declaration of Independence. Being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, he studied law with James Wilson and William Rawle, and began practice in Easton, Pa., in 1791. He soon, however, returned to Philadelphia, where he became prominent. Among his best-known cases was that of Dr. Benjamin Rush, against William Cobbett for libel in 1793, which resulted in a verdict of $5,000 in favor of his client. He also, in 1804, defended Judge

Samuel Chase of the U. S. supreme court in the the impeachment proceedings in the senate on account of his verdict on the "insurgent cases," which, five years before, Hopkinson had defended before him. Hopkinson was in 1814 elected a representative to congress from Philadelphia on the Federalist ticket, and at the close of his term in 1819 removed to Bordentown, N. J., where he resided until 1822. He resumed his practice in the latter year; and in 1828 received appointment from Pres. J. Q. Adams as judge of the U. S. court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the same office previously (1736–41) held by his grandfather, Thomas Hopkinson, under the British crown. As chairman of its judiciary committee, he contended unsuccessfully for life tenures of the judges. Judge Hopkinson was for many years president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, which he helped to found, and was also vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. He wrote many articles and addresses on legal, educational and ethical subjects; but is best known as the author of the famous national song, "Hail Columbia," which was written in 1798, in order "to get up an American spirit which should be independent of and above the interests, passions, and policy of both belligerents," in the pending war between France and England. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15, 1842.

J. Hopkinson

THAYER, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Hampton, N. H., July 11, 1769, a lineal descendant of the celebrated John Cotton, the first minister of Boston. His father was Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, a minister of Hampton. He was prepared for college at Phillip's Exeter Academy, after which he entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1789. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Osgood of Medford, Mass., and commenced his ministry at Wilkes Barre, Pa., residing in the family of the secretary of war, Timothy Pickering, LL.D. In this place he remained nearly a year, and on his return to New England, in 1793, he was settled as a colleague of the venerable Mr. Harrington, over the church and society of Lancaster, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Being popular as a preacher for a wide district in that thinly-settled portion of the state, he was frequently required, on special occasions, to go from home for the purpose of preaching and performing the other functions of his office. His parish participated in the prosperity of the surrounding country, and in 1817, as a reward for his talents and fidelity, he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard. Dr. Thayer attained a green, old age, but finding himself debilitated by his long course of labor, he resolved to take some recreation, hoping to return with renewed vigor to the discharge of his duties. With this view, in the month of June, 1840, he, with a daughter and other friends, spent a week at Saratoga Springs, and then started by stage coaches on a tour to Niagara Falls. The party reached Rochester, but the fatigue of such a mode of traveling—the best to be had at that time—was too great for his debilitated frame, and he was unable to proceed any further. He died in Rochester, N. Y., June 23, 1840.

WACHSMUTH, Charles, scientist, was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, Sept. 13, 1829, the son of an eminent lawyer, who in 1848 was a member of the German parliament. At an early age young Wachsmuth entered the high school in Hanover, intending, after the completion of his classical course, to read law, but ill health compelled him to abandon his studies, and at the age of sixteen he went into business. In 1852 he was sent to New York as agent of a shipping-house at Hamburg, and during a two years' service traveled through the West, which he found to be more healthful, so far as he himself was concerned, than the Atlantic coast. Accordingly he removed to Burlington, Ia., and in 1855 married and began business. His health did not improve, however, and by the advice of his physician he spent considerable time in the open air, exercising himself by searching for fossils, which abound in the ravines and quarries near Burlington. In a few years' time he made a collection of crinoids, popularly called "feather-stars," so remarkable for the number and fineness of its specimens that it became known to scientists in the eastern states and in England as well. In 1865 Mr. Wachsmuth made a trip to Europe, visiting Cambridge, Mass., on the way—on invitation of Prof. Agassiz, who had seen the collection at Burlington. The fossil crinoids in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge were enthusiastically studied, and then nearly a year was spent in Europe, where the principal museums were visited and a collection of invertebrate fossils made. Mr. Wachsmuth, on his return to Burlington, decided to devote his life to science, and made a specialty of the study of crinoids, in which he was greatly aided by F. B. Meek of the Illinois geological survey. In 1873 Prof. Agassiz revisited Burlington, and the result was that a few months later Mr. Wachsmuth sold his collection to the museum at Cambridge, and became an assistant in that institution with full charge of crinoids. The results of his investigations were now, for the first time, published under his own name, and the foundation was laid of a classification which divides all paleozoic crinoids into three primary groups, based chiefly upon the structure of the tegmen. In 1874 Mr. Wachsmuth began to make a new collection of fossil crinoids, and a year or two later associated with him in his researches Mr. Frank Springer, a lawyer of Burlington, who was an ardent lover of geology and paleontology. Their consolidated collections and libraries were increased by discovery and purchase to such an extent that they surpassed all similar collections in the world, and it became necessary to build a fire-proof museum at Burlington to contain them. From 1878 on, the two investigators published occasional papers jointly. The preparation of a monograph on fossil crinoids has justly been called the "crowning glory of Mr. Wachsmuth's life," although it was not completed at the time of his death. The expense of publishing this work, two parts of which appeared as one of the memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, was over $20,000. Considering the physical infirmities against which he was obliged to contend, Mr. Wachsmuth's labors were marvelous, both on account of the persistency with which they were carried on and the results obtained. His wife shared his enthusiasm in his pursuits, often accompanied him on his trips, and made many important discoveries of fossils. Mr. Wachsmuth was described by one of his biographers, Charles R. Keyes, Ph.D., in the "Annals of Iowa," as "a man who led a quiet life, without ostentation or display; a man of warm and generous nature; of unyielding fidelity to his convictions of right and truth; . . . . scrupulously exact in regard to all his obligations." He was a



Chas. Wachsmuth

member of a number of scientific associations in the United States, and of the Imperial Society of Natural Sciences of Moscow. Among the works written in collaboration with Mr. Springer, all of them published in the periodicals and proceedings of scientific bodies, are "Revision of the Palæocrinoidea" (3 parts, 1879–86); "On a New Genus and Species of Blastoids" (1883); and "Description of two New Genera and eight Species of Camerata Crinoids from the Niagara Group" (1892). He died at Burlington, Ia. Feb. 7, 1896.

DINSMOOR, Robert, poet, was born in Windham, N. H., Oct. 7, 1757. His family was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and had emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century. After some rough experiences among the aborigines they settled in Londonderry, N. H., where many of their descendants still reside. Robert Dinsmoor's father, himself "something of a rhymer in his day," was a soldier in the French war and a firm Presbyterian. The son was educated scantily enough in the village school under Master Sauce and then Master McKeen; the former an old British soldier, and the latter, "a man of profound erudition, but very dilatory in attending; who, if he took in hand to catch a squirrel by the way, would do it if it took him half the forenoon." He, however, succeeded in obtaining sufficient education for the ordinary purposes of a poet, and at the same time considerable experience in squirrel-hunting. In his life and his poetry alike, Dinsmoor is a living embodiment of country life and thinking: his title, the "Rustic Bard," is eminently appropriate. Duyckinck finds his poetry possessed of a "Doric humor, which did not disdain very homely realities," and Whittier speaks of him as follows: "Never having seen a nightingale, he makes no attempt to describe the fowl, but he has seen the nighthawk . . . and tells of it. Side by side with his waving cornfields and orchard-blooms, we have the barn-yard and pig-sty." The same author finds him devoted to "old things, old language, old customs, old theology," and "altogether too truthful and matter-of-fact to call in the aid of imagination, he describes in the simplest, most direct terms the circumstances in which he found himself." One of his cleverest efforts is "Skip's Last Advice," the sage ante-mortem reflection of a faithful dog, who had outlived his fifteenth year. Says our poet:

> "The rational creation may learn wisdom from the brute:
> Profound instruction they convey, sometimes in language mute.
>
> "Take heed thou, and read thou this moral from my page,
> And see now, with me now, a base degenerate age."

He wrote another poem, "The Sparrow," of which in a letter to his friend, Silas Betton, he says: "It was occasioned by my crushing a nest of sparrow's eggs, when ploughing among the corn, July 20, 1812. About the same time, I saw a well-done piece in the Haverhill 'Intelligencer,' in imitation of Burns' delightful 'Nanny,' which induced me to adopt the Scottish dialect." This piece is strikingly tender, another lesson to "a base degenerate age," from the dumb creation:

> "A pair more friendly ne'er were married,
> Their joys an' pains were equal carried;
> But now, ah me! to grief they're hurried,
> Without remead;
> . . . . .
> "How much like theirs are human dools!
> Their sweet wee bairns laid i' the mools,
> That sovereign Pow'r who nature rules,
> Has said so be it;
> But poor blin' mortals are sic' fools,
> They canna' see it."

Many of his best poems were composed to amuse his neighbors or soothe them in domestic calamity. The simplicity of his living is described by the appreciative Whittier. "The last time I saw him," he says, "he was chaffering in the market-place of my native village [Haverhill], swapping potatoes and onions, and pumpkins, for tea, coffee, molasses, and if the truth be told, New England rum . . . . A genial, jovial, large-hearted old man, simple as a child and betraying neither in look nor manner, that he was accustomed to

> 'Feed on thoughts which voluntary move,
> Harmonious numbers.'"

His productions were published at Haverhill, Mass., under the title "Incidental Poems, accompanied with Letters, and a few Select Pieces mostly original, together with a Preface and a Sketch of the Author's Life" (1828). In early life he had been a soldier in the revolutionary army, and was present at the battle of Saratoga. The remainder of his days were charmingly uneventful. He died at Windham, N. H., March 15, 1836. His brother Samuel was governor of New Hampshire (1831–33), and a distinguished factor in the history of the state.

PRUYN, Isaac, lawyer and banker, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1816, son of John J. and Jane (Van Vleck) Pruyn. He is descended on both sides from Dutch colonial stock, and his ancestors on the father's side early settled in Columbia county, where many of their descendants still reside. His education, after leaving the primary school, was obtained mainly at Kinderhook Academy, which in the early years of the century stood foremost among the high schools of the state. In 1836 Mr. Pruyn entered the law office of Wilcoxson & Van Schaack, at Kinderhook, and after a year with them continued his studies in the office of David Graham in New York city, until the fall of 1838, when he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he formed a copartnership with John Van Vleck, a well-known and able lawyer of Catskill, N. Y., which was continued for a period of twenty-one years, and during that time they enjoyed a prosperous and increasing business, the natural result of their reputation for prompt, skillful and energetic management of all cases. Mr. Pruyn was appointed by Gov. Silas Wright as master in chancery and supreme court commissioner. In 1851 he removed to New York city, where he continued his practice for three years; and then returning to Catskill engaged actively in the transportation-business by steamer from Catskill to New York for seventeen years. In 1871 he was elected president of the Catskill Bank. When he assumed control, its affairs were in anything but a promising condition; as, through previous mismanagement, its resources had become crippled and its financial standing in the community rendered insecure. Under his management, however, it soon recovered ground; its capital was restored by assessments on the stockholders, and from that time to the present it has been enabled to declare regular dividends of from 10 to 12 per cent., with an occasional extra dividend. He was one of the incorporators of the Catskill Mountain railroad, designed to facilitate travel between the Hudson river and the mountains, which was organized in 1880. He has always been a director, and for many years was its vice-president.

Mr. Pruyn's life has been throughout active, public-spirited and useful; and though he has reached an age at which many seek and need entire relief from business cares, his burdens seem to sit on him more lightly than on many younger men. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church and of the benevolent objects it seeks to promote, and ever ready to befriend and forward every cause having in view the elevation of man and the improvement of society. On Oct. 2, 1844, he was married to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Julius Wilcoxson of Kinderhook. He was married for the second time, July 17, 1872, to Sarah A. Wilcoxson, who is still living. Of five children by the former marriage, one, a daughter, survives.

LEVENTHORPE, Collett, soldier, was born in Exmouth, Devonshire, England, May 15, 1815. He was descended from an ancient and knightly family of Yorkshire; his mother was of the same family as John Colet, the dean of St. Paul's. He was educated at Winchester College and by private tutors; received a commission in 1832 as ensign in the 14th regiment of foot in the British army, and saw service in Ireland, in the British West Indies and in Canada. He traveled extensively in England, Scotland and on the continent; came to America in 1843, and settled in North Carolina. At the beginning of the civil war he was elected colonel of the 34th North Carolina regiment, and on the reorganization in 1862 was made colonel of the 11th, formerly the 1st, regiment. He saw much service with the army of Northern Virginia; was wounded and made prisoner at Gettysburg, remaining in confinement for nearly a year; and became a brigadier-general in 1864. After the war Gen. Leventhorpe devoted himself to several enterprises, and spent a part of his time in New York. He died in Rutherfordton, N. C., Dec. 1, 1889.

BRAY, Andrew Watson, insurance manager, was born at Rockaway, N. J., July 24, 1855. His ancestor, John Bray, emigrated from England in 1680, and settled in what was afterward Monmouth county, purchasing large tracts of land from colonial settlers and the Indians. Andrew Bray, his great-grandfather, served in the revolutionary war, distinguishing himself in the battles of Princeton and Trenton. Shortly after his birth Mr. Bray's parents removed to Belvidere, N. J., where he was educated in the public schools. Fifteen years thereafter he removed to Newark, where he began a successful business career, becoming one of the valued agents of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He subsequently assumed the management in New Jersey for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., and, by his skill, placed it on a footing with its rivals in the insurance world. He has been president of the Republican Club, a prominent member of the board of education, Sons of the Revolution, the Lincoln and Roseville clubs, and other organizations.

ARNOLD, Reuben, lawyer, was born in Greenville, Tenn., Aug. 7, 1833, son of Thomas D. and Loretta (Rose) Arnold. His father, a native of Spottsylvania county, Va., and a soldier in the war of 1812, early removed to Tennessee. He represented the Knoxville district in congress, and afterward the first district, until succeeded by Andrew Johnson, and was a brigadier-general in the state militia. His maternal grandfather, Reuben Rose, a member of an old Virginia family, was a revolutionary soldier, and the wealthiest farmer in Claiborne county, Tenn. Reuben Arnold was educated in his native town until 1848, and then, entering the University of Tennessee, was graduated in 1851. He immediately began the study of law with his father, then a member of congress, and, being admitted to the bar in 1854, established himself in practice in Greenville. In 1861 he organized the 29th Tennessee infantry, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. The colonel being wounded at Fishing Creek in January, 1862, he took command of his regiment. At Iuka Springs it was a part of Crittenden's division, in the right wing of Gen. Johnston's command, confronting the Federals before the great battle of Shiloh. The Federals landed 9,000 men and captured East Port, and marched on Iuka Springs to capture Crittenden's division. The illness of Gens. Crittenden and Carroll devolved the command of the division on Col. Arnold, who, as the ranking officer, proved himself equal to the emergency. He promptly advanced with his command of 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery; and the Federals, surprised by the sudden attack on the right, fell back fighting to East Port, and by daylight had been driven to their gunboats with heavy losses. After occupying East Port, Col. Arnold followed the gunboats and opened fire upon them from the heights, driving them farther down the river, and thwarting the attempt to turn Johnston's right. He was highly complimented by Gen. Crittenden, and tendered a recommendation for brigadier-general, which he declined. While ill at home, after the battle of Shiloh, he was elected to the legislature, but instead returned to service. At the end of the war he settled on a farm in North Carolina. In November, 1865, he was pardoned by Pres. Johnson, the close friend of his father, and, removing to Atlanta, Ga., resumed law practice. His firm, consisting of himself and his two sons, Reuben R. and Lowry P. Arnold, is one of the strongest and most successful in the city. In 1867 Col. Arnold was elected city-attorney of Atlanta, and has since been a very prominent figure in politics and law. He is a brilliant speaker and has a rare and pungent humor that always captivates his hearers. His success in managing difficult and almost desperate law cases has been phenomenal, his fertility of legal resource seeming inexhaustible. Personally he is a genial gentleman, full of kindness, a delightful companion, and the soul of hospitality. He was married to Virginia, daughter of Col. Wm. M. Lowry, formerly of Greenville, and later of Atlanta, Ga., by whom he has had eight children—five sons and three daughters.

PORTER, Eliphalet, clergyman, was born in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 11, 1758, son of John Porter, also a clergyman. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1777, and prepared himself for the ministry under the tuition of his father. As there had been a vacancy for several years in the church in Roxbury—the former minister, Mr. Adams, having died in 1775—Mr. Porter was ordained there in 1782, and remained pastor until his death. In 1807 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and for fifteen years he was one of the fellows of that institution. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1830 Rev. George Putnam, subsequently a doctor of divinity, was settled with him as colleague. He published several sermons and a "Eulogy on Washington." Dr. Porter died in Roxbury, Dec. 7, 1833.

KEES, Frederick, architect, was born in Baltimore, Md., Apr. 9, 1852, of German parents. He attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, when he became a clerk in an architect's office in Baltimore. He served in this office six years, and then removed to Chicago immediately after the great fire, and worked in an office for eighteen months. Then he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained six months, returning to Baltimore to take a position with his former employer. After the great panic of 1874 he started in business on his own account, and made an absolute failure. He then worked as a designer for advertising and photo-engraving, and also in a furniture factory. He returned to Minneapolis in 1879, where he worked as draughtsman for two years with B. W. Fish; went in competition for the Syndicate Block, the largest block in that city, was awarded the first prize and obtained the contract. He then started in business under the firm-name of Kees & Fisk, completing the above block, the First Baptist Church, and other buildings. After the dissolution of partnership with Mr. Fisk he associated himself with F. B. Long as Long & Kees. This firm were architects for the Masonic Temple, Public Library, Lumber Exchange, Flour Exchange, Corn Exchange, the great Central Market, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Charles Pilsbury's, W. W. McNair's and William Donaldson's residences, besides having extensive commissions in work of less importance. They built the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn., the Eastman Hotel in Hot Springs, Ark., and the court-house and city hall for the city of Minneapolis and the county of Hennepin.

Fred Kees

HARIOT, Thomas, (also spelled Harriot or Harriott), author and mathematician, was born in Oxford, England, in 1560. His education was received at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford University, and he was graduated with honors in mathematics in 1579. Receiving an introduction to Sir Walter Ralegh, he is said to have instructed him in mathematical science, and became geographer in the second expedition to Virginia under Sir Richard Grenville. During a two years' sojourn in the colony he wrote his "Briefe and True Report of the New-Found Land of Virginia" (London, 1588), which was translated into French, German and Latin, and afterward embodied in Richard Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries Made by the English Nation" (London, 1598). Upon his return to England he devoted himself to mathematical researches, and after 1588 was patronized by Henry Percy, eighth earl of Northumberland, who gave him a yearly pension of £120 in recognition of his attainments. The friendship between the two continued even after the earl's imprisonment in the Tower on a charge of conspiracy in favor of Mary, queen of Scots, Hariot constantly visiting him there and entertaining him with his brilliant conversation. Hariot made some inestimable contributions to algebraic science, among them the discovery that "every equation is formed by the product of as many simple equations as there are units in the number expressing its order." This method, as embodied in his "Artis Analyticae Praxis" (London, 1631), was subsequently adopted by Des Cartes, who announced it as his own invention, although the priority of Hariot's claim has been fully vindicated by Dr. Wallis in his "History of Algebra." He also made some valuable changes in the notation of algebra, and discovered the spots on the sun at about the same time as Galileo. During the last years of his life he lived at Sion College, Oxford, where his manuscript work, "Ephemeris Chryrometrica," is still preserved. Like many others notable in science in that day, he was accused of "infidelity" and deism, but his biographers agree in declaring him a "believer in orthodox doctrines, and reverently attached to the Holy Scrpitures." His death resulted from cancer in the lip, probably induced by holding brass instruments in his mouth, and took place at Oxford, July 2, 1621.

CHAMPE, John, revolutionary soldier, was born in Loudoun county, Va., in 1752. He entered the army in 1776, and became sergeant-major of Lee's cavalry legion. He possessed a daring spirit of patriotism, and was absolutely fearless in the face of danger. Immediately after the treason of Arnold, Champe was sent as a spy to New York to ascertain whether another suspected American general was not also a traitor, this having been suggested in some papers which were in the hands of the commander-in-chief; and also, if possible, to carry off Arnold to the American headquarters, so that he should be tried and punished for his treason. The American camp was near Tappan, on the Hudson. The arrangement was that Champe should apparently desert, should be duly pursued, and that he must depend upon his own capacity, vigilance and other resources to escape capture. Near midnight he took his coat, valise and orderly-book, drew his horse from the picket and fled at full speed as a deserter to the British lines. The desertion was reported to Gen. Lee about a half hour afterward, and the latter, after making all the delay possible, ordered a pursuit. Champe had a good advance, but the pursuit was hot. His course lay down the river through Bergen county, with the design of reaching the British at Elizabethtown point. The pursuers were nearly up with him as he passed through Bergen, but Champe put spurs to his horse, distanced them, and reached the shore, where he could hail the British galleys. Fastening his valise on his shoulders he dismounted, and, running through the marsh, plunged into the river and shouted for help. This was afforded, a boat being sent to pick him up. Meanwhile his pursuers turned back, carrying his horse with them into camp. Champe was taken to New York, where he was brought before Sir Henry Clinton, who examined him, and then sent him to Arnold. The latter offered him the place of sergeant-major in a legion that he was raising, and he accepted the position, such a step being necessary in order that he might obtain easy access to Arnold. Champe soon formed a plan to seize Arnold, who was in the habit of walking every night at a late hour in his garden, to gag him, and to drag him as a drunken soldier to a boat on the Hudson, row him across the river, and deliver him to a party of horse on the Jersey shore. The night for the attack was appointed, and Lee, duly advised, had accordingly repaired to Hoboken in person, accompanied by a party of dragoons and three led horses; the latter for Champe, his prisoner, and a man whom he had induced to assist him. The party waited for hours on the river shore, but nobody appeared, and they were obliged to return to camp to the utter chagrin of Gen. Lee. It was after-

ward explained that, on the day appointed for the abduction, Arnold removed his quarters for the purpose of superintending the embarkation of some troops, and the legion in which Champe had taken service was put on board transports, which set sail and landed them in Virginia. After Arnold had made his junction with Cornwallis at Petersburg, Champe managed to escape, and he rejoined the American army in North Carolina, where, as soon as his story became known, he was at once made a hero. Gen. Greene furnished him with a horse and money, and forwarded him on to Washington, who granted him an honorable discharge from the army for fear that he might fall into the enemy's hands, when he would inevitably be hanged. It is related that in 1798, when President Adams appointed Washington to the command of the U. S. army, he sent to Gen. Lee and inquired for Champe, having the intention of placing him in command of a company of infantry; but the brave and patriotic sergeant-major had removed to Kentucky, and had died shortly before that time.

BARNARD, Thomas, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., 1716, son of Rev. John Barnard of Andover. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and ordained at Newbury, January, 1738. He was a man of superior talents and acquirements, but became the object of peculiar animosity, and at his own request was dismissed from his church at Newbury. He then studied law, and was made representative to the general court from Newbury. While his abilities were conspicuous in all kinds of business, his mind was more bent on theological studies than upon affairs of civil life, and he soon afterward accepted an invitation from the first church of Salem to be its pastor. He was installed there, Sept. 18, 1755, and preached until the close of his life, esteemed and beloved by the wisest and best part of the community. He died Aug. 15, 1776.

BISSELL, Alpheus, merchant, was born in Canaan, Conn., Jan. 24, 1801, son of a sturdy New England farmer, from stock celebrated for longevity. When an infant his parents removed to Otsego county, N. Y., and there he received a good common-school education, which was alternated by hard work on the farm. In 1826 he began conducting a produce farm, directing the output to dairy products. After a few years he engaged in the drygoods business at Earleville, N. Y., but in 1847 removed to Wisconsin, locating at Racine, and afterward at Berlin, where he engaged in buying and selling wheat, lumber and real estate. In 1864 he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., and in 1869 to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the crockery and real-estate business with his son, Melville R. Bissell, the inventor of the carpet-sweeper. After selling out the crockery business, the carpet-sweeper factory was established, in which Mr. Bissell took an interest with his son. Mr. Bissell has a strong, vigorous mind, marvelous for administrative ability and practical versatility. He was always a great Bible reader, until his eyesight failed him in the early part of 1893, but his wonderful memory is unimpaired (1897) and he is able to quote passage after passage. The hours he enjoys the most are those spent in talking about the Bible. He is a strong Republican, true to his party's principles, and formerly took an active part in politics. He was converted to the faith of the Gospel in his eighteenth year, after a prolonged mental struggle, and was many years a devoted member and earnest supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, in 1824, to Lydia Brooks of Pittsfield, Mass., who died in 1893. They had four children, three of whom survive.

BISSELL, Melville Reuben, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., Sept. 25, 1843, son of Alpheus and Lydia (Brooks) Bissell. When five years old his parents settled at Racine, Wis., and three years later removed to Berlin, in the same state. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Berlin, where he learned the trade of a baker, which, however, he soon abandoned. After visiting several places in search of a favorable location, with his father, he finally settled at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1862. With a total capital of $150, they opened a grocery store, to which a stock of crockery was soon added. After a successful career he disposed of his interests in Kalamazoo, and in 1869 embarked in the crockery business in Grand Rapids, where he met with his usual marked success. Mr. Bissell also gave his attention to real estate, from which he realized large profits. In this direction he displayed a wonderful business sagacity and insight, which gave him a front rank among dealers in real estate. He was actively engaged in this business until the commercial panic of 1873, when he turned his attention to making improvements on the carpet-sweeper then manufactured under the name of the "Welcome." Readily perceiving the defects of that machine, he devised, and procured a patent for, a carpet-sweeper containing a central bearing-brush, and many improvements on the machine then in use. This contrivance was finally reduced to a practical and commercial value by placing rubber tires on the iron wheels for the purpose of promoting friction of the brush-roller. In 1883 he organized a stock company with a paid-up capital of $150,000 for manufacturing his carpet-sweeper. The destruction of the manufactory by fire in the following year taxed his energies to the utmost, but his business ability proved equal to the ordeal. The building was replaced, and the business increased until it became the largest of its kind in the world, having a branch office in New York and factories in London, Paris and Toronto, Canada, with agencies in twenty-two foreign countries. Mr. Bissell was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, always taking an active interest in its affairs, and was for many years a Sunday-school superintendent. He was married, in 1865, to Anna Sutherland of De Pere, Wis., and had four children. He died in Grand Rapids, Mich., March 15, 1889.

SMITH, Clement Lawrence, educator and dean of Harvard College, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware co., Pa., Apr. 13, 1844, of Quaker parentage. His father, Dr. George Smith, author of a "History of Delaware County," was a prominent citizen of the county, and its representative (1832–36) in the state senate, where he was chairman of the committee which framed the common-school law of Pennsylvania. Prof. Smith was graduated at Haverford College in 1860. He at first went into business, but finding it distasteful, entered the junior class of Harvard College in the fall of 1861. On his graduation, in 1863, he was appointed assistant professor of classics and mathematics in Haverford College. He

resigned this position in 1865, to go abroad. For two semesters he was enrolled as a student in the University of Göttingen, pursuing the study of classical philology, under Ernst Curtius, Sauppe, Wieseler, and Von Leutsch. A second year was spent in travel and study, chiefly in Italy and Greece. In 1869–70, as professor of Greek and German in Swarthmore College, he assisted in the organization of that institution. He went to Harvard University in 1870 as tutor of Latin, was made assistant professor in 1873, and professor in 1883. In 1882 he was elected dean of the college faculty. His time has been largely given to administrative work, but he has contributed occasional articles on educational and philological topics to various journals, and has assumed, in conjunction with Prof. Tracy Peck of Yale University, the general editorship of the "College Series of Latin Authors." In 1888 Haverford College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

SHUMAN, Milton G., clergyman, was born at Thompsontown, Pa., October, 1866, of German and Scotch-Irish parentage. He was educated in the common schools, and afterward pursued a state normal school course. At the early age of seventeen he received a teacher's certificate, and began to teach, continuing until he was twenty. During this period he worked on the farm in the summers. Failing health compelled him to leave the school-room, and in 1887 he removed to Canton, O., where he accepted a situation with the Canton Gas and Coke Co., remaining three years, and passing through different grades until he reached the position of assistant superintendent. In 1891 he accepted an offer from the Gas Light and Coke Co. of Helena, Mont. Mr. Shuman was reared in a Christian home, his parents being strong Lutherans. Shortly after reaching Helena, he became an ardent worker in the Unitarian society, but was later converted to the Methodist faith. He at once became active in church work, and attracted great attention by the fervor of his prayers and the warmth of his exhortations. It became apparent among the members of the church that he was especially fitted for the ministry, and after having served his probation he was given an exhorter's license, and subsequently licensed as a local preacher. On May 1, 1894, a vacancy having occurred in Grace Church, St. Paul, he accepted the position, and by unanimous request from the official board he was reappointed pastor at the expiration of his first itineracy, and at once secured the hearty co-operation of his people in carrying the church forward in all the lines of activity opened by him.

M. G. Shuman

TAYLOR, Walter Herron, soldier, bank president and author, was born in Norfork, Va., June 13, 1838, son of Walter Herron and Cornelia (Wickham) Taylor. He traces his lineage through the Yardleys, Thoroughgoods and Calverts—names conspicuous in the colonial history of Virginia. He is directly descended from Cornelius Calvert, who settled in Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and on July 29, 1719, was married to Mary Saunders of the lower Norfolk county, Va. Their son John Calvert, great-grandfather of our subject, served as a captain in the navy in the revolutionary war. On the maternal side Col. Taylor derives descent from Jabez Cowdery of Massachusetts, also a soldier in the revolution, whose son, Jonathan Cowdery, was surgeon in the U. S. navy, and attached to the frigate Philadelphia when she was burned in the harbor of Tripoli, in February, 1804. Col. Taylor received his education in the state schools, and was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1857. He entered the banking business at Norfolk, but upon the secession of his state volunteered for service in the provisional army of Virginia. He was detached May 2, 1861, and ordered to report at Gen. Lee's headquarters in Richmond, where he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general without honorary rank. When the army of Virginia was merged into that of the Confederate States, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Lee, and accompanied him throughout his campaigns in Western Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia. Returning to Richmond with Gen. Lee, he served on his staff as aide-de-camp, with the rank of major during his term as military adviser to Pres. Davis. He was afterward appointed adjutant-general of the Army of Northern Virginia, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, serving through all its subsequent campaigns, and being present on Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He was there paroled as a prisoner of war, and returning to Norfolk in the latter part of 1865, at once engaged actively in commercial, banking and railroad enterprises. He represented his district in the state senate for four years (1869–73). He is now president of the Marine Bank of Norfolk, Va., having filled the position since 1877. Favored with the exceptional privilege of personal association with Gen. Lee throughout the entire period of the war, none had better opportunity for observing and appreciating the truly great character of that distinguished soldier. His book, "Four Years with Gen. Lee" (New York, 1877), has been widely read, and attained just recognition from students of history. He was married at Richmond, Va., Apr. 3, 1865, to Elizabeth Selden, daughter of Com. John L. Saunders of the U. S. navy.

FERGUSON, Elizabeth (Graeme), poet, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1739, only daughter of Thomas and Anne (Keith) Graeme. Her father, a native of Scotland, was an eminent physician and collector of customs at Philadelphia, and her mother was a daughter of Gov. Sir William Keith. She passed her childhood at her father's estate, Graeme Park, Montgomery co., Pa., where, on account of her wit and beauty, she early became a favorite with an extensive circle of friends. At the age of seventeen she was plunged into deep melancholy by the breaking-off of a marriage engagement, and sought relief in literary pursuits. Her manuscript translation of Fénelon's "Télémaque," made at this time, is still preserved in the Philadelphia library. Close application to this task so impaired her health that she made a tour of Europe with the family of Rev. Richard Peters. Her mother, it is said, urged this recreation, not only for her sake, but also "from a strange wish that her mind might not be distracted from spiritual contemplation by her daughter's presence at her anticipated speedy dissolution." In Europe she made the acquaintance of many of the leading lights of literature, and was universally admired for her wit and brilliancy of mind. Accidentally taking a seat next to Laurence Sterne at the York races, she remarked to a friend: "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," and so captivated the famous novelist that he requested the honor of her acquaintance. During her tour she kept a daily record of events with many spicy comparisons of European and American manners, which on her return was urgently sought for publication, and as persistently refused. Her reputation as a social leader increased after her return home, and the regular Saturday-evening gatherings at her house were frequented by some of the most brilliant characters in the city. One of these, Hugh

Henry Ferguson, a young Scotchman, although ten years her junior, offered himself in marriage, and was accepted. They took up their residence at Graeme Park, which after her father's death had become her property, and seem to have lived happily until the outbreak of the revolution in 1775, when they were finally separated on account of his royalist sympathies. She then devoted herself to a series of unostentatious charities, among them the donation of a large quantity of linen to the American prisoners taken at the battle of Germantown, and a gift of one-eighth of her income to a ruined merchant who had been imprisoned for debt. Immediately after the British occupation of Philadelphia, she was persuaded to carry to Gen. Washington an "offensive letter" from Rev. Jacob Duché, urging him to abandon the "forlorn hope," and persuade congress to rescind the "hasty and ill-advised Declaration of Independence." Washington referred the letter to congress, and signified to Mrs. Ferguson that he desired such intercourse to cease. She was, however, soon after implicated in the effort of Gov. Johnstone to bribe Joseph Reed, Gen. Washington's secretary, to use his influence to "settle the contest." Reed's memorable reply, "My influence is but small, . . . but the king of Great Britain has nothing in his gift that would tempt me," was afterward published by Mrs. Ferguson in her narrative and apology on the transactions. After the war she devoted herself largely to literature, publishing numerous letters in the Philadelphia "Port-Folio" and elsewhere, and a poetical correspondence with Rev. Nathaniel Evans, under the pen-name of Laura. She was also a student of theology, and transcribed the entire contents of the Bible in order to impress it upon her mind. Although nearly ruined by the war, she steadily refused to accept the aid offered her by friends, and her latter years were filled with pain and disappointment. She died at the house of Seneca Lukens, a Quaker, near Graeme Park, Feb. 23, 1801.

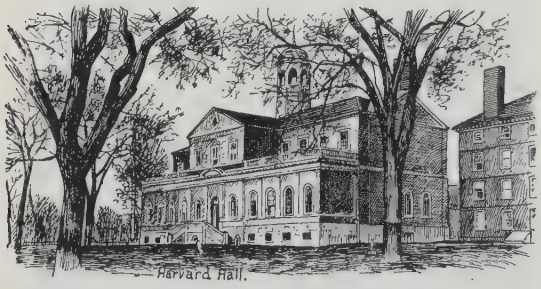
HASTINGS, Thomas, composer, was born at Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1784, son of Seth Hastings, a physician and farmer. In 1796 the family removed to Clinton, N. Y., and there young Hastings worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. His love for music was already marked, and he now began to study the rudiments, aided by a little four-page gamut-book. At the age of eighteen he attained to the coveted position of leader of the village choir, and became possessor of an elaborate treatise on music, presented by his brother, which he mastered unaided. In 1806 he was invited to take charge of a singing-school, and soon after undertook the training of church choirs, showing peculiar fitness for the work and becoming widely known. In 1822 he went to Troy to teach singing, then to Albany and other places, and about that time compiled "Musica Sacra," a collection of church-tunes, and wrote a "Dissertation on Musical Taste" (1822; 2d. ed., 1833). In 1823 he removed to Utica, N. Y., where for nine years he edited the "Western Recorder," a religious weekly, in whose columns he was free to express his opinions regarding church-music and to advocate reforms in the manner of rendering it. During this period he often lectured in Albany, New York city, Philadelphia and Princeton, N. J., imparting his enthusiasm on his favorite subject to his hearers. In 1832 he settled in New York city, and remained a resident until his death. For many years he was choir-master of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church. He contributed frequently to the religious newspapers, and in 1835 began the publication of the "Musical Magazine," which had a brief life of two years. The important part he had taken in elevating the standard of church-music in this country, and in educating the public taste, was recognized by the University of New York, which in 1858 conferred upon him the degree of D. M. His music-books, some of which were compiled in connection with William B. Bradbury and others, contain many of his own tunes—he is said to have written in all 600—some of which are set to words of his own. His publications comprise nearly fifty separate volumes, and include "The Musical Reader" (1818); "The Mother's Nursery Songs" (1834); "Anthems, Motets and Set Pieces" (1836); "Elements of Vocal Music" (1839); "Sacred Songs" (1842); "Indian Melodies Harmonized" (1845); "Devotional Hymns and Poems" (1850); "The Presbyterian Psalmodist" (1852); "The History of Forty Choirs" (1853); "Selah" (1856); "Church Melodies" (1857), edited with his son, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings; "Hastings's Church Music" (1860); and "Introits" (1865). He died in New York city, May 15, 1872.

HUGHES, Christopher, diplomat, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1786. He was a gentleman of education and culture, and on Feb. 3, 1814, he was commissioned secretary to the U. S. legation at London. On Sept. 26, 1816, he was transferred to Stockholm, Sweden, and when Jonathan Russell retired two years later he left Mr. Hughes in charge. Mr. Hughes was commissioned *chargé d'affaires* in 1819. From 1825–30 he was *chargé d'affaires* to the Netherlands, with special instructions to Denmark, and from 1830–41 he was *charg d'affaires* to Sweden and Norway. He was recommissioned in 1842, and returned to the United States in 1845. Mr. Hughes represented the United States longer than any other minister, at several European courts, in successful diplomatic intercourse. A writer, in speaking of him, said: "He is the best known man in the world, from New York to Kamtschatka;" and he was remarkable for "saying more wise things, strange things, droll things, than ever tongue uttered or mind conceived." His personal popularity made him a most skillful diplomat. He obtained a knowledge of the most profound state secrets, as John Quincy Adams said, "by no improper acts, and at no cost of secret-service money, but by the art of making friends by his social qualities wherever he goes." He was a brother-in-law of Col. Armistead. Mr. Hughes died in Baltimore, Sept. 18, 1849.

Chris Hughes

WINTHROP, John, scientist, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, 1714. His father was Adam Winthrop, a magistrate of the colony; his grandfather and great-grandfather were also named Adam, the latter being the eldest son of the first Gov. John Winthrop. In 1732 he was graduated A.B. at Harvard College, and six years later was appointed Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy to succeed Isaac Greenwood. During the forty years he held this chair he was rated the foremost scientist in America, and exerted great influence upon the opinions of Franklin and Count Rumford, as well as upon the thought of the day. He was a pioneer in modern scientific methods, and contributed much by his own observations and experiments to developing physics to its present perfection. In 1761, and again in 1769, he observed the transit of Venus, on the former occasion leading an expedition to Newfoundland at the expense of the general court, probably the first scientific commission fitted out in the colonies. This incident furnished the topic for two poems from his pen, published in "Pietas et Gratulatio" (1761); and his lectures on the

second observation, made in Cambridge, were published at the request of the faculty and students of the college. His report of the transit of Mercury, in 1740, was contributed to the forty-second volume of the "Transactions" of the Royal Society, and led to his election as a fellow. He made further additions to astronomical science by his observations on comets and meteors, writing two lectures on comets in 1759; an "Account of Several Fiery Meteors" (1765), and his famous "Cogitata de Cometis," communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. Franklin in 1766. It is, however, as the real founder of the science of seismology that he deserves the most conspicuous notice. In the earthquake of Nov. 18, 1755, he noticed, for the first time in the history of science, that the disturbances of the earth's crust were in the form of waves, and transmitted a pendulum-like motion to buildings and objects on the surface. Strikingly in advance of the science of the day in his methods of systematic experimentation and deduction, he was the first to apply computations to the phenomena, thereby discovering the analogy between seismic motions and musical vibrations, and also the principle that the quicker the motion the shorter the wavelengths of the disturbance. Moreover, he attributed the original cause to the action of heat. These views, set forth in his "Lecture on Earthquakes" (1755), could not but excite the opposition of the clergy, and were accordingly attacked by Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston, who feared that orthodox theology would suffer in consequence of their promulgation. Prof. Winthrop replied in his masterful "Answer to Dr. Prince's Letter on Earthquakes" (1756), stating the principle since repeatedly reiterated, that the acknowledgment of the agency of second causes in no sense overturns theism. In his personal beliefs he was thoroughly orthodox, believing, as Eliot tells us, the "truths of Christianity from study and conviction," and "had the consolation of our divine religion during his latter years." In his "Lectures on Comets," he naïvely observes: "It is not to be doubted that the All-wise Author of nature designed so remarkable a sort of bodies for important purposes, both natural and moral, in his creation. The *moral* purposes seem not very difficult to be found. Such grand and unusual appearances tend to rouse mankind, who are apt to *fall asleep* while all things continue as they were; to


Harvard Hall.

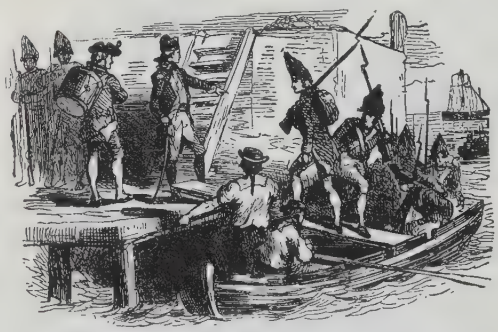
awaken their attention and to direct it to the Supreme Governor of the universe, whom they would be in danger of totally forgetting, were nature always to glide along with an uniform tenor." In addition to his professorial duties, he was, for many years and until his death, judge of probate for Middlesex county. Upon the accession of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, in 1769, he was chosen one of the council, but on account of his staunch advocacy of the charter-rights of the colony, attempted to be abrogated by act of parliament, he was in 1774 removed by royal mandate, along with James Bowdoin and Samuel Dexter. Upon the achievement of independence, however, he was rechosen to the position. In addition to the works already mentioned, he published "Two Lectures on the Parallax" (1769). The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1771, and by Harvard in 1773. He was also a fellow of the college from 1765 until his death, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. Although his brilliant writings are of little value to physics in its present advanced stage of development, he laid the foundations of Harvard's preëminence in scientific inquiry, and rightly holds first place among scientists of America. His son, James Winthrop, a patriot soldier and for many years judge of the court of common pleas, was also distinguished for his historical and scientific investigations, and wrote "An Attempt to translate Part of the Apocalypse of St. John into Familiar Language" (1794); he was librarian of Harvard College (1772–87). Prof. Winthrop died in Cambridge, Mass., May 3, 1779.

EISEMAN, Benjamin, merchant, was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 16, 1833, son of Joshua W. and Fanny (Kaufman) Eiseman. On account of his father's death, he was compelled to leave school and earn his own living at the age of fourteen. He entered a mercantile and banking-house in Baden as clerk, devoting his time in the evenings to reading and study to acquire an education. In 1854 he came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he attended the public school for one year. He then removed to Davenport, Ia., and entered the drygoods-business with his uncle. At the outbreak of the war he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he established a drygoods-business in partnership with Henry Rice and William Stix of that city, under the name of Rice, Stix & Co. After the war he took an active interest in reviving trade and commerce in the prostrated city. He assisted in organizing several insurance companies and the First National Bank, of which he became a director, and was also for two years president of the chamber of commerce. In 1879, as a result of the yellow-fever epidemic in Memphis, his drygoods firm started a house in St. Louis, which became so successful that the entire business was removed there, and the Memphis establishment was discontinued. Mr. Eiseman has entire control of the financial and office management, and under his direction there has been a steady and continual increase in the business. On March 30, 1870, he married Matie, daughter of Francis Butzel of Saugerties, N. Y., and they have four children. Mr. Eiseman is also a director in the Continental National Bank, and a member of the Mercantile, Columbia and Fair Ground Jockey clubs. He is public-spirited and kind-hearted to a fault, being always ready to lend his hand and heart to better the condition of his fellow-men.

BENJAMIN, Park, poet and editor, was born at Demerara, British Guiana, Aug. 14, 1809. He was of New England descent, his ancestor, John Benjamin, having emigrated from Hereford, England, and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1632. The family removed to Preston, Conn., where Mr. Benjamin's father, the first Park, was born in 1777. He was owner of many ships, and of plantations in

British Guiana, where he finally settled. His trips to Guiana brought him to the Barbadoes, where he was married to Mary Judith Gall, a lady of aristocratic family. In 1824 Mr. Benjamin was lost at sea in one of his ships. His widow settled in New London, Conn., and became the second wife of James Lanman, U. S. senator from Connecticut. Park 2d, when still very young, became permanently lame, through an illness improperly treated, and ever afterward walked with difficulty on crutches. He was sent early to America for his education, entered Harvard College in 1825, left after two years on account of illness, entered Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and was graduated with the highest honors in 1829. He studied law for some time with Chancellor James Kent, and at the law school at Cambridge, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, and subsequently in Massachusetts. Removing to Boston in 1835, he became one of the editors of the "New England Magazine," which a few months later he transferred to New York, where its name was changed to "The American Monthly Magazine." He left this in 1838, and was associated with Horace Greeley on "The New Yorker," a weekly journal devoted to literature and politics. In the year 1840 he established his best-known paper, "The New World," a large-sized weekly, which had a very successful career for six years, when he left it on account of a disagreement with his publisher. He went to Baltimore and started "The Western Continent," but his connection with this was short lived. Other papers in which he was interested were "The Plaindealer" and "The American Mail." During this time Mr. Benjamin was a well-known figure in New York society. He was a tall and large man, and, despite his lameness, of commanding presence. He was fond of social life, and, being possessed of large private means and much culture and refinement, was welcomed as a guest in the best circles. For many years he kept bachelor's hall with William M. Evarts in Greene street, then a fashionable locality. While engaged in educational work his pen was also busy in poetical composition, and his poems appeared constantly in all the best American publications. In May, 1848, Mr. Benjamin was married to Mary Brower, a daughter of Henry M. Western, a prominent lawyer of New York city. After his marriage he took to the lecture field, and became one of the most popular lecturers of the day, and held this position until his death. Some of his lectures were in verse, and his longest metrical compositions were: "A Poem on the Meditation of Nature"; "Poetry: a Satire"; "Infatuation," and "The Battle of Navarino." Mr. Benjamin's poems have never been collected. Several of them attained considerable fame, among them "The Departed"; "The Old Sexton"; "The Stormy Petrel," and "Press On." These are to be found in most school-readers. His best work was as a writer of sonnets, some of which have been declared by competent critics to be unexcelled in the English language. He was a warm and intimate friend of Longfellow, Holmes, Poe and other leading literary lights of his time. His sister Mary became the wife of John Lothrop Motley, the historian; and while a young man in Boston their house in Cambridge, according to Holmes, in his "Life of Motley," was the centre of literary life. He had a large family. He died at his residence in New York, Sept. 12, 1864, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. His widow and his sons, Park, George H., Walter Romeyn, and William Evarts, still reside in New York city.

CHURCH, Benjamin, surgeon-general in the war of the revolution, left behind him the reputation of being a traitor to his country, but no record of the date of his birth or any account of his early life. He entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1754, and having studied with Dr. Charles Pynchon, an eminent physician of the time, became noted for his skill, particularly as a surgeon. In addition, as he was talented and had a poetic fancy, he obtained a certain reputation as a writer. About the year 1768 he built for himself an elegant house at Raynham, Mass., which threw him into debt, and probably led to the misfortune and disgrace of his after life. Prior to the war of the revolution Dr. Church was a zealous Whig, and associated with the principal men of that party in Boston. He wrote for the "Times," a newspaper which was devoted to the Whigs, and which Gov. Bernard denounced as a seditious sheet. It appears from a letter of Gov. Hutchinson, dated Jan. 29, 1772, that even at that time, he was traitorously in the service of the government—traitorously, because, not being suspected by the patriots, he was looked upon as one of them, and in 1773 was chosen to deliver the annual oration in the old South meeting-house. He was also one of the leaders in the "Boston tea-party." In 1774 he was a member of the provincial congress, and was appointed surgeon-general and director of hospitals, but at this time it began to be suspected that he was in the pay of the British government. One of his students, who kept his books and knew of his pecuniary position, could not otherwise account for his sudden acquisition of some hundreds of new British guineas. It appears that he had frequent intercourse with Capt. Price, a half-pay officer, and with Robinson, one of the commissioners sent over from England to try to arrange peace. A few days after the battle of Lexington, in April, 1775, being at Cambridge with the committee of safety, he brought himself under specific suspicion by suddenly returning to Boston and visiting the house of Gen. Gage. His treachery was detected through a letter, written in cipher to his brother in Boston, which he had entrusted to a young woman, upon whom it was found. The cipher was translated by Elbridge Gerry, when it was discovered that he had been for some time in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He was court-martialed and convicted Oct. 3d, Washington being president of the court, "of holding a criminal correspondence with the enemy." On Gen. Washington charging him with his baseness, Church did not even attempt to vindicate himself, but, on being called to the bar of the house of representatives, Oct. 27th, he offered a defense which was considered ingenious and able. He said that the letter for his



brother not having been sent, he had communicated no intelligence ; that there was nothing in the letter but notorious facts ; that his exaggerations of the strength of the American force were only designed to favor the cause of his country, and that his object was purely patriotic. He concluded by saying: "The warmest bosom here does not flame with a brighter zeal for the security, happiness and liberties of America, than mine." He gained nothing by his eloquence, being expelled from the house and ordered to be imprisoned for life, and debarred the use of pens, ink, and paper. He fell sick in prison, however, and in 1776 was released and permitted to sail for the West Indies, but the ship in which he sailed was never heard of again. Dr. Church published "An Elegy on the Times" (1765) ; "Elegy on Dr. Mayhew" (1766) ; "Elegy on the Death of Whitefield" (1770) ; "Oration on the Fifth of March" (1773).

MAYO, William Henry, soldier and business man, was born in St. Landry parish, La., July 16, 1843, son of William and Eliza (Smith) Mayo. His father was a captain of river boats, and had charge of the snag-boats of the U. S. government, in clearing the great rafts out of the Red river, in the forties. His maternal grandfather, John Smith, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of New Orleans. Left an orphan when quite young, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, but nevertheless succeeded in acquiring a good common-school education. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company F, 8th Louisiana regiment, and during his four years of service was regularly promoted until he became adjutant of his regiment. He served through most of the important campaign under Gens. "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee, until the final struggle at Appomattox, and was several times wounded. After the war, until 1871, he was engaged in general merchandise and farming, being also mayor of Washington, La. (1867–69). He removed to St. Louis, Mo., in March, 1871, and became traveling agent, correspondent and superintendent of circulation of the St. Louis "Daily Times" and afterwards of the "Freemason," continuing in this connection until 1876. He has since occupied various important offices in connection with the Masonic fraternity and its executive management, and is known as one of the most enthusiastic Masons in the country. He became a Master Mason at Opelousas, La., in 1855, and joining the Missouri Lodge No. 1, in 1872, was elected master of the Lodge in 1879. In 1874 he was made a Royal Arch Mason, becoming high priest in 1879, and has since been grand secretary of the state grand body. In 1877 he received all the degrees of the Scottish Rite from the fourth to thirty-second inclusive, receiving the thirty-third degree in 1895, and has, since 1878, been active in the four bodies of the Rite in St. Louis. He is grand recorder of the Grand Encampment, K. T. of the U. S. A.; grand recorder of the Grand Commandery, K. T. of Mo., grand recorder R. and S. Masters of Mo., also of the Order of High Priesthood and grand secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri. He has presided over all the subordinate Masonic bodies of which he is a member. Mr. Mayo is a Democrat in politics, having been for ten years secretary of the Democratic state central committee, and for two terms secretary of the state senate of Missouri. He was for many years a member of the Methodist church, South, but finally conceiving a dislike for sectarianism, withdrew. He is, however, an emphatic believer in the Christian religion, holding the belief in the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man, as fundamental principles of all right and truth. Mr. Mayo was married, Aug. 16, 1866, to Ella Agatha, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Curley of New Orleans, La. They have had four children.

MURPHEY, Archibald De Bow, lawyer, was born in Caswell county, N. C., in 1777. He was graduated at the infant University of North Carolina, in 1799, and was at once appointed to the professorship of ancient languages in that institution, which he filled for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1802, rapidly rose to the head of his profession, became a powerful pleader, and delighted particularly in the equity practice. In 1818 he was elected a judge of the superior court, and rode the circuits for two years, and, under a special law, acted in several causes as a justice of the supreme court in 1819 and 1820. He was a senator in the assembly from Orange county (1812–18 inclusive), and is better known for the works here advocated than for his legal attainments. From 1815 to 1823 he published reports, either as chairman of the legislative committee, or as chairman of the board of internal improvements, in which he inaugurated a new policy for the state. He advocated the improvement of the means of transportation in the state by (1) deepening the inlets, opening the rivers and connecting them by canals, or by turnpikes and macadamized roads; and (2) by building up commercial cities of her own at these points and thus securing commercial independence of other states. He also advocated a system of primary schools, academies, and an extension of the university and an asylum for the deaf and dumb. The result of his efforts was the employment of Hamilton Fulton, an English engineer, at a salary of $1,200, who made surveys of all the harbors and rivers and made routes for many roads in all parts of the state. Fulton continued his work for several years, but the whole work failed from the comprehensiveness of the plan. This work of Murphey prepared the way for the geological survey of the state undertaken by Prof. Denison Olmsted, then of the University of North Carolina, which was the first survey of the kind undertaken in the United States. The report of this geological survey, together with the preliminary report of the committee on inland navigation, of which Murphey was the chairman, made in 1815 and 1816 (Raleigh, 1815 and 1816); the "Memoir on the Internal Improvements," published by Murphey in 1819 (Raleigh); the "Report of the Board of Internal Improvements," published in 1818–1824, were the first reports of the kind issued by any government in the United States. Murphey was also one of the few men of his generation who was interested in literary pursuits. He was one of the best scholars of his day, and collected extensive materials for a history of North Carolina. It was his purpose to extend this work to six or eight volumes, exclusive of geology, mineralogy, botany and meteorology. His published outline is an admirable one. He asked the legislature to grant him aid in the work, but this was not given, and broken health and fortune prevented any work beyond a few chapters on the Indians. He published three volumes of "Decisions of the Supreme Court" (1819). He delivered the literary address at the University of North Carolina in 1827, which is justly celebrated for its literary style. He died in Hillsboro, N. C., Feb. 3, 1832.

SMITH, John Blair, first president of Union College (1791–95). (See Vol. II., p. 21.)

EDWARDS, Jonathan, Jr., second president of Union College (1799–1801), was born at Northampton, Mass., May 26, 1745, being the second son and ninth child of Rev. Jonathan, Sr., and Sarah (Pierrepont) Edwards. He early gave evidence of unusual powers of mind, and of great decision of character, joined with an earnest desire for knowledge and improvement. At six years of age he was removed with his father to Stockbridge, Mass. The circumstances by which the family were then surrounded became the greatest impediment to his education—the town being almost solely inhabited by Indians, with whom he constantly associated, so much so that, as he tells us, his thoughts, and at times his dreams, ran in their language. At the age of ten years he was sent as assistant to Rev. Gideon Hawley, a missionary to the Oneida Indians on the Susquehannah river, but on account of war with France, then in progress, remained there but six months. His father's death, March 22, 1758, five weeks after assuming the presidency of the College of New Jersey, clouded his prospects of obtaining a liberal education; but persevering in plans already formed, in February, 1760, he began his preparatory work in the grammar school of Princeton, N. J., and was graduated at the college in 1765. In 1763 he was converted to Christ, under the preaching of Rev. Dr. Finley, and on leaving college began the study of theology with Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D.D., of Bethlehem, Conn., being licensed to preach in October, 1766, by the Congregational Association of Litchfield county (Conn.) In 1767 he became a tutor in the College of New Jersey, where he remained for two years, declining during this time the professorship of languages and logic in that institution. On Jan. 5, 1769, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregationalist Religious Society of White Haven (now known as the North Church) in the town of New Haven, Conn., which had been founded in 1742 by certain seceders from the First Church of that city. The majority of the members were attached to the principles of the "half-way covenant," a recent departure in church discipline, allowing that all baptized persons, even though not professing change of heart, if not positively scandalous in their lives, should be recognized as church members and communicants and that their children in turn should be admitted to baptism." Mr. Edwards, like his father, was strenuously opposed to this theory, although his great-grandfather, Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, Mass., was its earnest advocate, and probably made its renunciation a condition of his accepting the call. The result was that a protest, signed by sixty-nine persons, was made against his installation, which, being ineffectual, the malcontents unanimously agreed to "go off and worship by themselves;" in June, 1771, organizing the Fair Haven Society and adopting the "half-way covenant." He continued to labor with unwearied diligence as pastor until 1795, when he was dismissed at his own request, professedly because the society was unable to support a pastor, but really on account of the "advanced" opinions adopted by many of the members, and with which he had come into direct antagonism. In the meantime he had taken leading rank as a preacher, theologian, and metaphysician, in recognition of which the College of New Jersey graduated him D.D. in 1785. When in January, 1796, he was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at Colebrook, Conn., he conducted an extensive correspondence with men of learning in this and in other countries, in connection with his favorite studies; wrote several extensive treatises and also commentaries on his father's books. Thence he was called to the presidency of Union College, and entered upon his office in July, 1799. His inaugural address on the "Necessity and Advantages of Education" contained serious thought far in advance of the period of its delivery. He engaged with ardor in the work of instructing the college students, showing also a superior talent for government, but his labors were cut short by a fatal fever. Pres. Edwards married Mary, daughter of Eleazar Porter of Hadley, Mass.; and, after her death, in June, 1782, Mercy, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin of New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18, 1783. In person he was slender, erect, and somewhat above the medium stature, his complexion dark, his features prominent, his hair black, his eyes keen, piercing, and intelligent to a remarkable degree. The opinions of his contemporaries upon his mental and religious power was voiced in the words of a writer in the "Christian Spectator," who said: "If in making out a catalogue of the most distinguished of men and divines, we were required to arrange them according to our best judgment, we should certainly assign the first and highest place to Jonathan Edwards the elder, ... and we should not know whom to mention next in preference to that of Jonathan Edwards the younger." The many remarkable coincidences between his course and that of his father have often been noted. Both bore the same name and were eminent scholars and divines. They were both tutors for the same length of time

in their respective colleges. Both were also dismissed from their ministry on account of doctrinal opinion, and were reinstated in parishes where they were able to have leisure for study. They both became presidents of colleges, and both died shortly after their installation, and what is the most remarkable, each preached upon the first Sabbath of the year in which he died a sermon from the text, "This year thou shalt die." They also resembled each other in mental characteristics. Dr. Emmons is quoted as saying: "The father had more reason than the son; yet the son was a better reasoner than the father." Dr.

Samuel Miller of Princeton said: "The son greatly resembles his venerable father in metaphysical acuteness, ardent piety, and purest exemplariness of Christian deportment." In short, we might expect, as has been wittily remarked, that Macaulay's New Zealander "will be ready to correct the senility of the cyclopædists who speak of two bearing the name of Jonathan Edwards, and will go home to assure them that there was in fact only one." Most of his life was devoted to the interpretation of his father's writings. He published "History of the work of Redemption" in two volumes, edited from his father's manuscripts; "Miscellaneous Observations on Important Theological Subjects;" "The Salvation of all Men Strictly Examined," which was a

reply to Dr. Chauncey's "A Dissertation Concerning Liberty and Necessity," which is considered the best exponent of his father's theory of the will. He contributed numerous papers to the New York "Theological Magazine," under the signatures "I" and "O." He published a large number of sermons, among the most notable three discourses "On the Necessity of the Atonement and its Consistency with Free Grace in Forgiveness," which form the basis of the "Edwardian Theory of the Atonement." His "Complete Works," with a memoir of his life, were published in two volumes (Andover, 1842), under the superintendence of his grandson, the Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D. With the exception of the philological treatise already mentioned, they consist of theological dissertations and sermons. His repute as a philologist was not small, his "Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians" having been highly praised by Alexander Von Humboldt, who said that had he not been the greatest theologian, he would have been the greatest philologist of his age His writings show vigor of intellect and sincerity of Christian faith. He was a mighty antagonist of all those who seemed to him to pervert the faith once delivered to the saints, but his heart was tender to the poor and the distressed. When he saw for the first time in Schenectady, a separation made at the table of the Lord between black men and white, the black men waiting until their white brethren had partaken of the communion, the spectacle excited a grief that moved him to tears. President Edwards died at Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1801, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

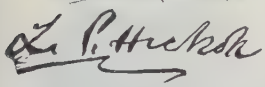
MAXCY, Jonathan, third president of Union College (1802–04). (See Vol. I., p. 306.)

NOTT, Eliphalet, fourth president of Union College (1804–66), was born in the town of Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773. He lost both parents while very young, and thereafter lived with his brother, Rev. Samuel Nott, pastor of a Congregational Church at Franklin, Conn. His early advantages in the liberal education of the schools were very limited, and the greatest of American college presidents never received the bachelor's degree, his college course at Brown University, lasting for only a few months; his first collegiate degree was that of M.A., conferred by Brown University in 1795. At the age of seventeen he took charge of a school at Plainfield, after which he studied divinity with his brother, and was licensed to preach in 1794. Shortly afterward he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church and principal of the academy, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and in the latter capacity gathered around him a large number of pupils. He remained there only two years, and in 1798 he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany. Here he preached to and entered into intimate friendship with many of the most distinguished men of the state and nation, among them Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Here, too, he preached his memorable sermon on the death of Hamilton, which remains one of the most brilliant specimens of American pulpit eloquence. As an orator he had a style and manner peculiarly his own, perhaps a slight copy of Duchet, which were very attractive, In 1804 Dr. Nott was elected to the presidency of Union College, an office which he held for nearly sixty-two years, until his death. When he took charge of the college it had but few students; its buildings were unfinished; its funds exhausted, and its prospects generally gloomy. At once, his great, almost unparalleled, executive abilities were revealed. Alike in dealing with the members of the state legislature and with the students of the college, he showed his profound knowledge of men. Up to this time the regulations for the government of the college had been incredibly minute in detail, and discipline correspondingly strict; disorder was the rule of college life, and suspensions and expulsions frequent. Dr. Nott laid aside much of the rigidnesss of governmental form, and appealed to the manliness of the students. He took up his residence in the college building, despite the protest of the trustees, who predicted that he could not live there for one month, never having reason to regret the step. Discipline was maintained, not by fear of penalty, but by a unity of spirit and a mutual confidence between the president and faculty and the students, which has remained a leading characteristic of Union College to the present day. He had faith in himself and faith in other men, and by that faith he ruled. In 1852 Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, being appointed vice-president, assumed most of the active executive duties of the college. Dr. Nott, however, maintained a general supervision of affairs until 1862, when he presided at commencement for the last time. He was not only a great educator and one of the most graceful and brilliant of the orators of his time, he was a mechanic of rare skill and inventive genius, and obtained thirty patents for inventions designed to utilize the properties of heat for various purposes. One of them was for the famous base-burning stove, the first made in this country for the use of anthracite coal. One of these stoves is still in use in a college house, and is one of its chief treasures. His published writings are not numerous, comprising mostly sermons and baccalaureate addresses delivered in the middle period of his life; he lives in his work, and not in his words. His career was a most remarkable one: beginning life without wealth, influential friends, or advantages of education, he became a great preacher, the greatest of American college presidents, and a man of largest influence in the life of his time. His pupils have been among the most distinguished men of this century in all the wide fields of active American life. His teachings and his example have trained men to become leaders in the peaceful development of American industrial and commercial life, and to become commanders of our

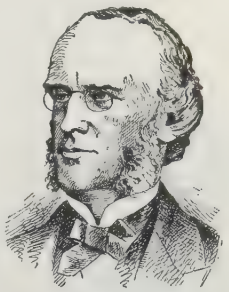
Eliphalet Nott

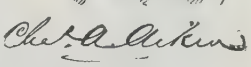
volunteer armies during the civil war. His profound religious sentiment has inspired clergymen with the vision of things hid from human eyes, and statesmen have learned from him the wisdom that is of this world. Many of these men have attained to great distinction, but the greatest of them have been proud to acknowledge Dr. Nott as their master. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1805; and LL.D., by Brown University in 1828. He died at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1866.

HICKOK, Laurens Perseus, fifth president of Union College (1866–68), was born at Danbury, Conn., Dec. 29, 1798. He was a class-mate at Union College of William H. Seward and Tayler Lewis, and was graduated in 1820. He subsequently studied for the ministry. After completing his theological course, he successively filled pastorates at Newton, Kent, and Litchfield, Conn. He accepted the professorship of theology in the Western Reserve College of Ohio, in 1836, and in 1844 resigned to fill the same position in Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1852 he was elected professor of mental and moral science, and vice-president of Union College, and removed to Schenectady, N. Y. He ably collaborated in the executive affairs of the college for a period of nine years, was then made acting-president, and upon the death of Dr. Nott, president. He first assumed the office in September, 1866, and immediately summoned the efficient assistance of Dr. Tayler Lewis, a distinguished graduate, and Profs. Jackson and Gillespie, who had done so much with Dr. Nott to place Union in the forefront of American colleges. Unlike his predecessor, Dr. Hickok preferred the study of man to the management of men, and after a presidency of two years, resigned his office in July, 1868, and spent the remainder of his life at Amherst, Mass., absorbed in study and writing. He was a voluminous writer on subjects connected with mental and moral science, publishing; "Rational Psychology" (1848); "System of Moral Science" (1853); "Empirical Psychology" (1854); "Rational Cosmology" (1858); "Creator and Creation" (1872); "Humanity Immortal; or, Man Tried, Fallen, and Redeemed" (1872); and "Rational Logic" (1875). His collected works were published in Boston in 1875. Dr. Hickok was one of the greatest of American philosophers; by his writings, and by his work as a teacher, he has profoundly influenced many of our greatest thinkers. Union College has always been proud of him, but pride in his intellectual gifts has been equaled by the respect and esteem that he won by his uncompromising adherence to the right under all circumstances, and by the simplicity and purity of his Christian faith and character. He died at Amherst, Mass., May 7, 1888.

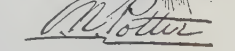


AIKEN, Charles Augustus, sixth president of Union College (1869–71), was born at Manchester, Vt., Oct. 30, 1827. He entered Dartmouth College, was graduated at the head of his class in 1846, and devoted himself at once to teaching—for one year in Lawrence Academy, at Groton, Mass., then for two years in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. In 1849 he began his theological studies at Andover Theological Seminary, and after spending a year there, he went to Germany, and continued his studies at Halle, Leipsic, and Berlin for two years. He then returned to Andover to complete his course, and was graduated in 1853, but remained in the seminary another year as a graduate student. In October, 1854, he was ordained, and entered upon his only pastorate, at Yarmouth, Me., where he remained for five years. Dr. Aiken was a faithful and successful pastor, but his special gifts and training had prepared him for the life of a scholar and teacher, and when he received, in 1859, from his alma mater, an invitation to the chair of Latin language and literature, he accepted the offer. This position he held until 1866, when he accepted a call to the same professorship in the College of New Jersey, Princeton, where he remained three years. In 1869 he was elected president of Union College, and continued in that office two years. During his administration one of the Union College missionaries to China presented the college with a Chinese idol that was mounted on a pedestal, and placed at the edge of the grove behind the Powers building. It is a marvel of fascinating hideousness. In 1871 he was invited to the newly-constituted Archibald Alexander professorship of Christian ethics and apologetics in Princeton Theological Seminary, and resigned the presidency of the college to accept work in a more congenial climate. In 1882, in a readjustment of departments, he became professor of oriental and Old Testament literature and Christian ethics. He was a member in the same year, of the Old Testament revision committee which produced the revised version of the Old Testament. He remained at Princeton, winning great distinction as a scholar and teacher, until his death. He received the degrees of Ph.D. and D.D. from Princeton College in 1866 and 1870. Dr. Aiken's public writings were numerous. He translated Lange's "Commentary on Proverbs" in 1869, and made frequent contributions to the "Presbyterian Review" and others. He died at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 14, 1892.





POTTER, Eliphalet Nott, seventh president of Union College (1872–1884), was born on College Hill, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1836, the youngest son of Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, and Maria, daughter of Pres. Eliphalet Nott. His early education was obtained at the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, Pa., and the preparatory department of St. James' College, Maryland. He was graduated at Union College in 1861, and immediately entered the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. On June 22, 1862, he was ordained deacon by his father in St. John's Church, Troy, N. Y., of which his brother, Rev. Henry C. Potter, now bishop of New York, was rector; he was immediately appointed by his father to missionary duty in the Lehigh Valley, and was instrumental in the forming of three parishes and several missions, erecting, free of debt, three churches and two rectories. He remained in charge of the Church of the Nativity in South Bethlehem, and on March 19, 1865, was ordained priest in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York city. During the civil war he volunteered as chaplain, and was for a while with his brother, Gen. Robert B. Potter. In 1866 he was appointed secretary of the board of trustees and first professor (of ethics) in Lehigh University, at the same



time retaining the rectorship of his church. As a teacher also he was very successful, and when, in March, 1869, he accepted a call to the associate rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., where he erected, free of debt, the parish house and North Troy mission chapel, he still continued his lectures in Bethlehem. Partly, we may assume, on account of the illustrious associations of his name, but quite as much, if not more, from his demonstrated ability in the duties of rector and professor, Eliphalet Nott Potter was, in 1871, chosen to succeed to his grandfather's office as president of Union College. He was inaugurated June 26, 1872, and soon showed himself worthy to inherit name and fame alike. His administration marks an era in the history of the

institution; for it was under his able guidance that Union College, in 1873, assuming organic relations with the Albany Law School, the Albany Medical College and the Dudley Observatory, became Union University. Pres. Potter was appointed chancellor. By his efforts, and during his management of its affairs, the college received bequests, gifts, and endowments amounting to more than half a million dollars; also the Nott Memorial Hall and the Powers-Washburn Building were completed in accordance with the old plans for the college buildings approved by Pres. Nott. The large realty interests of the college in Hunter's Point, which the stringency of the times had imperiled, were protected. Liberal provision was also made for prizes and scholarships, and the number of students steadily increased. In 1884 he was called to the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and to the leadership of the proposed University of California, and on account of his great zeal in the educational work of his own denomination, for which he had determined to work, he formally accepted the former. But almost immediately thereafter, on June 25, 1884, he was elected to the bishopric of Nebraska, which his educational engagements obliged him to decline. Assuming the executive of Hobart, Dr. Potter proceeded to duplicate his exceptional record at Union. Fire-proof buildings for the alumni hall, library, museum and gymasium, have been erected, fully furnished and paid for. The usefulness of the institution has also been much enhanced by the numerous gifts, devises and donations of property, as well as the enlarged equipment of the various departments. He is eminent not only as a leader and manager, but excels the more as pastor and friend to the young men under his supervision. His hospitality is freely extended, and his helpful counsels are of the greatest profit to all who seek them. His sympathies are particularly strong toward the struggling student, and it has been his greatest pleasure at both Union and Hobart to build up and maintain the student loan funds and scholarships, which are wisely dispensed. In 1889, largely through the efforts of Pres. Potter, the church university board of regents, with object to create funds to aid the educational interests of the schools, colleges, and theological seminaries of the Protestant Episcopal church, was founded and formally incorporated by the legislature of the state of New York. Pres. Potter was chosen general secretary and advocate of this body and in its interests has visited many parishes and educational institutions, including the University of the South, the theological schools at Cambridge, Mass., Alexandria, Va., and others. Although so largely occupied with his duties as president in a large and growing college, he has still found time to exercise his talent as an author, and has published besides numerous sermons, addresses, and magazine articles, "Three Witnesses to the Truth of Religion," and memoirs of Dr. Tayler Lewis, and Dr. Isaac Jackson; also a volume entitled "Washington, a Model in his Library and Life"; addresses at the seventieth anniversary of Hobart College, and at the centennial of Union College (1895). He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia in 1871, and earlier from Union College; of LL.D. from Williams in 1880; of D.C.L. from Trinity College, Toronto, and from the University of the South, in 1889; and of L.H.D. from St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in 1895. He married, Apr. 23, 1871, Helen, daughter of Joseph W. Fuller of Troy, N. Y., and her praise is in all churches and colleges they have served devotedly together.

WEBSTER, Harrison Edwin, eighth president of Union College (1888–93), was born at Clayville, Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1841. He entered the sophomore class of Union College in 1859, but on the breaking out of the civil war gave up his studies to enlist as a private in the Federal army and served throughout the war. In September, 1866, he returned to Union, and after working night and day, was graduated with the highest honors in 1868. Almost immediately on his graduation, he was called into the faculty in the department of natural history, then in its infancy. As a proper preparation for the work, a course of dissection was necessary, and Mr. Webster was matriculated at the University Medical College of New York city. He applied himself with the utmost zeal to his studies, with the result that when he took up his work of teaching at Union College, he at once infused enthusiasm into his pupils, and brought his department to such a degree of perfection that it came to be recognized as one of the most highly successful as well as thorough courses in the country. He employed his vacations in collecting marine specimens with his usual indefatigable zeal, and had the proud satisfaction of knowing that the materials thus gathered, with the help and co-operation of his summer students in the course of three years, formed, next to those of the Smithsonian Institute and Harvard University, the finest and most valuable collection in the United States. In 1883, Prof. Webster was called to the chair of geology and natural history at Rochester University. After a five years' tenure of this professorship, during which the excellence of his work and scholarship was officially recognized by the bestowal upon him of the degree of LL.D., Prof. Webster was recalled to Union to fill the highest office of all, that of president of the college. His inauguration as the eighth

president took place on June 26, 1888, and from that time a new era of prosperity began. Dr. Webster was qualified for his new authority, not only by his ripe scholarship in the classics, as well as in the modern languages, but also by his executive ability, and even more, perhaps, by the rare magnetism of his personality, which not only endeared him to the students, but enabled him to conciliate every interest, and so secure the cordial co-operation of trustees and faculty alike. The alumni, mindful of his olden popularity, tendered him such hearty support that, coupled with his own efforts to make the college more widely known and popular, the number of students was more than doubled in two years, the faculty was increased, and new life, energy, and enthusiasm reinvigorated the old institution, until the palmy days of Pres. Nott before the war were rivaled. The added care and responsibility gradually became too heavy for Dr. Webster, whose health began to feel the strain of his tireless devotion to work, and in January, 1893, he resigned the presidency, amid such universal manifestations of regret as have seldom fallen to any man's lot.

RAYMOND, Andrew Van Vranken, ninth president of Union College (1894–), was born at Visscher's Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1854. His father, Henry A. Raymond, was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1825, and a minister of the Dutch Reformed church. He received his preparatory education at the Troy High School, and by a private tutor. He entered the sophomore class of Union College in 1872, and was graduated in 1875. He then entered the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1878, and was ordained in June of the same year, and installed pastor of the First Reformed Church of Paterson, N. J. He remained in this charge until 1891, when he was called to the Trinity Reformed Church of Plainfield, N. J. In 1887 he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., and in January, 1894, was elected president of Union College. After some hesitation, being somewhat reluctant to change the field of his labor, he accepted, and was inaugurated June 26th. While engaged in the work of the pastorate, he became one of the foremost preachers of his denomination, and because of his administrative abilities, important interests of the church were frequently given into his charge. He was several times a commissioner to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and in 1892 was moderator of the synod of New York. He has always taken a deep interest in educational and social questions; and in many public addresses, some of which have been published, he has emphasized the importance of the college as a factor in the civil and social life of our time, and the obligation of the college to expound and illustrate the highest duties of citizenship. He was president of the Union College Alumni Association from 1891 to 1894, and made himself thoroughly familiar with college life, its needs and opportunities. When he became president of Union College, he brought to his new work well-matured ideas of educational conditions and possibilities, and was ready to put into immediate execution his plans for enlarging its work. New departments were established and old ones broadened; the faculty was increased to meet the new conditions, and the standard of college work raised both by greater requirements for admission, and by extended opportunities for advanced study. At the end of the first year of his administration, the college celebrated the close of the first century of its corporate existence; the new century begins with new hopes, new ambitions, new plans for development and growth. Dr. Raymond is a man of vigorous body and mind; his quick decision and firm adherence to his purposes make him a strong executive; his kindly spirit, his hopefulness, his ready sympathy with others, make him a leader who commands the affection of his followers. He is a scholar whose studies cover many fields of human interest, a writer of unusual gifts, and a speaker of rare power in the pulpit and on the platform. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1886, and of LL.D. from Williams College in 1894. He was married, Sept. 24, 1879, to Margaret Morris Thomas, of Middleville, N. Y.

KALISH, Richard, ophthalmologist, was born in New York city, June 20, 1854, son of Joseph Kalish, a chemist, formerly of Berlin, Germany. The origin of the family is distinctly traceable to Greece. Dr. Kalish was prepared for Harvard by private tutors; but before entering he was informed that the nearsightedness from which he suffered was progressive, and on the advice of the oculist whom he consulted, he abandoned his contemplated university course and entered at once upon the study of medicine, being maticulated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated in 1875. After a vacation of six months, he passed a competitive examination, and was appointed a member of the staff of Bellevue Hospital, serving for a year and a half in the surgical department; the last six months as house-surgeon. Upon the completion of his hospital service he began the practice of medicine in New York city, in 1877, and in 1878 was appointed an assistant-surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, with which institution he was connected for more than ten years. In 1878 he was appointed to deliver a course of lectures on therapeutics during the summer term, at his alma mater. In 1880 he was appointed ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Charity (now City) Hospital on Blackwell's Island, a position which he still retains (1897.) At this hospital, Dr. Kalish instituted his investigations on the source of cataract of the eye, which eventuated in the discovery of a method of checking the progress, and of causing the absorption of unripe cataract; and in 1890, before the section on ophthalmology of the New York Academy of Medicine, he announced this discovery in a paper entitled "The Arrest, and Partial Resorption of Immature Cataract, with Restoration of the Reading Power." A second communication to the medical profession was made before the Medical Society of the county of New York, in November of the same year, under the caption "The Absorption of Immature Cataract by Manipulation conjoined with Instillation." Both papers were subsequently published in the "Medical Record" of New York. These reports attracted widespread interest both at home and abroad, and have established a basis from which spring all plans of treatment, instituted to produce cure of cataract, and obviate the necessity of resorting to the use of the knife. Dr. Kalish was, in 1891, appointed consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. Having for many years taken an

active interest in educational affairs, especially in the higher education of women, the Rutger's Female College, in 1884, in recognition of his earnest efforts in this direction, conferred on him the degree of M.A. He has also taken an active part in the working of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, having been its president, and for several years a member of its science committee. He was for several years the assistant secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, and for the past three years has been its secretary. This is an elective office of trust and confidence, as it carries with it the position of trustee, and also full membership in, and the secretaryship of, the council, as the executive committee of the academy is styled. Dr. Kalish is also a member of the Medical Society of the county of New York, the New York Yacht and the Garrick clubs, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

BRADFORD, Amory Howe, clergyman, was born in Granby, Oswego co., N. Y., Apr. 14, 1846, son of Benjamin F. Bradford, a Congregational minister, and direct descendant of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth colony, and one of the original Mayflower colonists. His ancestors were prominent in the war for independence and in the war of 1812. He was prepared for college at Penn Yan, N. Y., where his father was located as a clergyman. He then studied for one year at Genesee College, when he entered Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1867, taking prizes in literature and oratory. His theological course was commenced at Auburn Theological Seminary, and continued at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., where he was graduated in 1870. After his ordination he took a postgraduate course at Oxford University, England. He was called to the First Congregational Church, Montclair, N. J., Jan. 2, 1870, and ordained to the ministry in September of that year, this church, of which he was the first pastor, having just been organized. In June, 1895, he celebrated, with his congregation, their twenty-fifth anniversary. During these years the membership had grown from eighty-four to 800, and is now the strongest in the denomination in the whole country south of New York. The church had been enlarged, a chapel built, and the property increased in value to over $180,000. Dr. Bradford, with Dr. Charles F. Deems, organized the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, of which he was the first secretary, and continued as a member of its executive committee. He started the Whittier House Social Settlement in Jersey City, for work among the poor, of which his sister, Cornelia Bradford, is head worker. He is associated with Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, as editor of the "Outlook," and has been a contributor to its columns, and to those of its immediate predecessor, the "Christian Union," since his accession to the ministry. His contributions to the "Andover Review" and others, and to the weekly religious press, have been largely on literary and sociological subjects. He is author of "Spirit and Life," "Old Wine: New Bottles," "The Pilgrim in Old England," "Heredity, Environment and Christian Problems." The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College in 1878. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Club in New York, and was founder of the Outlook and Reform Clubs, and also of the Children's Home, Montclair, N. J. During his summer vacations he has frequently preached in England,

Amory H Bradford

and in 1893 was called to the pastorate of the Westminster Chapel in Birmingham. He declined the call. He was married, in 1870, to Julia S., daughter of W. R. Stevens of Little Falls, N. Y.

GOULDING, Francis Robert, author, was born in Midway, Ga., Sept. 28, 1810. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Goulding, D.D., who was the first native Presbyterian minister in the state, and the founder and president of the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C. When Frank was ten years of age the family removed to Lexington, and he was sent to a preparatory school at Athens, from which he entered the sophomore class of the University of Georgia in 1827, taking a high place. He was graduated in 1830, and then took a two years' course in the theological seminary which his father had founded. Upon leaving this institution he married Mary Wallace Howard of Savannah, a woman of strong devotion to duty and piety, who proved a helpmeet and support throughout his ministry. It was she who induced Dr. Lowell Mason to set to music Bishop Heber's hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and it was her fine soprano voice which first sang it from the Presbyterian Church of Savannah. His first ministerial work was done in Sumter county, S. C., but after two years he became an agent for the Bible Society, where he had ample opportunity for acquiring those habits of observation which enabled him to write so helpfully afterwards. In 1842 he conceived the idea of a sewing machine, and, without having any knowledge of Howe or Thimonnier, he constructed a sewing machine, which was in use in Georgia a year before Howe's patent was issued. He was, however, more interested in spiritual matters, and never applied for a patent. In 1843 he accepted a charge in Bath, Ga., where his duties were light, and he devoted his leisure to writing. The next year he wrote a story, and after its publication by the American Sunday-School Union, he began the "Young Marooner," upon which his literary fame chiefly rests. Three years were spent in correcting and revising it, when it was sent to a Philadelphia house for publication, after having been rejected by a New York publisher. The reviewer happened to give it to his little girl, who literally devoured it, which made him read it himself, becoming so interested he could not lay it aside. It ran through many editions, and was reprinted by six publishers in Great Britain. He removed to Kingston, Ga., where his wife died in 1853, leaving six children. He then opened a select school, devoting his leisure to a work on "Instincts of Birds and Beasts." In 1855 he married Matilda Rees, who owned a beautiful home in Darien, to which they removed soon after their marriage. He resumed his pastoral work, but still devoted much of his time to literary pursuits. During the civil war he was active in relieving the sick and wounded, although himself broken down by study and malaria. In 1862, when Darien was evacuated and burned, his library was destroyed, together with the manuscript of his books. After the war his own resources were entirely gone, and he was forced to resume his pen for the support of his family. He contributed articles to the periodicals of the day, and wrote a sequel to his first success, called "Marooner's Island;" also "Woodruff's Stories;" "Frank Gordon;" "Cousin Aleck;" "Adventures Among the Indians;" and "Boy Life on the Water." He died at Roswell, Ga., Aug. 22, 1881.

DUDLEY, Paul, chief justice of Massachusetts, was born in Roxbury, Mass., in 1673, son of Gov. Joseph Dudley. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1690, and having read law some years in this country, was sent to London to finish his studies at the Temple. In 1702 he returned to Massachusetts with a commission from the queen as attorney-general, and held the office until he was appointed judge of the supreme court. He was very unpopular on this side of the water, and charges were made against him by Dr. Increase Mather. However, he grew in the esteem of the people, and was chosen representative to the general court for his native town. In 1745, upon the death of Judge Lynde, he was appointed chief justice. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and wrote several papers relative to the natural history of New England, published in the "Transactions" of the Royal Society of London. He was also a learned theologian, and wrote a book upon "The Merchandize of Souls." He left £100 to establish a lectureship at Harvard College, and specified four subjects: "Natural Religion," "Revealed Religion," "The Corruptions of the Church of Rome," and the "Validity of the Presbyterian Ordination," as subjects to be treated on alternate years. Judge Dudley inherited from his father, in fee-tail, his estate in Roxbury. At his death Thomas Dudley, the elder of his two sons, became tenant-in-tail, and Joseph, the second, inherited a desirable "farm in the woods." Thomas, whose habits were those of a rough countryman, declined to live in the mansion house, according to the style of the family, and to express his contempt therefore, actually had his coachman yoke his oxen into the family carriage, and then getting into it, drove into town, where having sufficiently exhibited his opinion of ancestral grandeur, he directed him to "gee round" and return home. This action created such a degree of ridicule for the family honors that Joseph willingly exchanged the farm for the pretentious mansion, and thereafter constituted himself guardian of the Dudley dignity. In 1735 Paul Dudley erected a series of mile-stones on the main road from Boston to Dedham, many of which still remain, preserving his memory *in perpetuo* by the initials "P. D." which he caused to be inscribed on them. He died in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 21, 1751.

THOMASON, Harry Denny, physician, was born at Dayton, O., Dec. 26, 1858. His father, Wm. W. Thomason, is of English ancestry, and related through his mother to Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and during his later years a resident of New York and a writer on philanthropic subjects. The mother of Dr. Thomason was of German ancestry. Her name was Mary C. Chartel, and she was a native of Dayton. Shortly after the birth of the son the family moved to Toledo, O., where Mr. Thomason engaged in the mercantile business. In 1864 he moved to Burning Springs, Wirt county, W. Va., and engaged in the production of oil. The son attended the school at Burning Springs till 1870, when he went to Philadelphia, and spent a year at Wm. Fewsmith's academy. In 1872–74 he attended the Chickering institute at Cincinnati. Then, having a desire to enter the regular army, he spent one year at the Poughkeepsie military institute, and three years at the Pennsylvania military college at Chester, Pa., graduating as C.E. in 1878. He took the same degree again in 1879, at the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the medical college of that institution, and took his degree as M.D. in 1882. The following year he spent in the hospitals in Philadelphia, and in May, 1883, located at Albion, Mich., where he has since resided, giving his attention to the practice of his profession. In September, 1892, Trinity college of Toronto conferred the *ad eundem* degree of M.D.M.C. on him. In the line of his profession he has contributed largely to the medical journals, especially on the surgery of the throat and ear. He is an active member of the state and American medical societies, and was secretary six years of the Calhoun county medical society. For four years he served as secretary of the pension board for Calhoun county. Politically he is a democrat, and is serving (1893) his second term as mayor of Albion. The doctor is a member of the Episcopal church, and prominently identified with its interests.

MARKLE, George Busher, coal operator and banker, was born at Milton, Pa., July 1, 1827. He had more than average school facilities. At the age of fourteen he had become quite competent in surveying; spent some time in Philadelphia at the carpenter's trade, and afterward learned the saddler's trade with his father, at which he was an expert at the age of twenty. In 1848 he removed to Hazleton, Pa., where he found employment first as clerk, then as bookkeeper and superintendent of the store, and finally superintendent of colliers. He soon after became a master among mining operators, and having a mechanical mind, introduced many improvements in mining machinery. He was the designer of the "breaker," in universal use in the anthracite districts, and may be called the "father of the breaker" in its present form. After nine years' training and experience, he resolved to begin business for himself, and in 1857 formed the firm of G. B. Markle & Co., and opened the Jeddo colliery. There was laid the foundation of the vast fortune that awaited his energy and foresight. Mine operating was still an unsolved problem. He conceived the plan for the improved breaker, and with his pocket-knife whittled out a model, perfect in proportions, and with every piece of timber in the proper place. This model is substantially the exact breaker now in use, and from that has come the great impulse that has extended this industry to its present proportions. Mr. Markle was an inventor of marked ability. The Markle pump, extensively used in the colleries, was his invention. His improvements in the coal crushers, the jig, and most of the other machinery that he never thought it worth while to patent, are by their common use testimonials of his mechanical genius. In 1868 he founded the banking house of Pardee, Markle & Grier, which soon became widely known as one of the soundest financial institutions in the country. He was a large stockholder and director in the Lehigh Valley railroad company, also in the Highland coal company, the Rock Hill iron and coal company, and the East Broadtop railroad company; was chairman of the coal land purchasing committee of the Lehigh Valley railroad company, director of the Union improvement company, and was extensively interested in the iron industry, holding large and valuable shares in a number of wealthy corporations. On account of impaired health he gave up active business in 1879, and retired to his home in Hazleton, Pa. Mr. Markle died Aug. 18, 1888.

PEYTON, Balie, soldier, diplomat and statesman, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1803, and was descended from Henry Peyton of Acquia, Westmoreland co., Va., the founder of the Peyton family in America. He was educated at Gallatin College, Tennessee, and afterward studied law. Meeting with immediate success at the bar, he was soon recognized as a man of genius—of extraordinary energy and power; of profound and extensive legal learning, and also as a fluent, logical and eloquent speaker. In 1830 he married Ann, daughter of Wm. Eaton Smith of North Carolina, by whom he left three children. In 1833 he was elected a member of the U. S. congress, and two years later was re-elected for a second term. In congress he took a high stand and leading part, and was regarded as one of the foremost men of the nation. No one who participated in the debates manifested a loftier patriotism or displayed a more chivalric courage. He infused new life into his party, animated its counsels, directed its energies and carried its measures to success. All opposition was swept away by that bold and daring spirit. In 1837 he removed to New Orleans,—a wider field for his professional labors—and was appointed U. S. district attorney for Louisiana. Here he acquired new fame as a lawyer, and his influence was enhanced by his stern and unbending integrity. In 1841 he declined the position of secretary of war tendered him by Pres. Harrison. On the opening of the Mexican war he raised a regiment of 1,000 men to serve in Mexico, and was elected colonel-commandant of the regiment (the 5th Louisiana), but the services of these men were declined by Pres. Polk, who was overwhelmed by volunteers. Col. Peyton then accepted the position of aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. William J. Worth, and was subsequently mentioned in Gen. Worth's dispatches for his "splendid exhibition of courage" at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21, 1846. For his brilliant services under Gen. Taylor in Northern Mexico, the state of Louisiana voted him a sword of honor. It was captured during the civil war on the dead body of his son, and is now preserved as a trophy by the state of Minnesota. From 1849 to 1853 Col. Peyton was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Chili. He was warmly received in Chili by the government and by the society, native and foreign, of the capital; and during his residence in Santiago found time, amid his public duties, to return all courtesies and to dispense much elegant hospitality. His essays on the trade relations between Chili and the United States, and especially with the Pacific coast and international trade in general, established his reputation as a most sagacious and far-seeing statesman. In 1853 he returned to the United States and settled in San Francisco, where he resumed law practice, and he was appointed U. S. district attorney for California. Here he remained until 1859, when he returned to Tennessee, with the patriotic hope that he might stay the tide of secession, save his state to the Union, and the Union from the desolations of civil war. An ardent Union man, he bitterly opposed secession, believing that a remedy for our troubles could be found within the Union and under the constitution. In 1860 he accepted the position of presidential elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and canvassed the South, endeavoring to dissuade the popular leaders from their course, but desperation closed their ears to all appeals. In 1861 Thurlow Weed of New York urged upon Pres. Lincoln his appointment as secretary of war. After the war Col. Peyton served with great usefulness and influence in the senate of Tennessee, endeavoring to find a remedy for the evils growing out of the war to the state and the South. Col. Peyton was tall and handsome, his eyes large and bright, complexion clear, hair auburn, and his air and bearing dignified and distinguished. Peytonsville, Tenn., was named in his honor. He died in Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1878.

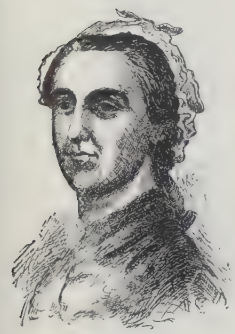
Balie Peyton

ROMANS, Bernard, engineer and author, was born in Holland about 1720. He was educated in England, and coming to America in 1755, he was for a number of years in government employ as a botanist in Florida. Upon the outbreak of the revolution he was, at the recommendation of Washington, employed as engineer by the New York committee of safety, and in September, 1775, submitted plans and estimates for the erection of fortications on the Highlands, opposite West Point. The committee decided to employ him on a salary, but having denied his application for a colonel's commission, the work went no further. In the following February he succeeded in obtaining a captaincy in a Pennsylvania artillery regiment, and with this command invaded Canada. His military career does not seem to have been a distinguished one. In May, 1776, he was tried by court-martial for some alleged breach of discipline, but was acquitted; and in 1779 he was taken prisoner to England. In his journal, which covered many years of his life, he claims to have been the first surveyor in Florida, and he certainly seems to have been proficient in his profession. In 1771 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, to which he contributed numerous papers. His claims to authorship consist in several books of scientific observation, and one of a historical character. His "Concise Natural History of East and West Florida," etc. (1775), although written in a grandiloquent style, with such typographical errors as the use of lower-case "i" for the first personal pronoun, and other "reform" elements, is valuable for its exact observations and many scientific facts of considerable value. The title-page is a curiosity, even when compared with the verbose efforts common about a century before; and contains 139 words — a complete description of the book. In 1778 he published a second work, "Annals of the Troubles in the Netherlands, from the

Accession of Charles V., emperor of Germany. A Proper and Seasonable Mirror for the Present Americans. Collected and Translated from the most Approved Historians in the Native Tongue." But one volume of this work appeared, although it was projected in two. In the preface he expresses the hope that the "dreary examples" may be a "comfort" to the Americans, "who are so highly favored by Providence, as in all appearance, to obtain the glorious blessings contended for, with infinite less trouble and hardships than fell to the lot of those heroes whose sufferings in freedom's cause are ex-

hibited in this work." He also published a "Map of the Seat of War" (1775), and "Compleat Pilot of the Gulf Passage" (1779). His sympathies in behalf of the cause of the colonies against Great Britain appear to have been early awakened, as is shown by his sentiments on the subject of tea, which he characterizes as a "despicable weed, and of late attempted to be made a dirty conduit to lead a stream of oppressions into these happy regions." He further urges that its cultivation should be attempted in "those provinces where the same climate reigns as in China, and where (no doubt) the same soil is to be found; by this means we may trample under foot this yoke of oppression." Although a prisoner in England after 1779, he followed his profession with success for several years. He is said to have embarked on a return voyage to America in 1784, but as he never landed, it is supposed that he was murdered at sea for the sake of the large sums of money he carried with him.

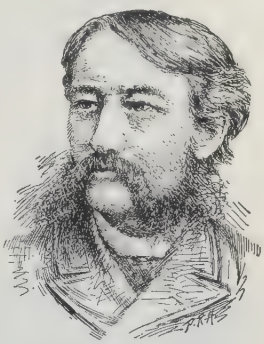
WARREN, Mercy (Otis), dramatist and historian, was born at Barnstable, Mass., Sept. 25, 1728, daughter of James Otis the elder. As schools were almost unknown in those days, she was educated by the village clergyman, Rev. Jonathan Russell. About 1754 she became the wife of James Warren. Her taste for literature and politics, naturally strong, was stimulated by constant reading and the companionship of some of the best minds in the colony. She corresponded with Samuel and John Adams, Jefferson, Gerry, Knox, and other eminent men, who often asked her advice; the collection and publication of their letters was thought desirable by Mr. Allibone. Her father, brother and husband were leading patriots, and at her house in Plymouth many projects in the interest of liberty were mooted and discussed, among them that of a congress of delegates from the several colonies, moved by the younger Otis in the provincial legislature June 6, 1765. Her first plays, "The Adulator" (1773) and "The Group" (1775), were satires on the royalists, and won the praise of John Adams and Hamilton. "The Sack of Rome" and "The Ladies of Castile" were published in 1778. Her "Poems Dramatic and Miscellaneous," including these, appeared in 1790. Her chief work was a "History of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the American Revolution, Interspersed with Biographical, Political and Moral Observations" (3 vols., 1805), still considered one of the most valuable records of the period. John Neal, the most notable American critic of his day, wrote in 1825: "Her means of information were excellent, her powers respectable, her candor exemplary"; but he strangely thought the author "the widow of Gen. Warren who fell at Bunker Hill." She died at Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1814.



Mercy Warren

TOOMER, John DeRossett, jurist, was born in Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1784. He was educated at the University of North Carolina; studied law, and was elected a judge of the superior court in 1818, but resigned in 1819. In 1829 he was appointed to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Leonard Henderson to the chief justiceship. He served until December, 1829. He had little opportunity on the bench to display his powers, but the opinions filed indicate judicial ability. He was president of the branch bank of the Cape Fear at Fayetteville for many years; represented Cumberland county in the state senate in 1831 and 1832; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1835; was elected judge of the superior court in 1836 and served until 1840. He then continued the practice of law in Pittsboro, N. C., until his death there, Oct. 27, 1856.

AURINGER, Obediah Cyrus, clergyman and author, was born at Glens Falls, Warren co., N. Y., June 4, 1849, son of Francis and Eliza (Denio) Auringer. The Auringers were among the early colonists of New York, and the name has frequently appeared in American history. Mr. Auringer's great-grandfather, Col. Stockwell, participated in the battles around Lake George during the French and Indian war, and witnessed the massacre following the surrender of Fort William Henry to Montcalm. Others of the family have figured in every national struggle until the civil war. His maternal ancestry is of French extraction, and derives from early Huguenot settlers of New York state and New England. Obediah C. Auringer received his preparatory education in the public school of his native town, but as his parents were unable to afford him a collegiate training, continued his private studies in languages and literature, showing great talent and occasionally making an attempt at original composition. Some of his poems were published in the local journals, meeting with a favorable reception, and in the meanwhile he supported himself in various lines of employment. His father having died and his mother married again, he removed to a farm at Glen Lake, N. Y., where he remained until his eighteenth year. He then served for a time as clerk in a hotel at Lake George, and was later employed in a railroad station at Wilmington, Del. In 1871 he entered the U. S. navy, and during the next four and a half years was attached to navy yards at Washington, Boston and elsewhere. In 1875 he returned to Glen Lake, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming for several years. In the meantime he continued his literary labors, constantly contributing verses and short prose sketches to the "Century Magazine," "Outing," "The Christian Union" (now the "Outlook"), "Independent," and other well-known periodicals, and rapidly earning reputation as a graceful and finished writer. In 1877 he published a volume of sea poems, entitled "The Voice of a Shell," which attracted favorable comment, and followed it in 1887 with another, "Scythe and Sword." About this time, also, he published his biographical sketch of Dr. Edward Eggleston in the New York "Critic's" series of "Authors at Home" articles, which have since been collected in book form. Mr. Auringer was ever an earnest Presbyterian, active in church matters, and for several years an elder in the village church. His thoughts, as expressed in his published writings, had gradually assumed a distinctive religious character, and he finally began the study of theology under the direction of Rev. J. N. Crocker of Saratoga, and Rev. A. J. Fennel of Glens Falls. He was licensed to preach in 1889 and given a charge at Northwood, N. Y., and after his ordination at Troy, in September, 1890, became a member of the Utica presbytery. He is an enthusiast in missionary work and has been enabled to accomplish much good through his grace of manner and untiring zeal for work. He became pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Troy, N. Y., December, 1892, and still continues at that post. In 1891 he published his "Heart of the Golden Roan," an extended poem on courage crowned by fortune. His latest work of importance is "American Poems and Ballads," containing



O. C. Auringer

a narrative in blank verse on the revolutionary episode of Jane McCrea. He contributed a five-page poem, "The Road Builders," to "Liber Scriptorum," the book of the Authors' Club. The poem has been much admired and quoted by some of the best essayists. His writings have enjoyed favorable reception. He is a member of the Authors' Club of New York and enjoys a wide acquaintance among literary people. In 1878 he was married to Eva Hendryx of Glens Falls. They have no children.

MURRAY, Lindley, grammarian, was born at Swatara, Pa., Apr. 22, 1745. He was the son of Robert Murray, a member of the Society of Friends, and the owner of a small mill, who subsequently removed to New York with his brother John and established a mercantile business which became the largest in America in ante-revolutionary days. He had a beautiful country seat on what was called the Incleberg (now known as Murray Hill), and there in 1776 his patriotic wife managed to detain the British officers with refreshments and diverting talk, giving Gen. Putnam time to escape with his detachment of troops and join the main army on Harlem Heights. Lindley Murray was sickly when a child, but was fond of books and study. His education, begun in the Friends' Seminary in New York, was soon interrupted by his removal to his father's counting-room, but the severity of his parent was so great and his work was so distasteful that he ran away from home and went to Burlington, N. J. As soon as he could obtain the assurance that he might follow his own inclinations, he returned to his home and resumed his studies under a private tutor. He then read law in an office where he had John Jay as a fellow-student, and in 1765 was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession with success until the outbreak of the revolutionary war. He was married soon after his admission to the bar, and

Lindley Murray

when his law-practice diminished, consequent upon the war, he retired to Islip, L. I., and there remained four years in comparative inaction. In 1779 he returned to the city and entered mercantile life under the direction of his father. By the time the contest closed he had amassed a handsome fortune, and then retired to a beautiful country seat, Bellevue, long since included within the limits of the city. Here he remained three years, and then was forced to seek health in travel. He spent some time among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pa., but not finding the relief he sought, sailed for England, intending to remain abroad only one year. The state of his health, however, did not permit him to return, and he settled at Holdgate, a small country seat in the neighborhood of York. His disease was a weakness of the legs which prevented him from walking, and later from taking any exercise whatever. When he seemed about to become incapacitated he turned to literature as a means of making himself useful, devoting himself to study, and collecting a library rich in philological, historical and theological works. His first production was "The Power of Religion on the Mind" (1787), published anonymously and at his own expense. Five hundred copies were privately distributed by him, whereupon the work received such commendation that it was republished in the regular way and ran through seventeen editions. He became interested in a young ladies' school in York and gave instruction in grammar in that institution, preparing for his own use an English grammar which proved so valuable that he was induced to publish it in book form (1795). It was followed by a volume of "English Exercises" and a "Key," and in 1797 by an abridgement of these for the use of schools. The grammar was introduced into all the English and American schools, and remained a standard text-book in both countries for half a century. A volume of extracts from the best English authors, entitled "The English Reader," next appeared, and a similar volume devoted to French literature. A "Spelling Book" helped to increase his reputation, and among other publications were "Selections from Bishop Home's Commentaries on the Psalms" (1812); "Biographical Sketch of Henry Tuke" (1815); "Compendium of Religious Faith and Practice; designed for Young Persons of the Society of Friends" (1815); and "On the Duty and Benefit of a Daily Perusal of the Scriptures" (1817). He left an autobiography brought down to 1809, which, with a continuation, was published in 1826. The familiar lines, "To my Wife," long attributed to him, are now known to be from the pen of Huddisford. During the latter part of his life he made botany a special study, and the collection of plants in his garden at Holdgate came to surpass the royal gardens at Kew. He died at Holdgate, Feb. 16, 1826.

FABENS, Joseph Warren, was born in Salem, Mass., July 23, 1821, the son of Benjamin Fabens. Contemplating, probably, a professional career, he entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen years. His health, however, was not sufficient for the endurance of the college curriculum, and his studies were abandoned, in the hope that a sea voyage and European travel would prove beneficial to him On his return home he made a second effort to attain a professional education, entering the theological seminary at Andover, which, however, he was soon obliged to leave. At the age of twenty-two, being already married, he was appointed U. S. consul at Cayenne, S. A. At this post he remained several years, and was then appointed consul at Nicaragua. In 1859 he visited the island of Santo Domingo, and soon began to take a warm interest in the welfare of its inhabitants. He became much impressed with the natural resources of the island, and was a strenuous advocate of its annexation to the United States. Among the islanders he had many friends, and was much respected. In 1874 he once more visited the island, which he had learned to love. Great changes had now taken place. The scheme of annexation had been abandoned, and the leasing of the Bay of Samana to the United States as a naval station had not been accomplished. All was now sadness and disappointment on the part of the annexationists and their friends. Col. Fabens always maintained a genial and cheerful aspect, but his heart must have been deeply grieved at this turn of affairs. He now bade farewell to Santo Domingo for the last time. He was the author of the well-known college song, "The Last Cigar," and other poems; also of "Life on the Isthmus" and "The Camel Hunt." A residence of many years in warm climates had unfitted him for enduring the blasts of northern winters, and he fell a victim to rapid consumption, and died in New York city, March 13, 1875.

GORTON, Samuel, religionist, was born in Gorton, Lancashire, England, about 1600. The family had been well known in that region for several centuries and his native town was named in their honor. Of his early life and education nothing definite is known. In a letter to Nathaniel Morton in 1669, he says: "I was not brought up in the schools of human learning, and I bless God that I never was"; but

Eliot, the historian, remarks, "From this letter it appears that he was a preacher, and that he understood the Scriptures in their original language." Whatever may have been his attainments, his record certainly revealed a popular fanatic far more than a learned divine, judging even by the standards of his day. Previous to 1636 he is said to have been in the employ of a clothier in London, but then realizing that the religious atmosphere of the old country was unfavorable to his peculiar tenets, he set sail for Boston in hope of enjoying "liberty of conscience in respect to faith towards God, and for no other end." He was disappointed in his expectations, for although "he was so artful in explaining his sentiments that those who inquired could not determine whether they were heretical or not," thus enabling him to escape persecution, the numerous religious disputes prompted his removal to Plymouth. Here, however, he speedily incurred both odium and persecution. His wife's servant, having smiled in church, was threatened with banishment from the colony as a common vagabond, and Gorton himself in defending her was brought under similar displeasure. He later attempted to preach and was indicted as a "wanton gospeler" at the instance of Rev. Ralph Smith, having drawn away many of the attendants of Plymouth church; and after being subjected to fines and imprisonment was finally ordered to leave the colony with his wife and family. He accordingly started out in the midst of a heavy snow-storm in the winter of 1636–37, turning his face directly for the Rhode Island settlements, and by the way was comforted, he tells us, by the assurances of the good people of the neighborhood that it was impossible for him "to come alive to any plantation." Early in the spring he settled in Aquidneck (Newport), but there, also, he speedily encountered trouble. Being prosecuted upon "a small trespass of swine," he contumaciously characterized the magistrates as "just asses," and was in consequence whipped and banished from the island by Gov. Coddington. He then took refuge in Providence, where he was kindly received by Roger Williams, and in 1642 bought land in Pawtuxet. Being speedily surrounded by a band of his followers, he indulged in numerous disputes with the settlers and made himself so obnoxious that they, in absence of a chartered government of their own, appealed against him to the court in Boston. The answer came that the Massachusetts Bay colony had "no calling or warrant to interfere in their contentions," but a second application, in September, 1642, being construed into an acknowledgment of jurisdiction, Gorton was summoned to appear in Boston. This he declined to do, making answer two months later denying the authority of the "men of Massachusetts," and almost immediately removed to Shawomet, where he purchased lands from the sachem, Miantonomo. By the instigation of some of Gorton's enemies "two inferior Sachems" came forward in June, 1643, claiming the purchased lands as their own, and again appealed to the authorities of Massachusetts. On this issue, also, Gorton and his followers refused to acknowledge jurisdiction, and accordingly a detachment of forty men marched to Shawomet, forcibly arrested him and ten others, and took them to Boston. On their arrival the question of land titles was dropped, and they were tried as "damnable heretics." By vote of the magistrates Gorton narrowly escaped death and was sentenced to hard labor in irons during the pleasure of the court. In the following March, however, his sentence was commuted to banishment, and having first persuaded the sachems of Rhode Island to place themselves under the protection of the British crown, he sailed from New Amsterdam for England, where, through the assistance of the Earl of Warwick, he obtained an order from the king that he and his followers should have peaceable possession of their lands, which were incorporated under the name of Providence Plantations in Massachusetts Bay. While in England he preached repeatedly to large audiences, and in 1646 published his "Simplicitie's Defense against Seven-Headed Policy," a vindication of his career in New England, which was replied to by Gov. Edward Winslow, in his "Answer to Simplicitie's Defense," and his "Narative of Disturbances made in New England by Samuel Gorton and his Accomplices." From the Earl of Warwick he obtained a letter of safe conduct to the Massachusetts magistrates, and upon his return home changed the name of Shawomet to Warwick in his honor. The remainder of Gorton's life seems to have been tranquil; he filled several important offices, and continued preaching without molestation. His sect, which survived him about one hundred years, were popularly known as Nothingarians, since under his instruction they regarded the clergy with contempt and had dispensed with nearly all the outward observances of religion. Gorton held that by spiritual union with Christ a believer might partake of the perfection of the Godhead, and he further denied the actual existence of heaven and hell. In some respects his system conformed to the practices of the Quakers, but his fervid antinomianism has frequently led to comparisons with Anne Hutchinson. Nathaniel Morton in the height of his Puritan zeal could see in him naught but "a proud and pestilent seducer, deeply leavened with blasphemous and familistical opinions." Eliot remarks, however, "It is evident that he was not so bad a man as his enemies represented, and that the principles of his religion were different from those generally ascribed to this sect." Gorton's other published writings were, a commentary on the 110th Psalm, entitled "An Incorruptible Key, composed of the CX. Psalm, wherewith you may open the rest of the Holy Scriptures" (1647); a commentary on the General Epistle of James, entitled "Saltmarsh Returned from the Dead" (1655), and a commentary on the denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees (Matt. VI.), entitled "An Antidote against the Common Plague of the World" (1657). He had several children, one of whom, Samuel, survived to the age of ninety-four. Gorton died at Warwick, R. I., in the latter part of 1677.

MAXWELL, Sidney Denise, statistician, was born in Centreville O., Dec. 23, 1831, the son of Nathaniel Van Maxwell. He is of Scotch-French-Dutch descent. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were both named Thomas Maxwell, the latter having emigrated from Scotland to America about 1760. His mother was Eleanor, daughter of Sidney and Anna Denise (originally probably DeNyse), of Huguenot and Dutch extraction; her maternal ancestor on the one side having been a Conover (Covenhoven, or Couwenhoven), and on the other a Smock. His grandparents emigrated from New Jersey, to the Miami country in Ohio in 1806, and the Denises two years later. Young Maxwell received his education in the schools of his native town; was employed in his father's store for a time; then read law with Gunckel & Strong in Dayton, O.; and in 1862 became a war correspondent, serving in the armies of both the East and West. In 1864 he was elected second assistant clerk of the senate of Ohio. He helped recruit the Ohio National Guard, and when these troops were called into the service of the United States in May, 1864, he went as a private soldier in the 131st Ohio volunteer infantry. On the arrival of the regiment at Baltimore, he was ap-

pointed sergeant-major of the troops at Fort Federal Hill, and was subsequently tendered the captaincy of his own company, and the adjutancy of Camp Distribution at that post, but declined both. In September, 1864, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Brough of Ohio, with the rank of colonel, his duties being those of military secretary and judge advocate general. He continued in the same position with Gov. Charles Anderson, Gov. Brough's successor. Col. Maxwell subsequently represented the Accident Insurance Co. of Columbus, O., with headquarters at Indianapolis. In 1868 he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," then under the management of Richard Smith. While on the "Gazette" he prepared a series of interesting articles on the suburbs of Cincinnati, which in 1870 appeared in book form. In 1870 he assumed the additional duties of agent at Cincinnati of the Western Associated Press, and was subsequently elected to the New York city agency, which he twice declined. In 1871 Col. Maxwell was elected superintendent of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, becoming thereby administrative officer and statistician of that association. He resigned this position in 1891. In 1878, under the auspices of the Women's Art Museum Association, he delivered the initial lecture of a course which prepared the way for the present Cincinnati Art Museum, on the "Manufactures of Cincinnati and their relation to the future progress of the city," which was both a revelation and a prophecy, and attracted wide attention. From 1875 to 1885 he was expert of the treasury department of the United States for the district of which Cincinnati is the centre, concerning matters of commerce, industry and transportation. During Col. Maxwell's connection with the Cincinnati chamber of commerce he issued eighteen volumes touching the business of Cincinnati, which were compilations of valuable facts and carefully-written histories of the business events of the time, and take their place at the head of the statistical documents of their kind in the world. No man has done more to advance the interests of his adopted city, and he has always been an eloquent and effective advocate of its advantages and possibilities. Through letters written to other commercial bodies, in public addresses, and on every proper occasion, he has sought to arouse the business-men of the country to an appreciation of the important relation they sustain to society in its broadest sense. Col. Maxwell has been for many years a man of profound religious convictions, and during his most active business duties has found time for important work in the Presbyterian church, of which he is a member. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and was author of the classic hymn, acceptable alike to Christian and Israelite, which was sung at the dedication of the magnificent edifice of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce in 1889. Col. Maxwell is a trustee of the Cincinnati College and of the Cincinnati Union Bethel. In politics he was first a Whig, but has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party from its formation. He was married, in 1875, to Isabella, daughter of Col. Peter Rudolph Neff of Cincinnati, and great-granddaughter of Judge Jacob Burnet. She has taken great interest in educating colored girls in the South, and helped found Faith Hall of Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C. They have three children, Caroline Neff, Nathaniel Hamilton, and Rudolph Neff.

Sidney D. Maxwell

BARTHOLDT, Richard, journalist and legislator, was born in Schleiz, Germany, Nov. 2, 1853. His education was received at the common schools, and the gymnasium or college of his native city. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and secured an appointment in a newspaper office in Brooklyn, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1873 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and worked in the office of several newspapers. Three years later he went to Germany and studied law with the intention of becoming a lawyer, but on his return to New York, in 1878, he went back to his "old love," and became a reporter, correspondent and associate editor on several New York and Brooklyn papers. In 1884 he again went to St. Louis, and assumed the editorial management of the "Tribune," a German daily paper. In 1890 he was made a member of the board of education of St. Louis, and the following year its president. Mr. Bartholdt's administration was one of the best St. Louis ever had. He introduced physical culture, remodelled the course of study, reorganized the building department, and effected many much-needed reforms. In politics Mr. Bartholdt has always been a Republican, and is the leader of the German-American Republicans in Missouri. In 1892 he was elected to congress; two years later he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, and in 1896 was elected to the third term by the unusual majority of 17,000 votes. His course in congress has been one of marked distinction. He has served on a number of important committees, and is chairman of the committee on immigration. On June 17, 1880, he was married to Cæcilie Niedner.

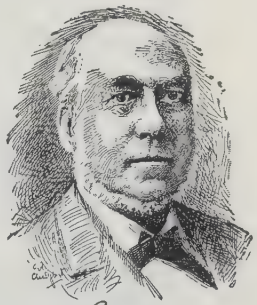
Richard Bartholdt

DONAHUE, Peter, capitalist, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1822, of Irish parents. At the age of nine he began working in the factories of Glasgow, and when, in 1833, his parents emigrated to America, settling at Matteawan, N. Y., he continued the factory work for two years, and then tried his hand at farm work. His family next removed to Paterson, N. J., where the boy was apprenticed to Thomas Rogers, locomotive builder, under whom he became an expert machinist. Then he became a millwright, and later was employed in a foundry. In 1845 he returned to New York, where opportunity began to open to him. For two years he worked at building the gunboat Rimac, for the Peruvian government, and in 1847 sailed on her as assistant engineer, bound for Callao, Peru, where he remained until 1849. He then started on the Pacific mail steamship Oregon, for the new gold fields in California. He was detained at the island of Tobago by the isthmus fever until the Oregon returned, when he resumed his journey. The vessel's machinery broke down, and he was called on to repair it. For accomplishing this, and superintending the machinery until San Francisco was reached, he was paid $1,000, and urged to remain in the company's employment. But he had come to California to dig gold. Six months cured him of mining, and after putting up a sawmill for a company, he returned to San Francisco, where he met his brother, James, and they opened a blacksmith-shop together. Michael, the third brother, arrived in 1850, and was taken into partnership. This developed into the great es-

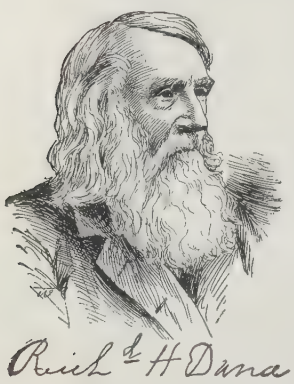
tablishment now known as the Union Iron Works, which builds modern men-of-war rivaling the best in the world. In 1862 Peter Donahue built, in San Francisco, the monitor Camanche, the first government vessel produced on the Pacific coast. In 1852 Michael retired from the firm and settled in Davenport, Ia., where he became mayor. In 1861 the health of his brother James broke down, and he also retired. Peter remained sole proprietor until 1864, when other demands on his time led him to lease and then to sell the works. From the beginning Mr. Donahue believed that San Francisco would become a great city, a belief by no means general in early days, when there were more huts than houses, and no knowledge of the resources of the state other than gold. He secured a franchise, organized a gas company with a capital of $1,000,000, and, for twenty years preceding his death, was its president. It was Mr. Donahue, also, who originated the Omnibus street railroad, the first car line in San Francisco. He was one of the originators of the San Francisco and San José railroad, afterward sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for $3,250,000. It was he, too, that, taking the franchise of the Petaluma and Cloverdale line, created the San Francisco and North Pacific railroad from Guerneville to Tiburon. Mr. Donahue was twice married: first to Mary Jane Maguire, in 1852. Of their four children, one survives, Mary Ellen, the wife of Baron John Henry Von Schroder. The eldest son, Mervyn, who succeeded his father as president of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Co., died in 1890. Mr. Donahue's first wife died while he was yet in the prime of life, and in 1864 he was married to Annie, sister of Gov. John G. Downey, a lady of cultivation, who appreciated his manly worth, and by her practical sense aided him in his intricate affairs. She died in San Francisco in December, 1896. Mr. Donahue would never accept a public office, although he had a good citizen's interest in public affairs. In the days when it was feared California would enter the Southern Confederacy, he was fearless and active for the Federal cause. Gov. Haight appointed him colonel on his staff, and he did not refuse. In 1872–73 he was president of the Society of California Pioneers. It has been written of Mr. Donahue by one who knew him well: "He was a man of most genial and affectionate nature. He never forgot a friend, or an act of kindness. He was especially attached to the people whom he had employed and found worthy, so that among the artisans and laboring population of the city he always enjoyed and deserved an exceptional popularity and influence." In him California lost one of her most useful, most vigorous men, one of the strong spirits who laid the state's foundation, and who in doing his work, left a spurring American example of the success which awaits honest endeavor. He died Nov. 26, 1885, aged sixty-three years.

APPLETON, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 9, 1693, son of John Appleton. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1712, and five years later was ordained pastor of the First Society of Cambridge, to succeed Rev. William Brattle. His manner of preaching is recorded as plain, practical and impressive, and it is said that in his early life he excelled as a public speaker. Dr. Appleton was a fellow of the corporation of Harvard College from 1717 to 1779, the longest incumbency in such office in the history of the institution. He resigned only on account of old age. He was distinguished, also, as the first person to receive the doctorate from Harvard, being graduated S.T.D. in 1771. He published a number of sermons and discourses, and died at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 9, 1784.

PACKER, John Black, congressman and lawyer, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland co., Pa., March 21, 1824, son of Samuel Jones and Rachel (Black) Packer. His earliest American ancestor was Philip Packer, who, emigrating from England about 1700, settled near Princeton, N. J., and was married to Rebecca Jones of Philadelphia. Philip's eldest son, also named Philip, early removed to Chester county, Pa., where he was married to Anne Coates, a native of Ireland. Their son, James (1725–1805), was married to Rose Mendenhall of Chester county, in 1752, and had for his fifth child Amos, who was married to Elizabeth Jones. Their seventh child was Samuel J. Packer (1799–1834), who was elected to the state senate in 1830, and in 1834 was a candidate for congress, but died Oct. 20, 1834, before the election took place. His son, John B. Packer, was educated in the public school and academy of Sunbury. He received a thorough training in mathematics, and during 1839–42 was attached to the corps of engineers employed by the state. He then turned his attention to the study of law under Ebenezer Greenough, being admitted to the bar in August, 1844. In the following year he was appointed deputy attorney-general, holding the office for three years, and in 1849 and 1850 was elected to the state legislature. He was one of the most influential members of the lower house, where he was known as a lucid and forcible speaker and a leader in many important propositions. In his legal business he was largely interested in railroad and other corporate interests. He was an organizer, director and, until his death, counsel of the Susquehanna (now the Northern Central) Railroad Co., also attorney for the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads, Pennsylvania Canal Co., and the Mineral Railroad and Mining Co. He was concerned in the reorganization of numerous railroad and mining properties. From 1857 he was president of the Northumberland Bank until it was merged into the First National Bank of Sunbury, when he became president of the new concern, and so continued until his death. He was elected to congress in 1868 from the fourteenth Pennsylvania district, being re-elected in 1870, 1872 and 1874, and serving as chairman of the committee on post-office sand post-roads, and as member of that on foreign relations. He was particularly instrumental in securing the reduced rates on newspaper postage; and in 1876 was offered the portfolio of postmaster-general by Pres. Grant. Although, until 1856, a tariff Democrat, he then joined the Republican party, and was ever after ardent in its cause. In his business life Mr. Packer was noted for his painstaking thoroughness and promptness. He amassed a considerable fortune, which he expended liberally on worthy charitable objects. He was of a deeply religious nature, and long a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Packer was married, May 22, 1851, to Mary M., daughter of William Cameron of Lewisburg, Pa., and had five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr Packer died July 7, 1891.



DANA, Richard Henry, author, was born Nov. 15, 1787, at Cambridge, Mass. He was the son of Judge Francis Dana, who, as secretary of legation, accompanied Adams to Paris, and was afterward minister to Russia, member of the Continental congress, and chief-justice of the commonwealth. He was carefully reared, and entered Harvard College in 1808, but having been implicated in the insurrection known as the "Rotten Cabbage Rebellion," against the faculty, was rusticated. This famous disturbance is commemorated by the "rebellion tree," now standing on the college grounds. Although a remarkably fine scholar, he did not return, but continued his studies at Newport, R. I., where he remained two years, when he began the study of law in Boston with his cousin, Francis Dana Channing. To acquaint himself with Maryland practice, he spent a few years in the law office of Robert Goodloe Harper, in Baltimore. In 1811 he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and began practice in Boston, where he entered politics as a Federalist. He was elected to the legislature, but his tastes were literary, and he soon gave up political life, to devote himself to literature. He became a member of the Anthology Club—a company of literary gentlemen, including William Tudor, John Quincy Adams, and others, who were conducting an unsuccessful magazine, called "The Monthly Anthology." Upon the accession of Mr. Dana the club began the publication of "The North American Review," the first number of which appeared in May, 1815. Mr. Dana, in association with Prof. E. T. Channing, undertook the editorial supervision, which was continued until 1821. In this magazine appeared many of Mr. Dana's publications, notably an "Essay on Old Times," and a review of Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Poets," in which he criticised the opinions of the English critic. With the assistance of Bryant and Allston, he published in New York in 1821 "The Idle Man," a miscellany of stories, essays, criticisms, and poems, in six numbers, which did not prove successful, though they had considerable literary merit. When he was thirty-eight he published his first poem, "The Dying Raven," in the "New York Review," which Bryant was then editing. In 1827 he brought out his first volume of poems, which, though favorably reviewed by the critics, did not meet with much acceptance from the public. Prof. John Wilson, in "Blackwood's Magazine," said of its leading poem, "The Bucaneers:" "We pronounce it by far the most powerful and original of American poetical compositions. 'Poems and Prose Writings," which also contained his contributions to the "Idle Man," was issued in 1833. Mr. Dana was a member of the Congregational church, and during the Unitarian agitation wrote many articles in condemnation of Dr. Channing. Later in life he joined the Episcopal church. A new edition of his "Poems and Prose Writings," in two volumes, including everything he had previously written, appeared in 1850, and the only other literary work he engaged in was a series of lectures, including a series on Shakespeare, which he delivered in 1839–40 in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. A large part of his life was spent at his country seat at Cape Ann. Although an invalid for the first fifty years of his life, he grew entirely well, and in his later years his intellectual vigor was unimpaired until within a few days of his death.



Mr. Dana had lived through the whole history of the United States under the constitution, and won a large influence through his taste, conversation, and choice literary correspondence. His writings showed high qualities of imagination and speculation, but were deficient in melody. He had rare descriptive faculty, and a philosophical vein of thought which rose to the highest realms of religious ecstasy. His prose has similar characteristics to his verse. It was terse, though musical, in which is wrought a rare use of figures. In the tales, 'Tom Thornton" and "Paul Fenton," there is much imaginative power, which becomes at times essentially dramatic. The critical and philosophical essays upon the subtle and elaborate studies of Shakespeare's characters show good discrimination, and are revelations and guides to character. Dr. Griswold says: "The strength of Mr. Dana lies very much in the union of sentiment with imagination. . . . It is this that makes every character of his so actual, as if he entered into each with his own conscience, and in himself suffered the victories over the will and remorse which follows them. There are beautiful touches of fancy in his tales, but, as in his poems, the fancy is inferior and subject to the imagination." He died in Boston, Feb. 2, 1879.

DANA, Richard Henry, lawyer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815. He was the son of Richard Henry Dana, the poet and eminent *littérateur*, who gave his son a careful education, intending him for a literary career. The son, however, had a strong inclination for the sea, and wished to enter the American navy, but was dissuaded by the earnest solicitation of his father and his friends. He entered Harvard University, but his roving spirits, which were trammeled by the restrictions of the school, brought him into conflict with the rules, and he was suspended. He returned later to college, and after being delayed from an affliction of the eyes, he was graduated in 1837. Upon the advice of his physician, to remedy the trouble with his eyes, he shipped as a common sailor before the mast for a voyage round Cape Horn to the western coast of America, on the brig Pilgrim, of Boston. During this voyage he gained the knowledge and experience which was embodied in his "Two Years Before the Mast," which has been pronounced as among the raciest, most characteristic, and permanent of American works of literature. After being offered to various New York publishers, it was finally sold to the Harpers for $250. The work was immensely successful, and was reprinted in England, where it was adopted by the Board of Admiralty, for distribution in the navy. It was also translated into many foreign languages. The book contained the simple and graphic story of a sailor's daily life, never so well told, because a man with similar gifts and education seldom goes to sea before the mast. Edwin Percy Whipple says: "There runs through the simple and lucid narration an element of beauty and power which gives it the charm of romance." A second edition, with an addition giving an account of a second voyage to California, was published in 1869. When the copyright ran out, Mr. Dana renewed it in his own name. It contained an additional chapter, "Twenty-four Years After," which recorded the fact that the old ship was burnt by the Alabama. A London critic says of the work: "This is the only work that has appeared that sets forth in its true colors what is the real life of the sailor before the mast." The great success of his first book tempted him to devote himself to a literary career, but he shunned the service, and began the study of law under Judge Story, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. As a practising lawyer he was distinguished specially in the maritime branch of the profession. But the realm of interna-

tional law, of politics in the larger sense, was more congenial to him. He published a work on the law and customs of the sea, entitled "The Seaman's Friend," which was reprinted in England as the "Seaman's Manual," and a sketch of a vacation trip, under the title of "To Cuba and Back." Literature always remained his delight, and he contributed occasionally to the "North American Review," the "Law Register," and the "American Law Review," and also wrote the biographies of Prof. Edward Channing and Washington Allston. Mr. Dana took a vacation from his legal duties in 1859–60, and made a tour around the world. In 1866 he entered upon the revision of Wheaton's "International Law," at the request of the family of Henry Wheaton, and brought that standard work from the date of Mr. Wheaton's death in 1848 to date of publication. Mr. Dana's edition of Wheaton is a work of great authority, some of its notes having been printed for use of the Geneva tribunal; and when he went to Europe a few years later, it was with the design of preparing an elaborate work upon the whole subject of international law. Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1866, and the next year he was appointed lecturer on international law in the Cambridge Law School. He defended Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns, fugitive slaves, as well as others charged with rescuing Shadrach, 1851–54. His interest in the fugitive slaves drew him into politics at a time when politics involved great principles, and the relations of morality to national peace and prosperity. Mr. Dana was one of the early free-soilers and conscience-Whigs, and, of course, an original Republican. The best brief history of that party is contained in his article in "Johnson's Cyclopædia." In 1868 he ran for congress against Gen. Butler, but was defeated, and subsequently suffered great annoyance, for when President Grant nominated Mr. Dana minister to England, to succeed Gen. Schenck, great opposition was brought to bear by Gen. Butler, in retaliation for his previous canvass against him, although the nomination was regarded generally with great favor. At this time William Beach Lawrence charged that Mr. Dana had pirated the notes of his edition of Wheaton. Mr. Dana was not allowed an opportunity to deny or refute the charges, and President Grant refused to withdraw the nomination, but the result was that he was rejected by a vote of 31 to 17. His rejection was a real misfortune to the country; for besides the trained ability of such a man in official relations, his brilliancy, his cultivation, his high sense of honor, his delightful humor, would have found in the social sphere of diplomacy that opportunity which the similar qualities of his friend and neighbor, Lowell, found, both to the charm of English society and to the satisfaction of his own country. Mr. Dana went abroad in 1878, and spent much time in Paris, pursuing his studies, and in 1881 visited Rome. Dana, like Lowell, was a representative of the best culture of his time and century. Judge Hoar said: "I think, if he had been born thirty or forty years ago, and, instead of being an adherent of the Church of England, had been the son of a Congregational deacon, he would have been the foremost man in Massachusetts." He was a co-worker with Palfrey, Sumner, Howe, Adams, Allen, Stephen C. Phillips, and other pioneers of the political movement which has absolutely triumphed. His eulogy upon Edward Everett is one of the best specimens of commemorative eloquence. It is such men as Dana that dignify and adorn public station, and give assurance of the essential richness and strength of American life. Mr. Dana from time to time published various legal opinions and addresses, among which may be mentioned: "Defence of Charles G. Davis, charged with assisting in the rescue of Shadrach, a Fugitive Slave;" "Speech on the Judicial Tenure;" "Enemy Territory." Among his notable political speeches are: "On the Outrage on Charles Sumner;" "State of National Affairs;" "Reconstruction of the Rebel States;" "The Faneuil Hall Address to the People of the United States." He was counsel for the United States against Jefferson Davis, and delivered the argument for the government before the U. S. supreme court in "The Prize Cases," the leading case on war powers in the civil war. He also wrote a letter in behalf of Italian unity, which, with other cognate letters and speeches, was printed by friends of that cause in New York, in a volume entitled "Letters on Italian Unity, and the Relative Rights of Italy and the Catholic Church." During a visit to St. Paul's Without the Walls, he was taken ill of pneumonia, and died after an illness lasting less than a week, Jan. 6, 1882. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Porte Pia, near the resting-place of Keats and Shelley, and a monument has been erected to his memory.

Richd. H. Dana Jr.

DANA, Richard Henry, lawyer, third of the name, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 3, 1851. He was graduated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1870, at Harvard College in 1874, being class orator, and at Harvard Law School in 1877. In the latter year he declined the post of secretary of legation at London, and on Jan. 10, 1878, married Edith, daughter of the poet Longfellow. Beyond his law work, he has been chiefly interested in philanthropy and the reform of the civil service and of the ballot. He drew up the plan of the associated charities of Boston, which was begun at his house and under his chairmanship. He drafted the Massachusetts civil service act, 1884, and ballot acts, 1888–89. He has edited the "Civil Service Record" since January, 1889, made numerous addresses, and written many articles on ballot reform, civil service reform, improved dwellings for the poor, district visiting, and the like. In 1895 he published a work entitled, "Taxation in Massachusetts." He is president of the New England Conservatory of Music, to the duties of which office he devotes much time and thought.

ALLEN, Richard, revolutionary soldier, was born in Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 26, 1741. He removed to Wilkes county, N. C., 1770, and in 1775 joined the continental forces as sergeant. He was promoted to a captaincy, and served bravely against the Indians and Tories, in the King's Mountain expedition, and subsequently under Gen. Greene in the Carolinas. After the war he held several civil offices, and died Oct. 10, 1832, at the great age of ninety-one.

BIRD, Robert Montgomery, author, born at Newcastle, Del., Dec. 16, 1803. He was educated in Philadelphia as a physician, but soon turned his attention to literature, producing the very popular tragedies of "The Gladiator," "Oraloosa," and the "Broker of Bogota." During the years 1834 to 1839 he published several novels, which attained a wide popularity, showing rare descriptive power. In 1838 he published a collection of tales and sketches under the title of "Peter Pilgrim," in which occurs one of the earliest descriptions of the Mammoth Cave. Toward the close of his life he became editor of the Philadelphia "North American Gazette." He died Jan. 22, 1854.

SALTUS, Edgar Evertson, author, was born in New York city, Oct. 8, 1858, son of Francis Henry and Eliza Howe (Evertson) Saltus. His father was noted as the maker of the first rifled steel cannon, and was made a knight of the legion of honor of France, a commander of the order of Christ, of Portugal, and decorated with the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa and the Spanish order of Isabella Cattolica. He is the direct and last surviving descendant of Rip Van Dam, governor of the colony of New Netherlands, and by the maternal line is great-great-grandson of Maj. Baxter Howe, of revolutionary fame. Having completed his preparatory education at the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., he spent several years at the Sorbonne, Paris, and at Munich and Heidelberg universities, devoting particular attention to the study of metaphysics. Previously he had entered the Columbia College Law School, and was graduated in 1880. He never practiced law, but later turned his attention to authorship, with immediate success. His first published effort was "Balzac," a biography of the French novelist. In 1885 he published "Philosophy of Disenchantment," an exposition of the pessimist philosophy of Schopenhauer and von Hartmann, which was well received and attracted considerable attention. It was followed in the succeeding year by the "Anatomy of Negation," a further amplification of the author's views on life and philosophy. He next published a volume of translations of Balzac's shorter stories, and in 1887 gave to the public his first novel, "Mr. Incoul's Misadventure." His later works are "The Truth about Tristram Varick" (1888); "Eden" (1888); "A Transaction in Hearts" (1889); "The Pace that Kills" (1889); "A Transient Guest" (1890); "Love and Lore" (1890); "Mary Magdalen" (1891); "Imperial Purple" (1892); "Madam Sapphira" (1891); "A Story without a Name" (1893); "Enthralled" (1894); "When Dreams come True" (1895); making sixteen in all to the present date. His stories treat of contemporary fashionable life in New York city, and although frequently criticized as "morbid" and "bizarre" have the merit of being powerful, brilliant and most often accurate. Mr. Saltus resides in New York city, where he is a member of several clubs, and a conspicuous figure in literary circles. He was married in Paris, France, Oct. 8, 1895, to Elsie Welsh, daughter of Dr. Edward A. Smith of New York, and granddaughter of Samuel Welsh, a millionaire banker and financier of Philadelphia, Pa. He has since identified himself with journalism and is on the staff of one daily and two weekly papers: "Journal," "Standard," "Collier's Weekly." Edgar Saltus is half-brother to Francis S. Saltus, whose untimely death put an end to a life full of great literary promise, as well as brilliancy of achievement.

Edgar Saltus

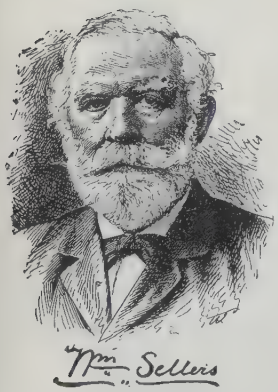
PORTER, Rufus, inventor, was born in West Boxford, Mass., May 1, 1792. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, but did not complete his apprenticeship, and for a time gained a livelihood as a musician, later learning the trade of house-painter. During the war of 1812 he served as a private in a regiment of Maine militia, and later was a school teacher. In 1820 he constructed a camera-obscura, with which he could draw a portrait in fifteen minutes, and with this invention traveled about the country for several years. He next invented a revolving almanac, and a short time thereafter designed a boat propelled by horse-power, which did not prove successful. In 1824 he engaged in landscape painting, but soon abandoned it for mechanical pursuits, and between 1825 and 1840 invented and patented a horse flat-boat, a cord-making machine, a clock, a steam carriage, a portable horse power, a corn-sheller, a churn, a washing-machine, a signal telegraph and a fire-alarm. In 1840 he assumed the editorship of the "New York Mechanic," and in 1841 removed it to Boston, where he continued it under the name of the "American Mechanic." In the following year he relinquished editorial work, to give his attention to perfecting the art of electrotyping. About this time he invented a revolving rifle, which he sold to Col. Samuel Colt for $100. In 1845 he again took up his residence in New York, where he opened an electrotyping establishment, and in August of the year named founded the "Scientific American." At the expiration of six months he sold his interest in that journal, and during the remainder of his life devoted his time to invention. Besides the articles already named, Mr. Porter invented a rotary-engine, a portable house, a trip-hammer, a fog-whistle, an engine-lathe, a flying ship, balanced valve, rotary plow, and a reaction wind-wheel. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 13, 1884.

FALKNER, Jefferson Manly, lawyer, was born in Randolph county, Ala., July 14, 1843, son of Jefferson and Samantha (Breed) Falkner. His paternal line is of Welsh extraction, the earliest representatives having emigrated to Maryland from Wales in the eighteenth century, and his maternal stock is of New England origin—the family for whom the famous Breed's Hill was named. His father was born in Jasper county, Ga., in 1810. Settling in Randolph county, Ala., in 1832, he shortly entered public life as clerk of the county court, and upon the expiration of his term as clerk was elected judge of the county court. He afterwards represented Randolph and Tallapoosa, and later Chilton, Elmore and Coosa counties in the state senate, and was a member of the senate when the state capital was removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery. In early manhood he was ordained as a Baptist minister, and although he was afterward admitted to the bar and did a large practice, he invariably spent his Sundays in Christian work, and almost entirely without remuneration. He practiced his profession until the last ten or fifteen years of his life, which he devoted exclusively to preaching the Gospel. At the outbreak of the civil war he resided in Lafayette, Chambers co., Ala., and there raised a cavalry company, known as the Chambers cavalry, and went to the front as its captain in July, 1861. His command was subsequently merged into the 8th Confederate cavalry, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, serving in all the engagements from Columbus, Ky., to Murfreesboro, Tenn. He resigned from the service on account of failing health, and his resignation was accepted just before the battle of Murfreesboro, but he remained with his command until this battle was over. He was a man of the highest character and integrity, ever seeking to espouse the cause of right and humanity, and upon his death, in April, 1895, was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. Jefferson M. Falkner entered Mercer University, then at Pennfield, Ga., at the age of sixteen, but left there two years later to enlist as a private in his

J. M. Falkner

father's cavalry company. During a four years' service he was gradually promoted until he attained a captaincy, and was repeatedly commended for conspicuous gallantry. After the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, he was for two years engaged in farming, and then taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar at Montgomery in 1868. He immediately formed a partnership with his father, and they practiced together until the latter retired. In 1890 he was appointed district attorney for Alabama for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, a position which he has ever since filled in a most satisfactory manner. He has always been prominent in state politics, although never an office seeker, and has at all times diligently worked for principles rather than parties. For four years he was an alderman of the city of Montgomery, and was for two terms city attorney for Montgomery. Capt. Falkner is considered one of the best agriculturists in Alabama, and on his splendid plantation, near Montgomery, raises the best breeds of blooded stock, as well as choice grains and grasses. In 1887 he was married to Lizzie, daughter of Andrew Cameron, a well-known merchant of Montgomery, and of Scotch-Irish descent.

SELLERS, William, manufacturer, was born in Delaware county, Pa., Sept. 19, 1824, eldest son of John Sellers, Jr., and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers. He is descended from Samuel Sellers, who came to this country from Belper in Derbyshire, England, in 1682, and whose marriage to Anna Gibbons, June, 1684, is the first recorded in the minutes of Darby meeting of Friends. Samuel Sellers took up a tract of land in Upper Darby, Delaware county, under Penn's patent, and a portion of this property on which his parents resided and the house in which he was born are now owned by William Sellers. His ancestors have had a long and memorable connection with science. From the organization of the American Philosophical Society, some one of his family has always been a member of it, and William Sellers is now a member. His paternal great-grandfather, John Sellers, then a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was appointed by this society, in connection with three other members, to observe the transit of Venus in 1769, and his maternal great-grandfather, William Poole, came from England to observe the same transit and remained here. He was educated at a private school maintained by his relatives for the education of their children, acquired the machinist's trade with his uncle, and at the age of twenty-one took charge of the large machine shops of Bancroft, Nightingale & Co., manufacturers of steam engines and mill gearing, in Providence, R. I. In 1848, in connection with Mr. Bancroft of this firm, he began the manufacture of machinists' tools and mill gearing, under the firm-name of Bancroft & Sellers. In 1853 his brother, John Sellers, Jr., became a member of this firm; in 1855 Mr. Bancroft died, and the firm became William Sellers & Co., and in 1886 the corporation of William Sellers & Co. Incorporated, was established, with William Sellers, president and engineer. In 1864 he was elected president of the Franklin Institute, and in the same year his paper giving the first formula ever offered for screw threads and nuts, was read before this institute. This formula has since become the standard for the United States. In 1873 Mr. Sellers became president of the Midvale Steel Co., at Nicetown, Pa., which he subsequently reorganized, and under his management it became the first successful producer of the material required by the government for its ordnance and small arms. Prior to this date he established (1868) the Edge Moor Iron Co., for the manufacture of iron and steel structural work, and has ever since been its president. This company made all the iron-work for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and the steel and iron structural work for the East river bridge, New York, and has the largest plant in the world for building iron bridges and other structures of iron and steel. Mr. Sellers was for several years a director of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and since January, 1866, has held a similar office



in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. In 1868 he was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union Club, of which the Union League is an outgrowth, and is one of the corporators, and was for several years a vice-president of the latter. He was one of the first park commissioners, and officiated during the whole time that the Fairmount Park property was being acquired. Indefatigable in his exertions to create the Centennial Exposition, he bore no small share in carrying the project in the direction of assured success, and was elected vice-president of the Centennial board of finance at its organization, but declined on account of the pressure of business. In 1873 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, and in 1875 a corresponding member of the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie National in Paris, and in 1889 the honor was conferred of chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

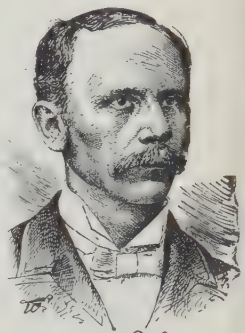
GAITHER, Burgess Sidney, lawyer and member of the Confederate congress, was born in Iredell county, N. C., March 16, 1807. He was educated at the University of Georgia; began the practice of law, and was clerk of the court of Burke county, N. C. In 1835 he was a member of the constitutional convention; was a delegate to the Whig convention of 1839, and a strong supporter of Clay. He was superintendent of the mint at Charlotte, N. C. (1841–43), and was offered the superintendency of the San Francisco mint by Pres. Fillmore, which he declined; was a member of the state senate in 1840 and 1844, when, by common consent, he was declared its president; state solicitor (1844–52), and Whig candidate for congress 1851 and 1853. He was a member of both sessions of the Confederate congress, and was distinguished by his manly bearing. He died in Morgantown, N. C., Feb. 23, 1892.

KEPHART, Isaiah LaFayette, clergyman, educator and editor, was born in Decatur township, Clearfield co., Pa., Dec. 10, 1832, eldest son of Henry and Sarah (Goss) Kephart. His paternal great-grandfather, Nicholas Kephart, emigrated from Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania about 1765. His father was a farmer, also a local preacher of the

United Brethren church. His mother was a great-granddaughter of George Goss, a native of Germany, who settled in the Wyoming valley, Pa., and with his wife and children was in the sanguinary Wyoming massacre, where two of his sons were murdered, himself, wife and one son escaping; he afterward joined the Continental army, in which his son served as a drummer-boy, while his wife became a nurse in the hospitals. When five years of age, Isaiah LaFayette Kephart began working on the farm, and as he grew up passed through the various phases of farm life in a new country, including lumbering, and serving as pilot on rafts. In 1853 he went to Iowa with a relative to inspect the country and advise his parents as to settling there, but was disappointed in what he saw and learned, and in addition had to work on a railroad about ten weeks, to get back to his native state. He was twenty-three years of age before he looked, for the first time, into a school text-book of English grammar, and he could only read and write and cipher as far as the rule-of-three. During the next winter (1855–56) he attended school three months, and in the fall of 1856 was two months at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. The following winter he taught school, rafted in the early spring, and then entered Mt. Pleasant College, Westmoreland county, Pa. The college closing in 1867 he, with ten other students, went to Otterbein University, Westerville, O., where he remained until 1861. In 1859 he was licensed to preach, and joined the Allegheny conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ. Two years later he was sent by the conference to East Salem, Pa. In 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Mr. Kephart joined the army and was made chaplain of the 21st Pennsylvania cavalry; served throughout the remainder of the war, and was honorably discharged May 6, 1865. Upon his return from the army he taught school for a few months, when he was called to preach at Hummelstown, Pa., where he remained two years. Failing health compelled his removal to Jefferson, Ia., where he taught school for two years, and served as county superintendent of public instruction for two years. Western College then called him to the chair of natural sciences and history, where he remained five years. In 1876 he resigned his professorship to accept the position of actuary of the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society and editor of the "Mutual Aid Journal." Accordingly he removed to Lebanon, Pa., where he continued to reside for seven years. He then accepted the chair of mental and moral philosophy in the San Joaquin Valley College, California, removing thither in 1883. After two years' residence in California, his wife's failing health compelled a return to the East, and in July, 1885, he resigned his position and, going to Iowa, received notice of his election to the presidency of Westfield College, Westfield, Ill., and entered upon the work at once, serving as the head of that institution for four years. In May, 1889, he was elected editor of the "Religious Telescope," the official organ of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and removed to Dayton, O., to take charge of the journal. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Otterbein University in 1872, and that of D.D. by Western College in 1884. He is a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London, England, a degree conferred in recognition of the merit of a series of articles published in the "Microcosm." The society also awarded him a diploma. He was married, in November, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Susannah Sowers of Indiana county, Pa. He has had two children: a daughter who died in 1892, and a son, Horace Kephart, who was educated at Lebanon Valley College, Boston University and Cornell University. He served as chief cataloguer in the Cornell library, was assistant librarian of Yale University, and is at present (1897) librarian of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.

A. L. Kephart

DRURY, Marion Richardson, editor, was born at Pendleton, Ind., Dec. 27, 1849. He was educated at Western College, Iowa, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1872, and from Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, O., in 1875. He received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater in 1875. He entered the ministry of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Iowa conference in 1872, and three years later was ordained. After spending six years in the ministry—three years each at Toledo and Cedar Rapids, Ia., he was in 1881 chosen assistant editor of the "Religious Telescope," the leading organ of his church, published at Dayton, O. This position he held for eight years, when he was elected associate editor of the same paper, by the general conference of his denomination, and still holds the position (1897). He is the author of the "Pastor's Pocket Record"; "The Otterbein Birthday Book"; "Handbook for Workers"; "Pastor's Companion," and "At Hand." He is also the author of a number of tracts and cyclopædia articles on important subjects. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1891, by Western College, Toledo, Ia., and by Westfield College, Westfield, Ill.

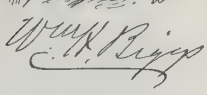


Marion R. Drury

KULP, William, antiquary, was born at Germantown, Pa., Feb. 14, 1826, his father being a professor in the high school, his mother a rigid member of the society of Friends. The boy received a liberal education, but his desire to study as an artist or architect being checked because of his mother's religious prejudices, he was forced, against his will, to enter mercantile life. He had, however, early developed a taste for antiquities, architecture, art and whatever was beautiful and interesting, continually collecting valuable data, which but for him might never have been preserved. Although his means were slender, he had drawings or photographs made of every old building of any prominence or historic association, not only in Philadelphia, but in all the surrounding country. This unique collection has been preserved, and is now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which Mr. Kulp was a member. He also did much journalistic work in behalf of his favorite subject—the preservation of whatever was valuable through historic association. Through the press he urged the restoration of Independence Hall (then, in the early sixties, in a very neglected condition), being the first to suggest new city buildings on Penn square—an idea which has since been carried out on a magnificent scale, but which he never lived to see accomplished. Mr. Kulp's residence, on lower Spruce street, Philadelphia, was a veritable museum of the history of the colony, the many art treasures being arranged with exquisite taste. Many beautiful designs of mantels, doorways, furniture, brass and iron-work—so common in the subsequent revival of colonial architecture—were taken from his original drawings. As Mr. Kulp left no will, the valuable collection of

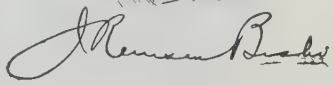
antiquities was, after his death, scattered in various directions. He died Sept. 20, 1870, and was buried beneath the shadow of the fine colonial mansion that was left standing in the cemetery of the "Woodlands," Philadelphia—a fit resting-place.

BIGGS, William Henry, jurist, was born in Clark county, Mo., Aug. 1, 1842, son of George K. and Nancy (Floyd) Biggs. The family came from Great Britain to Norfolk, Va., in the middle of the eighteenth century, the earliest American ancestor being probably Davis Biggs, a noted Baptist minister and Judge Biggs' great-grandfather. His son was William Biggs, a planter and politician, who early removed from Virginia to Kentucky, and from thence to Missouri in 1818; his wife was Elizabeth McCune of Kentucky. George K. Biggs was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1812, and died in Clark county, Mo., in 1894. Like his ancestors, he was active in politics and a leader in all important movements. During the civil war he was what is known as "a Southern sympathizer." His wife, Nancy Floyd, was a daughter of Henry Floyd of Missouri, and a descendant of the old Virginia Floyd family. Judge William H. Biggs was educated at La Grange College, Mo., and at the close of the war began legal studies in the office of Judge James Ellison, at Canton, Mo. Being admitted to the bar in 1867, he continued in active practice until 1888, when he was elected to the bench of St. Louis court of appeals, where he still remains. Always distinguished as a keen lawyer and dangerous opponent, his judicial decisions are characterized by great clearness of reasoning and elegance of diction. The vigor of his analysis is equalled only by the literary merit of his compositions. Judge Biggs is a member of the Mercantile Club and the Masonic order and other social, philanthropic and literary organizations. He is distinguished for elegant manners and for a princely courtesy which is the mark of the true Southern gentleman. In 1871 he was married to Eliza, daughter of Judge Shotwell of Missouri, the eldest of four brothers, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1831. Their family now consists of four children: Anabel, wife of James Favis, Jr., of Sacramento, Cal.; Davis, Estelle and George K.



TAYLOR, Nathaniel William, clergyman, was born June 23, 1786, at New Milford, Conn., where his father was pastor for fifty-two years. After graduating at Yale in 1807, he lived for some years with Dr. Dwight, acting as his secretary and reading divinity under his direction. As pastor of the First Church of New Haven, 1812–22, he gained great reputation as a preacher, and actively favored revivals. Dr. Bacon described his sermons as "solid and massive, full of linked and twisted logic, yet giving out at every point sharp flashes of electric fire." From November, 1822, he was Dwight professor of didactic theology at Yale. He was the father and chief apostle of "the New Haven theology," which was the liberalism of his time and communion—a modified Calvinism, developed from Edwards, harmonizing the "exercise scheme" of Emmons and the "taste scheme" of Buxton, and insisting on the freedom of the will. These views, as set forth in the "Christian Spectator" (1819–39), in his class lectures, and especially in an address to the clergy in 1828, were strenuously opposed by Bennet Tyler, Leonard Woods, and others. Despite these contradictions, Dr. Taylor was perhaps the leading and most influential divine of his day in New England, though his modesty, which had delayed his entrance to the ministry, also prevented him from publishing. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College in 1823. He died at New Haven, March 10, 1858. His works, edited in 1858–59 by his son in-law, Dr. Noah Porter, include "Practical Sermons"; "Lectures on the Moral Government of God," 2 vols., and "Essays and Lectures." A memorial by Drs. Bacon, Fisher and Dutton was printed in 1858, and Kingsley's "Yale College" (1878), contains a sketch of him by Prof. B. N. Martin.

BISHOP, John Remsen, educator, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 17, 1860, son of James and Mary Faugères (Ellis) Bishop. He was prepared for college in the schools of Germany and in the famous St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where, having received the highest honors, he entered the sophomore class of Yale University in 1880. Throughout his course he was distinguished for proficiency in the classics, and also developed that skill in athletic sports which has since helped him win the affections of his pupils. He left Yale in 1881, and, in consequence of the favorable reports of his instructors, easily gained admittance to the senior class of Harvard College, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to classic philology, based upon the study of Sanscrit, under Prof. Lanman, and of Latin, under Prof. Lane. After graduation at Harvard, he was called to his old school in Concord, N. H., where, during the following year, he taught Greek and English. He was then invited by Pres. McCosh of Princeton to the difficult task of building up the decayed preparatory school, founded by Henry E. Marquand, as a feeder to Princeton University. Success beyond all expectation here rewarded Mr. Bishop's novel methods of school government and instruction. Thoroughly persuaded of the truth of the principle that the cultivation of "self-activity" in the moral and mental nature of the young is the chief end of education, he succeeded in rousing a rare enthusiasm in the boys of his school. In 1887, after the future of the Princeton Preparatory School seemed assured, and the practicability of his educational ideas established, Mr. Bishop removed to Cincinnati, which had attracted him by its evident regard for higher education, and was soon offered a position in the Hughes High School. He has assisted in the founding and developing of the Teachers' Club and of the Teachers' Association of Ohio, serving as president of the latter for the first two years of its existence. In 1896 Mr. Bishop was chosen principal of the new Walnut Hills High School, which rapidly took rank, under his management, with the best secondary schools of the middle West. He is still vigorously working here for more efficient moral training and for more productive teaching in the system of high schools. Mr. Bishop is an occasional contributor to the educational journals, and is frequently heard in the meetings of the National Educational Association. His paper on the "Future of the American High School" brought forth fruit in a thorough discussion of the subject by the educational press. He has also edited a selection from Virgil's "Georgics" for sight reading, and is engaged upon other editorial work.



FOWLER, Edwin, educator, was born in Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 15, 1847, son of Benjamin and Caroline Fowler. The family is a very old one, and its representatives are distributed very evenly over the United States and the British isles. He was educated at the famous old Independent College, Taunton, and distinguished himself by securing the highest honors of each succeeding class, while preparing to enter University College, London. During his residence in the metropolis he combined with the usual lectures, special courses in art and medicine; and his mental activity showed itself in contributions to current literature. With the restlessness of youth he even spent one year as shipping clerk in a large importing house in Bristol, and later traveled over the greater part of the British islands and the continent. A failure in health, caused by close application in preparing for his degree, resulted in an extended trip to the United States and indirectly decided his profession. After visiting many parts of the country, he settled in Chicago, where he accepted the head-mastership of a large private school, completed his medical studies and plunged into literature—chiefly fiction and criticism. After the great fire he opened in Toronto, Canada, a successful private school of 200 pupils, which rapidly grew into local prominence. In 1876 he removed to New York city, where he established the preparatory semi-military school which is especially associated with his name and reputation as an educator. He founded Columbia Institute in 1878, and during the next twelve years it rapidly grew in size and prominence at its original location opposite Bryant Park. It was then removed to the beautiful buildings completed for its reception at the corner of Seventy-second street and West End avenue, which form an imposing feature of what is perhaps one of the finest neighborhoods of the city. The present home of the Institute contains handsome parlors and classrooms, gymnasium and bicycle hall, and has a large playground and all the other appointments of a first-class school. A separate house is provided for the primary department, and in the main building is the upper school, whose course is especially directed to preparation for the leading colleges. In this work Dr. Fowler and his corps of twenty-one carefully-chosen assistants are eminently successful. A thorough general training is given, military drill, and in-door and track athletics forming part of the regular course. The excellence of the oratorical and literary instruction is evinced by the brilliant public entertainments annually given by the cadets in aid of various charitable societies. The school is one of the largest and most prosperous in the East, and may justly be proud of its reputation in developing sound scholarship, vigorous physiques, and a very pronounced spirit of manly ambition and good discipline. Few men are more familiar with the practical necessities of American school-boy life than Dr. Fowler, and unquestionably his European training has broadened and deepened his views of education. He is a man of generous culture, wide and varied reading, a mathematician, a master of five languages, a successful writer and lecturer, and unusually well versed in the history of the English language and literature. The "all-around" character of the school is doubtless the expression of his own well-balanced individuality. He is a lover of all manly sports, an enthusiastic yachtsman, canoeist, wheelman, and pedestrian, being a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, of the American Canoe Association, of the Schoolmasters' Association, of the West Side Association, and of the Colonial Club.

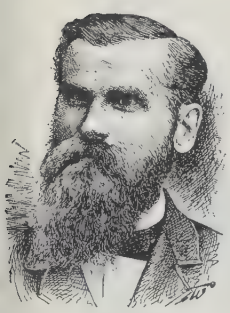
Edwin Fowler

REDFIELD, Justus Starr, publisher and diplomat, was born at Wallingford, Conn., Jan. 2, 1810. Having mastered the arts of printing and stereotyping, he began business in New York in 1831 as publisher of the "Family Magazine," the earliest fully-illustrated periodical of the kind in America. It lived for eight years; Benson J. Lossing was editor and illustrator of the last two volumes (1838–39). As a publisher and bookseller from 1841 to 1860, Mr. Redfield showed much enterprise and judgment; among the many volumes that came from his presses were the first collected edition of Poe's works (4 vols., 1849–50); the series of William Gilmore Simms' novels; the reprint of Dr. Bird's "Nick of the Woods," and Prof. Wilson's "Noctes Ambrosianæ." He also translated H. Caracciolo's "Mysteries of Neapolitan Convents" (1867). Mr. Redfield was U. S. consul at Otranto (1861–64) and at Brindisi (1864–66). His last years were spent in retirement. He died at Florence, Burlington co., N. J., March 24, 1888.

FISH, Preserved, shipping merchant, was born at Portsmouth, R. I., July 3, 1766, son of Preserved Fish, a descendant of one of the Huguenot settlers of New England. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and he himself worked at the anvil until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a farmer; but farm life did not suit the boy, who was high spirited, and he soon found his way on board a whaling vessel bound for the Pacific. Storm and tempest had no terrors for him, and he so easily mastered the art of navigation that at the age of twenty-one he was made captain. He commanded a number of vessels, and by shrewdness and tireless energy accumulated a fortune. He knew no fear, and once when his vessel sprung a leak, and the crew, on the verge of mutiny, demanded his return to the nearest port, he refused to yield, and eventually brought the ship and its cargo of oil safe to their destination. Capt. Fish left the sea in 1810 and settled in New Bedford as a shipping merchant. Cornelius Grinnell was his partner, and the firm was known as Fish & Grinnell. Owing to some political trouble he left New Bedford, selling his house and effects at less than half their cost, and two weeks later settled on a farm which he had purchased at Flushing, L. I. His life as a farmer was not a long one, however, and he removed to New York city, where he was appointed harbor master. He entered zealously into politics and a number of lucrative positions were offered him, but he declined to accept them. In 1815 he formed a partnership with Joseph Grinnell, and as Fish & Grinnell the firm did a large business, their house being among the first to establish a regular line of packets to Liverpool, the ships varying from 340 to 380 tons burden. In 1826 Fish & Grinnell were succeeded by the firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and Mr. Fish went to Liverpool, where he formed a partnership with Edward Carnes and Walter Willis, English merchants, and for two years carried on a shipping business. He unfortunately lost by this connection, and being dissatisfied with the English methods of transacting business, returned to New York, and became associated with Samuel Allay; but a difference with regard to some unimportant matter led to a dissolution of the firm in six

months. He remained out of business for seven years, and then was elected president of the Tradesman's Bank to the interests of which he devoted the remainder of his days. He was a member of the chamber of commerce from May 5, 1818, up to the time of his death. Mr. Fish was eccentric, but was an upright and distinguished merchant, and possessed many benevolent traits of character. He was married three times, but left no children. His parents were members of the Society of Friends and he continued his connection with that body until a short time before his death, when he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. As has been stated, his Christian name was one that had come down in the family; but romantic stories are sometimes seen in print to the effect that he was found on the seashore, or in a drifting boat, when an infant. He died in New York city, July 23, 1846.

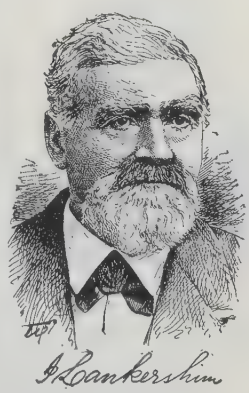
HASTINGS, Holman Kelley, clergyman, was born at Bristol, Grafton co., N. H., Oct. 15, 1853, of Scotch-Irish descent. His ancestors at a very early date emigrated to this country and were the earliest settlers of New Chester township (now Bristol). His father, John Hastings, was a successful farmer, a thorough business man and a person of sterling integrity and exceptional strength of character. He held several town and county offices, and was commissioned colonel in the state militia. In December, 1832, he was married to Dorothy S. Emmons, a relative of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, the eminent theologian, a lady of excellent qualities and much force of character. They had eleven children. Holman Kelley, the ninth son in succession, obtained his preparatory education in his native town and was fitted for college at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. At the age of nineteen he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church, and two years later entered the traveling connection in the Vermont conference. His first charge was at Guilford, Vt., where he was stationed for two successive years (1875–76). He has since held charges successively at Winhall, Vt. (1876–78); Tunbridge, Vt. (1878–80); Hancock, Vt. (1880–83); Gaysville, Vt. (1883–85); Odebolt, Ia. (1885–87); West Side, Ia. (1887–90); Ireton, Ia. (1890–92), and since 1892 at Webster City, Ia. While preaching in Addison county, Vt., he was elected superintendent of public schools for a term of two years, and from 1880 to 1882 was a member of the lower house of the Vermont state legislature, and was influential in pushing forward some important measures of legislation in reference to taxation, prohibition of the liquor traffic and educational interests. So far his success had been due entirely to his individual efforts and native ability. Starting without money, he had earned a comfortable livelihood, while with an intense desire for knowledge and habits of studious industry he had made himself proficient in intellectual and philosophical science. Realizing, however, the indispensability of a systematic college training, he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill., in 1882, and after graduation, four years later, continued his work on advanced lines, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1888 and of Ph.D. in 1890. Dr. Hastings was one of the first regents of the University of the Northwest, Sioux City, Ia., and was one of the organizers and an active trustee of Morning-Side College, Iowa. He has contributed numerous poems of considerable merit to the periodical press, and several articles on theological and metaphysical subjects to the journals and reviews. He has published a book, entitled "The Epworth League Word for the Work" (1895), and has now (1896) in preparation "Manhood, the Supreme Heritage of God's People," "Plato and John" and a "Cyclopædia of American Methodist Biography." He is a deeply religious character, a philosophical thinker, and an intense nature. Of great energy and determination no obstacle is great enough to appall him, and no difficulty exists but to be overcome. As a preacher he enjoys a well-earned reputation both for force and expression, and his future in his church connection is of the highest. He was married, Apr. 29, 1879, to Mary Phie, daughter of Adams and Mary Rowell of South Royalton, Vt. They have two children.



H. K. Hastings

HASSELL, Cushing Biggs, clergyman and author, was born near Williamston, Martin co., N.C., Oct. 14, 1809. He received an academic education and followed mercantile pursuits all his life, but found time for many other duties to his section of the state. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875. He was licensed a minister in the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association in 1842, served various churches in this community, and was moderator of the Kehukee association from 1859 to his death. He also visited other associations in North Carolina and in the Middle States; and went on preaching tours to Canada and through the southern states to Arkansas. He was a zealous friend of education, a leading trustee of the Williamston Academy and of the Williamston Library Association and of the University of North Carolina. In 1876 he was appointed by the Kehukee association to write the history of that body and of the church of God from the earliest times. He completed the history of the Kehukee association and the general church history down to 350 A.D. It was revised and completed by his son, Sylvester Hassell (licensed in 1871 and pastor of the Skewarkey Church near Williamston, N. C., since 1881), and was published under the title "History of the Church of God from the Creation to A.D. 1885; including especially the History of the Kehukee Primitive Baptist Association" (Middletown, N. Y., 1886). Elder Hassell died in Williamston, N. C., Apr. 11, 1880.

LANKERSHIM, Isaac, export merchant and philanthropist, was born in Nuremburg, Bavaria, in 1819, of Hebrew parentage. He was educated in his native city, and in 1836 emigrated to America. For several years he was engaged in the stock and grain business in St. Louis, Mo., shipping cattle and grain down the Mississippi river to New Orleans. In 1854 he removed to Napa county, Cal., taking his cattle across the plains in droves, and there engaged in the raising of stock and grain on a large scale. Afterward he removed to San Francisco, where for a number of years he was one of the heaviest shippers of grain to Europe, and in 1868 purchased the great El Cajas ranch in San Diego county. For a number of years he carried on simultaneously immense farming and milling enterprises in both San Diego and Fresno counties—in the latter of which he owned over 14,000 acres; and at the same time was president of a company similarly engaged in Los Angeles county, known as the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Co., owning about 60,000 acres



I. Lankershim

in the San Fernando valley, and cultivating upward of 30,000 acres in wheat each year for their Los Angeles mill. His vast undertakings were uniformly successful, and he accumulated a large fortune which he constantly reinvested in city and farm properties. In every dealing he put the consideration of integrity and honesty ahead of all others; and although by his great ability as a business man he became

immensely wealthy, no allegation of unfair or underhand methods was ever heard. He was public-spirited and benevolent to a fault; and quiet, unassuming and thoroughly conscientious, he was universally respected and beloved. In early life he embraced the Christian faith, and became a member of the Baptist church, which he supported with the most generous contributions. He was a constituent member of the Tabernacle Church, San Francisco, upon its foundation in 1865, and when the enlarging society sought more commodious quarters, in 1874, he built and equipped the new edifice known as the Metropolitan Temple, and in addition donated an organ costing $14,000. Upon the foundation under Baptist auspices of California College, Oakland, he gave to the endowment a farm of 200 acres in Vacaville, and two years later added $13,000. With Mr. Lankershim, giving to worthy causes was a matter of principle constantly applied, and no habit of mere sporadic impulse. Although a converted Hebrew and long a deacon of the Baptist church, he ever held the respect of his ancestral people and was frequently associated with them in important business enterprises. The "Baptist Cyclopedia" well says, speaking of his princely munificence in the cause of religion and education, "Deacon Lankershim is for California what the Crozers, Colgates and Colbys are for the Atlantic states." He was married, in 1842, to Aniss Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Moore of Appledore, Kent, England. She at once became identified with her husband's beneficent activities, ably assisting him, as only a good wife can in all the works which came nearest to his heart. She made this her duty as well as her pleasure, and frequently seemed even to vie with him in hastening to relieve cases of distress which her womanly quickness had first discovered, but which his judgment ever approved. Like him, she has always been a devoted member of the Baptist church, and since his death has continued his contributions to churches and charitable institutions. They had two children, a daughter, Susanna H., now the wife of I. N. Van Nuys of Los Angeles, and a son, James Boon Lankershim. Mr. Lankershim died in Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 10, 1882.

A. L. Lankershim.

SHERMAN, Frank Dempster, educator and poet, was born at Peekskill, N. Y., May 6, 1860, son of John Dempster and Lucy (McFarland) Sherman. On his father's side he is descended from the New England family of Shermans, Roger Sherman being the granduncle of his grandfather, while on his mother's side he is descended from the Scotch McFarlands, and from her he inherits the poetical side of his nature. Both parents were school-teachers at the time of their marriage, and both produced original work in literature, although they never published. His father soon after his marriage established a book-shop in Peekskill, the first in the place—and personally conducted it up to June, 1885, although engaged some of his time as principal of one of the public schools. His greatest gift was in the line of mathematics, and from him his son inherits a fondness for that science and kindred ones. Frank Sherman was the first born of seven children, and was educated at home by his father and mother. He attended public school for about six months when he was about thirteen years of age, and when in his sixteenth year was given a position at Washington, with the executive board of the government exhibit at Philadelphia, remaining in the office until its business had been wound up, about the end of the year 1877. In the spring of 1878 he returned to Peekskill, intending to fit himself to enter the School of Mines at Columbia College, while assisting his father in his business. The latter experienced financial reverses at the time of the panic of 1877, and these, with the death of his wife in the next year, affected his health very seriously. Frank Sherman entered the School of Mines in 1879, in the engineering course, but in the middle of his second year his health failed him, and a few months of rest were necessitated. Toward the close of 1880 he entered the architects' office of Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, in New York city, where he stayed until 1882. Then he was persuaded by Prof. William R. Ware, who had recently been called to establish a department in architecture, to return to Columbia and complete his interrupted course in his department. This he did, doing three years' work in two, and graduating with the class of 1884. At the suggestion of the same professor, he entered Harvard College as a special student for the purpose of benefiting by an academic course of study and thereby obtaining a greater familiarity with the classics, philosophy, and history, but in 1885 he was called home by the sudden illness of his father, and at once took his business into his hands. Early in 1886 he was invited to the School of Mines in an unofficial capacity, to take charge of some of the classes in the architectural department, and at the same time had several private pupils in mathematics. This led to his appointment in the following year as fellow in architecture. In 1889 he was made instructor, and in May, 1890, was promoted to an

F. D. Sherman.

adjunct-professorship. He had begun original composition in his boyhood and wrote much while a college student, but it was during his enforced idleness through the breaking-down of his health in 1880 that he first had the satisfaction of seeing some of his verse in print, a poem having been accepted by the "Century Magazine." The encouragement afforded by so propitious a beginning, stimulated him to new and constant efforts, and he soon became a contributor to many of the periodicals of the country. Three volumes of verse have since come from his facile pen, "Madrigals and Catches" appearing in 1887, "Lyrics for a Lute" in 1890, and "Little Folk Lyrics" in 1891, while in 1888 he was associated with John Kendrick Bangs in the production of a humorous little work, entitled "New Waggings of Old Tales." At the time of writing (1897) he is engaged in the preparation of some elementary works on architecture and graphics. On Nov. 16, 1887, Mr. Sherman was married to Juliet Mersereau, daughter of the Rev. Cyrus B. Durand.

FREW, Walter Edwin, bank president, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1864, son of Geo. Edward and Amanda Ducker (Crooker) Frew. When two years of age, he removed with his parents to Greenpoint, where he was educated at the Greenpoint Academy and public school, No. 22, and continued to reside for many years. At the age of fourteen he entered the employ of Shepherd Knapp & Co., bankers, of Wall street, New York city, but in 1885 resigned to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank. When in March, 1889, the Queens County Bank passed into the hands of a new board of directors, of which William Steinway and William F. Havemeyer were members, Edward S. Knapp was chosen president and Walter E. Frew, cashier, both being annually re-elected for six years. Upon Mr. Knapp's death in April, 1895, Mr. Frew was chosen his successor, and was at that time the youngest bank president in the country. From the time he became cashier he won the confidence of his employees, and in the presidency has developed a sound judgment and wise conservatism which have been of the greatest benefit to the institution. Public confidence has been increased, and from a deposit roll of $140,000 in 1889, the latest report shows an increase to the handsome figure of $1,631,938.95, with total assets to the amount of $1,814,598.42. Probably no bank in the territory of greater New York can show a corresponding increase during the same period of time. One of his most valuable additions has been the development of a clearing-house business in connection with the bank, which has increased year by year, until at the present time (1897) the Queens County Bank clears practically the whole of Long Island. The daily business of this department amounts to nearly $55,000. By a masterly system of economizing time and labor, established by him, the work can be done at a minimal cost. An elegant new building, containing every modern facility for the business, was recently completed. Mr. Frew's financial ability has caused him to be chosen to responsible positions outside of his regular business connection. He is a trustee of the Long Island City Savings Bank; a member of the New York State Bankers' Association, being on its committee on country clearing-houses, and being chairman of group 8—the Long Island section of the association. He belongs to the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. His residence is at present in Hempstead, L. I., where his pleasing manners and great geniality have won him a host of friends. With his employees he is kindly and affable, showing that highest quality of tact, which does not lose sight of the humanities even in business hours. In 1888 he was married to Ella Louise, daughter of Samuel Carman of Brooklyn, and has one child.

FAWCETT, Edgar, author, was born in New York city, May 26, 1847. His father was an English gentleman, who removed to America in early life, and in business pursuits achieved material success. Edgar was reared in New York, and was educated by private tutors until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he was placed in one of the public schools. In 1867 he was graduated at Columbia College. He has been a writer of prose and verse from childhood, many of his earlier productions having been published in the newspapers and periodicals of his native city, most of which his maturer judgment has permitted to be forgotten. As a writer he was not long in gaining a large clientage of readers in New York, for it is there that he has laid the scenes of many of his novels, and half a score or more of his characters, it is claimed, are often met with in actual life. This has made a demand for his books in the metropolis, but had he been more cosmopolitan in his choice of subjects his fame as a writer of fiction would probably have been more widespread. Mr. Fawcett's fame as a poet extends farther than as a novelist, because, as has been said, in his verse there is that quality transcending talent, the individual and incommunicable quality of genius. Mr. Fawcett's earliest volume in verse was "Short Poems for Short People" (1870), followed by "Fantasy and Passion" (1878); "Song and Story" (1884); "Romance and Revery" (1886); "The Buntling Ball," and "The New King Arthur" (1885). In fiction he has published "Purple and Fine Linen" (1873); "Ellen Story" (1876); "A Hopeless Case" (1881); "A Gentleman of Leisure" (1882); "An Ambitious Woman" (1883); "Rutherford" (1884); "Social Silhouettes" (1885); "Romance Bridge" (1887); also several successful plays and many contributions to the magazines and reviews.

Edgar Fawcett.

HALLIDIE, Andrew Smith, engineer and inventor, was born in London, England, March 16, 1836, son of Andrew and Julia (Johnstone) Smith. By family consent he adopted the name of his godfather and uncle, Sir Andrew Hallidie, a Scotch physician of note, which was afterward legalized by act of the California legislature. His father, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, was an inventor of considerable note, and took out many patents in England in days when the cost was from $1,500 to $2,000. His most important invention, the making of ropes and cables from iron and steel wire, first patented by him in 1835, has wrought vast changes in many branches of industry, and made possible his son's most notable achievement—the cable railroad. In 1852 Mr. Hallidie came with his father to California, and began exploring for mines. Being unsuccessful in the Frémont mines in Mariposa county, he followed the general occupation of mining for the three succeeding years, continuing the study and practice of engineering. He surveyed water-ditches and roads, built bridges, carried on a small blacksmith and machine shop, and being of an inventive

turn was in constant demand for solving mechanical difficulties. In 1855, when but nineteen years old, he designed and built a wire suspension aqueduct of 220 feet span across the middle fork of the American river, for conveying water in an open flume three feet wide by two feet deep, for use in the mines. In June, 1856, he extemporized hand machinery for making wire rope, and produced the first cable made on the Pacific slope. His further experiments resulted in the establishment, the following year, of a manufactory for wire ropes in San Francisco. From 1858 to 1868 he designed and built a large number of bridges, principally wire suspension-bridges, across several rivers of California and the Fraser river in British Columbia. In 1867 he took out his first patent for his invention of a rigid suspension-bridge, and the same year he invented a method of transporting freight across mountainous and rugged districts by an endless overhead moving rope, a contrivance now known as the "Hallidie ropeway." This invention, which he had protected by a number of patents, suggested and finally led up to Mr Hallidie's most important achievement, the cable railroad, which he matured in 1871, and reduced to actual practice in San Francisco in August, 1873. The most powerful stimulus to the invention came to his mind from witnessing the painful efforts of the horses to drag loaded street cars up the steep hillsides of the San Francisco streets. Accidents were of frequent occurrence, the horses losing their footing and being dragged by the weight of the cars to the bottom of the incline. But, although the endless moving rope had been proved of practical advantage on the open hillside and in the mines, the idea of an underground cable in the city's streets was regarded as visionary. Three gentlemen, however, Messrs. Joseph Britton, Henry L. Davis, and James Moffit, afforded the inventor the necessary moral and financial support for making trial of his invention; and, after numerous discouragements, his ideas were proved correct. The practicability of catching the traveling cable by a grip was long a matter of doubt, but the numerous complicated safety appliances were discarded for simpler ones after the first few successful tests. On account of the widespread distrust regarding the scheme in the minds of both practical engineers and the public at large, there was great difficulty in securing any satisfactory financial support, but the gentlemen above named and Mr. Hallidie each contributed $22,000, and by dint of persistent efforts the property-owners affected by the proposed cable railroad on Clay street, were finally persuaded to subscribe the sum of $40,000, conditional upon the completion and successful operation of the road. Here, on Aug. 1, 1873, the first street car was propelled by the cable railroad system, which has since been adopted on an extensive scale in most of the large cities of the United States and Europe. It is due to Mr. Hallidie's persistence, in the face of every discouragement, that this new means of rapid transit is now an accomplished fact. He is a member of the American Society of Inventors, the American Geographical Society of New York, the California Academy of Science, and of many other scientific and literary societies. He was president of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco (1868–78, 1893–96), is vice-president of the James Lick School of Mechanical Arts, has been a regent of the University of California since its organization in 1868, and chairman of its finance committee for the last fifteen years and was for many years a trustee of the Free Public Library of San Francisco. He was a member of two boards of freeholders, convened for the purpose of framing a charter for the city of San Francisco. He was delegated, in December, 1884, by the Commercial Associations of California, to visit Mexico, and present a congratulatory address to Pres. Diaz. He is a member of the Pacific Union and Sierra clubs of San Francisco, and of other social organizations, but has never joined any secret order. He has taken an active part in independent politics, and in promoting the material prosperity of his state; has been president of eight industrial exhibitions in San Francisco, but has never held any salaried public office. His contributions to magazines and newspapers have been numerous and extensive. Mr. Hallidie was married, in November, 1863, to Martha Elizabeth, daughter of David Woods of Sacramento, Cal.

TURNER, Samuel Hulbeart, Hebraist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1790. Being graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1807, he began preparation for the Episcopal ministry, and was ordained deacon by Bishop White in 1811, and priest in 1814. He was rector at Chestertown, Md. (1812–17), and in 1818 he joined in an attempt to found a theological school in Philadelphia, having the future bishop, Alonzo Potter, as his first pupil. The school being discontinued late in the same year he became professor of historical theology in the newly-founded General Theological Seminary, New York. He had then but one colleague, Dr. S. F. Jarvis. They began work in the following spring, with William C. Doane and Manton Eastburn, afterward bishops of New Jersey and Massachusetts, among their students. Bishop Hobart not favoring the school, and as it had no buildings, it was removed to New Haven in September, 1820. In 1822 it was brought back to New York, and consolidated with the seminary of that diocese, Mr. Turner's chair being now, and until his death, that of biblical learning. The new building was opened in 1827, with about ninety students; the institution has since had a steady course of increasing prosperity. Dr. Turner's placid life met no more serious disturbances than the dissolution of a clerical association which he started in 1829, but which his bishop disapproved, and in the accusations, which he answered in 1844, of advanced doctrines supposed to be held and taught by his faculty; his own doctrine was always conservative and evangelical. He was professor of Hebrew in Columbia College from 1830, but his duties there were nominal. His first book, "Notes on the Epistle to the Romans" (1824), met with no recognition, and nearly all the copies were given away; an enlarged edition in 1853 had a different fate. He translated Planck's "Introduction to Sacred Philology" (1834), and, with Rev. W. R. Whittingham, then seminary librarian, Jahn's "Introduction to the Old Testament" (1827). His later and more successful books were: "Companion to Genesis" (1841); "Essay on our Lord's Discourse at Capernaum" (1845); "Biographical Notices of Jewish Rabbis," etc. (1847); "Spiritual Things" (1849); "Prophecy" (1851); "Teachings of the Master" (1859); "The Gospels" (1861), and especially his editions of Hebrews (1852); Romans (1853); and Ephesians and Galatians (1856). These placed him "at the head of expositors of Scripture" within his own communion, or at least in the low church or evangelical party. Many minor publications indicated his attainments as a biblical scholar. He died in New York, Dec. 21, 1861. His autobiography appeared in 1863.

PAULDING, James Kirke, author, was born at Great Nine Partners, Dutchess co., N. Y,, Aug. 22, 1778, son of William and Catherine (Ogden) Paulding, and descendant of Joseph or Joost Paulding who settled in Nieuw Amsterdam (New York) about the time it was surrendered to the English. William Paulding was a prosperous ship-owner and store-keeper at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson when the revolutionary war broke out, but having become state commissary to the continental forces, pledged his fortune to raise supplies, and lost the whole of it. On the occupation of New York by the British he removed his family to Dutchess county, where, it is supposed, he owned land, but returned to Tarrytown as soon as peace was declared. His wife was a native of New Jersey, a member of a family distinguished in the annals of that state, and a woman whose energy and thrift prevented her husband and children from becoming actual beggars. James Paulding had but little schooling, and until he reached the age of nineteen spent much of his time in hunting or in roaming the woods and fields. One of his brothers had gone into business in New York, and a sister had become the wife of William Irving of that city, hence when the lad left home he naturally followed them and found employment in an office. He at once entered the best society in the still essentially Dutch city, and formed lasting friendships with some of the young men belonging to prominent families, especially with Gouverneur Kemble—whose sister Gertrude became his wife in 1818—Henry Brevoort, Jr., and Washington Irving. These hearty young fellows were members of the Calliopean Society, one of the earliest literary institutions in New York, and were accustomed to meet more informally and convivially, styling themselves "The Nine Worthies" and "The Lads of Kilkenny," either in the town itself or at Kemble's country-seat on the Passaic, near Newark, which is known to readers of "Salmagundi" as "Cockloft Hall." Moreover, there was the Park Theatre to be attended, or Vauxhall Garden, at the corner of Warren and Greenwich streets. Still more agreeable, at least to the country-bred Paulding, must have been the long rambles they took in the open fields north of the city hall, or along the Hudson; the stage-coach rides to far away Chelsea village; the expeditions to Brooklyn, which could only be reached by rowboats or skiffs. The city already contained between 70,000 and 80,000 inhabitants, but although their dwellings were somewhat scattered, with fields or gardens intervening, it was quite necessary for those who objected to the noise of traffic to live as far "out of town" as Chambers street. There was a library, and there were three banks and three insurance companies, and commerce and trade were brisk; but New York was still provincial in many ways, and the contrast between the conventional life of the solid and stolid old Dutch families and the progressive ways of the newer settlers mus. have furnished many a subject for good-natured ridicule. Paulding's most intimate friend was Washington Irving, who was five years his junior, and who, like himself, began his literary career by contributing to the "Morning Chronicle," a paper published from 1802 to 1805 by Peter Irving, his brother. The favor accorded these trifling essays led the young authors, together with William Irving, whose house was the meeting place of the local *literati,* to project a fortnightly periodical, of a purely humorous nature, and on the 24th of January, 1807, appeared the first number of "Salmagundi; or, The Whim-whams and Opinions of Launcelot Longstaff, Esq., and Others." The intention of its editors, as they themselves announced, was "to instruct the young, reform the old, correct the town, and castigate the age." The follies, prejudices and affectations of the society in which the young authors moved were hit off with so much cleverness and truth that the fashionable promenaders of the Battery and the exclusive residents of State street and Bowling Green, laughed long and heartily. It was the first periodical of the kind that had appeared from the American press, and had it been as profitable to its editors as to its publishers, it might have had a longer life; but after twenty numbers had been issued—the last on Jan. 25, 1808—it was discontinued. William Irving's part as a contributor was small, only a few pieces being furnished by him; the rest was the work of his two associates, and while their articles appeared anonymously, the difference in style, it is said, is so marked that Paulding's prose and verse can easily be distinguished from Washington Irving's. Paulding now decided to make literature his profession, and, besides contributing to various periodicals, began to plan works of a more extended character, and the outbreak of the war with England gave him an excellent opportunity to display his wit and patriotism. "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan" (1812) sets forth in caustic but good-humored style the grievances of a long-suffering child against an overbearing father, and the work was not only greeted with approbation at home, passing through many editions, but was also thought worthy of republication by a British journal. Paulding's name did not appear on the title-pages of his earlier books; hence, when, in 1813, a poem entitled, "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle; A Tale of Havre de Grace," came out, there was much speculation as to its authorship. It is a parody on Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and satirizes Adm. Cockburn and his devastating expedition up Chesapeake bay—especially his destruction of Havre de Grace. It was republished, with a complimentary preface, in London, and was bitterly attacked by the "Quarterly Review." Beside satirical hits at his countrymen, as well as at their foes, the "Lay" contained many pleasing descriptions of scenery, and in its time caused considerable amusement, but few of our day, except those who are interested in the literature of that period, have even heard of it. In 1814 he published "The United States and England," a reply to a criticism in the "Quarterly Review" on Charles J. Ingersoll's work, "Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters on American Literature and Politics." This, as well as his earlier works, were so full of patriotic feeling that the attention of Pres. Madison was called to the author, and in April, 1815, Paulding was appointed secretary to the newly-created board of navy commissioners. The position was a pleasant one and he was enabled to gather material for future literary work, especially in Virginia, through which he traveled for his health, in 1816. His "Letters from the South, by a Northern Man" (1817) contains very accurate descriptions of the scenery of Virginia and graphic stories about the customs of its people, among whom he made many friends.

J K Paulding

Washington Irving

In 1818 he published his chief poetical production, "The Backwoodsman," comprising six books of 500 lines each, and written in heroic measure. The hero is a poor laborer, who removes from the banks of the Hudson to the Ohio river, and passes through the varied experiences of the frontiersman, including Indian warfare; returning at last to his old home to die in prosperous circumstances. The action takes place during the war of 1812, and again Paulding's sturdy Americanism and pride in his country find vent in vigorous passages, with now and then a line of real beauty, especially in the descriptive parts. It failed to meet with marked success, however. Like William Gilmore Simms, Paulding appears to have coveted distinction as a poet,

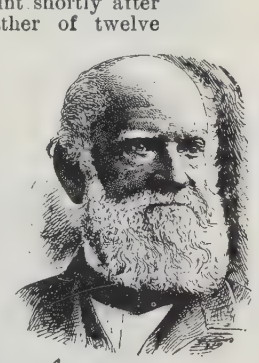
although his friends assured him that fiction was his proper field. In 1819 he published a second series of "Salmagundi," but it failed to attract much attention; probably because he was no longer a resident of the metropolis and in touch with its life, his time being much occupied with his official duties, or because the Irvings, who regarded the first work as a juvenile production, were no longer his colaborers. Paulding was fond of contrasting the national morals and manners of the English and Americans, especially when anything had been printed reflecting on the latter, and in his "A Sketch of Old England by a New England Man" (1822) he discusses the points of difference at considerable length. The ludicrous blunders made by British travelers in this country, and their stubborn prejudices, are mercilessly satirized in "John Bull in America; or, The New Munchausen" (1824). His first novel, entitled "Koningsmark; or, The Long Finne," was published in 1823, and deals, chiefly in satirical fashion, with the early Swedish settlers on the banks of the Delaware. In the "New Mirror for Travelers" (1828), he returned to his old field, burlesquing the guide-books of the day, and instructing the reader of the work how to conduct himself or herself in fashionable society in New York, or at Ballston and Saratoga; also what to see on the journey from one place to the other. His most popular book was "The Dutchman's Fireside." This story passed through six editions in one year, was republished in London, and was translated into Dutch and French, the Paris edition bearing the title "Le Coin du Feu d'un Hollandais." It was founded on the customs and manners of the old Dutch settlers, which no one, except Irving, was so well fitted to portray. In 1823 Mr. Paulding resigned his position and returned to New York, having been appointed navy agent in that city. This post he held, under three administrations, until 1838, when he accepted, rather unwillingly, the position of secretary of the navy in Pres. Van Buren's cabinet. His duties were discharged with the same spirit of independence and impartiality, the same intense patriotism, that characterized his whole life as a public man. On March 4, 1841, he ended his public career. His health was broken and the death of his wife, two months later, increased his desire to retire to private life. In 1845 he bought an estate at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson, and there spent the remainder of his days, engaged in ornamenting his grounds and in literary work, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. It was not as a poet, journalist, or politician that Mr. Paulding became known or will be remembered: his "Life of Washington" (1835), one of the most attractive biographies that has ever been written, and some of his novels will perpetuate his name. The titles of his works to which allusion has not been made are: "The Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham" (1826); "Tales of the Good Woman" (1829); "Chronicles of the City of Gotham" (1830); 'The Lion of the West," a drama (produced 1831); "Westward Ho" (1832); "Slavery in the United States" (1836); "The Book of St. Nicholas" (1837); "A Gift from Fairy Land" (1838); "The Old Continental" (1846); "American Comedies" (1847), only one of which he wrote, the others being the production of his youngest son, William Irving; "The Puritan and his Daughter" (1849). He died at Hyde Park, Apr. 6, 1860. William Irving Paulding published in 1867 "The Literary Life of James K. Paulding," and later a reissue of his father's works in four volumes. At the time of Paulding's death a new edition of "Salmagundi" was passing through the press.

BROWN, George Warren, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Granville, N. Y., March 21, 1853, son of David and Malinda (Roblee) Brown. His father was a farmer, very popular in his section, and one whose reputation for energy and honesty was well established. George attended the neighborhood school until the age of twelve, when the old farm was sold and a new one purchased within one mile of Middle Granville. He there attended a graded public school in winter, working on the farm in summer until he was nineteen years of age, and then went through Bryant & Stratton's Commercial School at Troy, N. Y. Receiving his diploma in 1872, he could no longer be held on the farm, and accordingly, in April, 1873, started to seek his fortune. Going first to St. Louis, where an elder brother had already located and had entered the wholesale shoe business, he arrived on Apr. 10th looking for employment. After waiting three weeks he obtained a position with the house in which his brother was a partner, and his honesty, energy and faithfulness were such that within nine months he was sent out with samples to take charge of a territory, thus making his first start in a traveling salesman's life. This experiment, made immediately after the panic of 1873, in a new territory, for a new house, was a severe test of his staying qualities, but he did not give up, and the fifth year of his traveling found him probably the largest shoe salesman in his territory. In 1878 he became impressed with the idea that St. Louis should be a great shoe manufacturing centre, but failing in his endeavor to persuade his house to start a shoe factory, he resigned his growing position and organized the first successful shoe manufacturing plant in St. Louis, commencing operations Dec. 1, 1878. Several attempts had been made in St. Louis before this time, but all had failed. Therefore, many friends of the young concern were apprehensive of its failure also. In this, however, they were mistaken, as the new concern succeeded, and their success was the lever that started the great shoe manufacturing industry in St. Louis, which has since become the second shoe market in the United States.

LOWELL, John, philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., May 11, 1799, son of Francis Cabot and Hannah (Jackson) Lowell. His father (q. v.) was a distinguished cotton merchant, after whom the city of Lowell, Mass., was named. His earliest American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1639, and settled in Newbury, Mass., and from this Percival the line of descent is traced through his son John and his wife Mary; through their son John and his wife, Naomi Sylvester; through their son Ebenezer and his wife, Elizabeth Shailer; through their son John and his wife, Sarah Champney, and through their son John and his wife, Susanna Cabot, who were the grandparents of the philanthropist. In 1810, owing to the ill health of his father, the Lowell family visited England, and the son John was placed in the high school at Edinburgh, Scotland. Upon his return to America, in 1813, he matriculated at Harvard College, but was obliged to forego the course on account of ill health. He possessed a desire for knowledge, was a great reader, especially along the line of foreign travel, and had a better knowledge of geography than most men. At the age of seventeen he made two voyages to India, and became a merchant, doing business principally with the East Indies. On April 6, 1825, he was married in Boston to Georgina Margaret, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Fellows) Amory. In 1830–31, in the midst of a happy and useful life, his wife and two daughters died, his home was broken up, and he sought relief in travel. In the summer of 1832 he made a tour of the western states, and in the following November he sailed for Europe; and as his intention was to be gone for a long period, he made a will, bequeathing about $250,000—half of his property—"to found and sustain free lectures for the promotion of the moral and intellectual and physical instruction or education of the citizens of Boston." He spent some months in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the following winter in France and Italy—all the while preparing for his eastern journey. He continued his travels in Sicily, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt. At the last place he was taken seriously ill, and, fearing he would not recover, he made another will, giving more details about his noble gift to the people of Boston. "These few sentences," said Edward Everett, "penned with a tired hand on the top of a palace of the Pharaohs, will do more for human improvement than, for aught that appears, was done by all of that gloomy dynasty that ever reigned." He journeyed up the Nile and then across the Red Sea, where he was nearly shipwrecked on the Island of Dassa, and finally arrived in Bombay, India, much exhausted from exposure and his recent illness. This last trip proved too much for him, and after three weeks of suffering, he died. In fulfilment of his wishes, the Lowell Institute, one of the most unique educational institutions of Boston, was established. His will provided for courses in physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, mineralogy, literature, and historical and internal evidences of Christianity. The management of the fund is left to one trustee, who shall be, "in preference to all others, some male descendant of my grandfather, John Lowell, provided there shall be one who is competent to hold the office of trustee, and of the name of Lowell." Mr. Everett said further: "The idea of a foundation of this kind, on which, unconnected with any place of education, provision is made, in the midst of a large commercial population, for annual courses of instruction by public lectures, to be delivered gratuitously to all who choose to attend them, as far as it is practicable within our largest halls, is, I believe, original with Mr. Lowell. I am not aware that, among all the munificent establishments of Europe, there is anything of this description upon a large scale." The free lectures were begun on the evening of Dec. 31, 1839, by a memorial address on Mr. Lowell by Edward Everett. The first course of lectures was on the subject of geology, delivered by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, and now over 500 are annually given free to the public by some of the most eminent and learned men of both hemispheres. Mr. Lowell died in Bombay, India, March 4, 1836.

GIBSON, John Bannister, jurist, was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 8, 1780, son of Col. George Gibson, a revolutionary soldier. After his graduation at Dickinson College, in 1800, he studied law; was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county, Pa., in 1803, and practiced his profession in the counties of Carlisle and Beaver, and afterwards also in Hagerstown, Md. He represented Carlisle in the Pennsylvania state legislature in 1810–11, and two years later was appointed judge of the 11th Pennsylvania circuit. He became judge of the supreme court of the state in 1816, and in 1827 was made chief-justice of Pennsylvania. He was again elected to the supreme bench in 1851. Judge Gibson gained renown as a Shakesperian authority, and in 1821 was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and from Harvard in 1847. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Col. Andrew Galbraith, and their daughter, Annie Gibson, was married to William M. Roberts, a distinguished civil engineer, who established the present standard gauge for railroads in the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 3, 1853.

WHITE, Joel, merchant, was born in Rutland, Vt., Jan. 11, 1808, son of Hosea and Sarah (Thompson) White. His father (1750–1840), a native of New Hampshire, settled in Vermount shortly after his marriage and became the father of twelve children. His paternal grandfather served with distinction as one of the famous Green Mountain boys in the revolution. The original American representatives of the family were passengers of the Mayflower, being related to the famous Peregrine White. He received a common school education in his native town, and in 1826 removed to New York city, where for five years he was a clerk in a leading drygoods house. After a year spent in Athens, Ga., he removed to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he opened a book and stationery store. When Montgomery became the capital city in 1847, he moved his business there, and he played an important rôle in the progress and prosperity of the young city. While in Tuscaloosa he was a director of the Bank of the State of Alabama, and he was a director of the Bank of Montgomery from its organization until his death. His book business was for a number of years conducted under his own name, but in 1893 he entered into partnership with Lorenzo H. Woodruff and Edward C. Fowler, under the name of White, Woodruff & Fowler, a firm that became very well known throughout the South. In 1896 he sold his interest to his partners, and retired to private life. He was a life member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Montgomery, Ala., and was a generous supporter of its domestic and charitable



undertakings. Although in his eighty-eighth year, he has full possession of his faculties, mental and physical, still continuing active in his business, and showing himself capable of the hard work which has characterized him through life. Personally he is genial and affable, a typical Christian gentleman, and enjoys a wide social popularity. He has been for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. White was married, in 1830, to Sarah, daughter of Stephen Hopkins of Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was a descendant on her mother's side of the Thomas family of Massachusetts, some of whom removed, during the revolution, to Nova Scotia, where her grandfather received an appointment from the crown; and also of the Mayhews, to whom were awarded the original grants for Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and contiguous islands. They had two children, of whom a daughter, Irene W., widow of Dr. Edward A. Semple of Williamsburg, Va., alone survives.

SCHARF, John Thomas, soldier and historian, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 1, 1843, being descended from Lieut. Wm. Scharf, an officer in the Maryland troops during the revolution and colonial wars. He received his education in parish and private schools, and at the age of sixteen entered his father's counting-room. During the civil war, as a member of the 1st Maryland artillery, C. S. A., he participated in all the great battles around Richmond, and was wounded at Cedar Mountain, the second battle of Manassas, and Chancellorsville. He was transferred to the Confederate navy in 1863, and served as an officer until February, 1865, when, being sent on a secret mission to Canada, he was captured as a spy, and confined in the "Old Capitol Prison," at Washington, until the close of the war. By giving a bond of $5,000 he was released on parole pending his trial, until September, 1865, but was finally pardoned by Pres. Johnson. He returned to his father's counting-house, and in 1867 assisted in organizing the state militia, and held a brigade staff appointment until the election of Gov. Oden Bowie, on whose staff he served as colonel. In 1874 he began the practice of law, but after a few years abandoned it for literary pursuits. He was elected a member of the Maryland house of delegates in 1877, but declined renomination for a second term. He was commissioner of the land office, or historiographer of Maryland, from 1884 to 1892, and in 1893 was appointed U. S commissioner of Chinese immigration at the port of New York, an office he held until 1897. He has been a leader in many public enterprises; was the originator and one of the executive committee of the sesquicentennial celebration of Baltimore in 1880; a manager of the Maryland exposition in 1889; one of the Philadelphia centennial committee from Maryland in 1876; associate U. S. commissioner from Maryland at the world's cotton centennial exposition, New Orleans, La., in 1884–85, and manager of the Maryland state exhibit at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893. His literary career began in 1876, as editor of the Baltimore "Evening News," and special writer for the Baltimore "Sun." He was subsequently editor of the "Sunday Telegram," "Morning Herald," and several campaign papers. He has won considerable reputation as a historical writer; is a member of seventeen historical societies in as many states, and has received the honorary degrees of M.A. and LL.D. from Georgetown College. His published historical writings include: "Chronicles of Baltimore Town and City" (1874); "School History of Maryland" (1878); "History of Maryland" (1879–1880); "History of Baltimore City and County" (1881); "History of Western Maryland" (1882); "History of Philadelphia" (1884); "History of St. Louis City and County, Mo." (1884); "History of Westchester County, N. Y." (1886); "History of the Confederate State Navy" (1887); "History of Delaware" (1888); "History of the Natural Resources and Advantages of Maryland." He has in manuscript a "Biographical Dictionary of Maryland"; "History of the Operations of the Confederate States Army and Navy along the Canada Frontier"; "History of the Antagonisms Between the North and the South from the Settlement of the Colonies to the Present Time"; "History of the Confederate State and National Flags," and a "History of the Foreign Affairs of the Southern Confederacy." At the request of Jefferson Davis he collected the materials and began to write his life, but has never completed it. He has also been a constant contributor to periodical literature, on history, politics and religion, and has delivered addresses on many memorable occasions. In recognition of his valuable services to his state, he received the thanks of the legislature of Maryland, and the mayor and council of Baltimore, and a handsome gold medal from the merchants and bankers of that city. For more than twenty years he has collected rare Americana, and realizing his inability to use more than an insignificant part of his vast accumulations, he in 1891 presented to Johns Hopkins University his entire collection, including thousands of manuscripts, autograph letters, original public documents, muster-rolls of the revolution and war of 1812, monographs, and over 50,000 rare pamphlets, covering a period from early colonial times down to the close of the civil war. It is unrivaled in documents, official reports, etc., illustrative of the history of the southern states; and, as the "J. Thomas Scharf Collection," will undoubtedly be the nucleus of one of the greatest libraries in the country for southern Americana, and will enable the history of the South to be truthfully written at no distant day. This material is arranged and made accessible, subject to proper restrictions, to students and historical writers. Col. Scharf is now a resident of New York city, where he has been honored with the presidency of the Bureau of American History, Genealogy and Heraldry. He was married, Dec. 2, 1869, to Mary, daughter of James McDougall, a merchant of Baltimore, and has three children—a son and two daughters.

J. Thomas Scharf

COOMBE, Thomas, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21, 1748. He was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1766, and while a student made translations of some of the Latin poems of his master, John Beveridge, published in the latter's "Epistolæ Familiares (1765)." He studied theology, and in 1768 went to England to take orders, and while there served for a time as chaplain to the marquis of Rockingham. Upon his return to Philadelphia in 1772, he became assistant rector of Christ Church, being transferred later to St. Peter's. On July 20, 1775, the day appointed by the Continental congress for a general fast, he preached a sermon in favor of the cause of the colonies, which met with great favor and appeared in three editions within one year. He, however, retracted his views and became a Tory after the Declaration of Independence, feeling scruples regarding his ordination oath in the event of a separation from England. The legislature consequently decreed his banishment, with other Tories, to Staunton, Va.; but pleading ill health, he was left unmolested, and finally embarked from New York city for England. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed chaplain

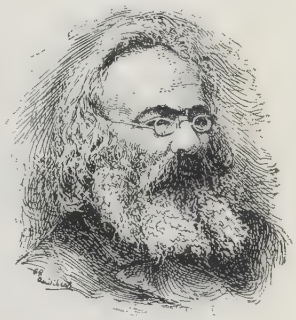
to the earl of Carlisle, and in 1794 was made prebendary of Canterbury and chaplain-in-ordinary to the king. His ability as a preacher, coupled with his social and scholarly attainments, won him general recognition and the friendship of such men as Sir Joshua Reynolds and Oliver Goldsmith. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Dublin in 1781. As an author, he will be remembered for his "Peasant of Auburn; or, The Emigrant (1783)." It is dedicated to Goldsmith, and in some respects seems an attempted continuation of the "Deserted Village." The fortunes of the emigrant are represented in the most lugubrious manner; war, disappointment, desolation and "prowling Indians" beset his paths, until

> "frantic with the sad review,
> Prone on the shore his tottering limbs he threw."

Dr. Coombe died in London, Aug. 15, 1822.

MANLY, Matthias Evans, jurist, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Apr. 13, 1800, and was a younger brother of Gov. Charles Manly, and of Dr. Basil Manly. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1824, and was tutor of mathematics in that institution (1825–26). He studied law with his brother and settled in Newbern, representing that town in the assembly in 1834 and 1835. He was appointed judge of the superior court of North Carolina in 1840, and in 1859 was chosen to the supreme court bench on the second retirement of Judge Ruffin. Judge Manly served until all offices were declared vacant in 1865. He was a member of the convention of 1865–66; was speaker of the state senate in 1866, and was elected by that body along with Gov. Graham to the U. S. senate, but they were not allowed to take their seats. He then resumed the practice of law. He was a sound and well-read lawyer; his opinions are found in volumes 52, 53, 58–60, North Carolina Reports. Judge Manly was married to Emily, the daughter of Judge Wm. Gaston, and after her death to a Miss Simpson. In 1862 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina. He died in Newbern, N. C., July 9, 1881.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, author and clergyman, was born at Stockbridge, Vt., Sept. 16, 1803. He was reared in poverty, but managed by his own exertions to secure an academical education. Uniting with the Presbyterian church when nineteen years of age, he began to prepare for the pulpit, but before he was admitted to preach his views changed, and in 1825 he entered the Universalist ministry. During the next seven years he was pastor of churches in Vermont and New York, editor of the "Gospel Advocate," and an active worker for the elevation of the laboring classes. In 1832 he became a convert to the views of William Ellery Channing, and joined the Unitarian ministry. In 1836 he removed to Boston, founded there a church which he styled the "Society for Christian Union and Progress," to which he preached for six years, and published his first book, entitled "New Views of Christian Society and the Church." Two years later he established the "Boston Quarterly Review," writing most of the articles himself, and soon announced views that were not considered in harmony with any form of Christian faith. In fact, his religious opinions during this period, and until he joined the Roman Catholic church in 1844, seem to have been very much unsettled; and although all his life he had spurned clerical control, he now submitted himself unreservedly to its authority. In 1842 he disposed of his interest in the "Boston Quarterly Review" to the publishers of the New York "Democratic Review," with the understanding that for two years he should remain a "free and independent contributor" to the pages of the latter periodical. His writings were, however, not acceptable to its readers, and he accordingly ceased his connection long before the stipulated time had expired. When he became a Roman Catholic he revived his magazine under the name of "Brownson's Quarterly Review," and devoted its pages to the spread of Catholic doctrine. His vigorous expressions, and particularly his firm insistence on certain favorite ideas derived from the modern school of French philosophy, which gave birth to what he was pleased to call "liberal Catholicity," caused his orthodoxy to be investigated. It was, however, determined that he was sound in doctrine, although rather too insistent on certain phases of truth. He never entered the priesthood, preferring to work for his adopted faith by the pen rather than by the voice; but his work for it was most effective. Probably no other layman of his time did so much for the spread of Catholicism. And he did just as effective service for the Union during the civil war. His book, "Charles Elwood; or, The Infidel Converted" (1840), no doubt, correctly recounts his own mental experiences while beating about in search of a secure anchorage, which for him was not reason —for he was one of the most acute of reasoners—but authority. He was a bold thinker, and a remarkably clear and vigorous writer; and whatever may be thought of his opinions, it is impossible to doubt his ability or his sincerity. His was, however, one of those unfortunate temperaments which must be forever on fire with some phase of enthusiasm. He seems to have fluctuated in obedience to nearly "every wind of doctrine" until he united with the Roman church, and even then it is fair to say that he had not become wholly impervious to influences from without the fold. Griswold writes most fittingly of his thought: "A candid estimate would probably determine that his contributions to philosophy amount to nothing; we cannot discover any one element of opinion, any one definite view, any single principle of arrangement or detail, which a future historian will refer to his name as connected with its first appearance in the science." His sociological views corresponded most nearly to those of Auguste Comte, although, as has been said of his presentation, "The beautiful conceptions of M. Comte are depraved by the metaphysical propension of a mind incapable of apprehending truth in a purely positive form; in the reproduction, for example, of the French writer's views in the article on the 'Community System,' the scientific conception of the unity of the race degenerates into the chimera of Platonic ideas." His three best-known attempts at narrative-writing are, besides "Charles Elwood," "The Spirit Rapper: an Autobiography" (1854), and "The Convert; or, Leaves from My Experience" (1857). They all abound much less in incident than in inner experiences and intellectual happenings. Of the second, Duyckinck aptly says: "It still preserves its attraction for those who delight in mental gladiatorial exercises, or are curious to note the reconciliation of the 'chartered libertine' in doctrine to the authoritative voice of the church." He also wrote: "Essays and Reviews," chiefly on Theology, Politics, and Socialism" (1862); "The American Republic: its Constitution, Tendencies and Destiny" (1865); and "Conversation on Liberalism and the Church" (1870). His writings were collected after his death by his son, Henry F. Brownson, and published in nineteen volumes octavo. Mr. Brownson died in Detroit, Mich., Apr. 17, 1876.



O. A. Brownson

HALL, James, jurist and author, was born in Philadelphia Pa., Aug. 19, 1793, son of John and Sarah (Ewing) Hall. His father, a native of Maryland, became, about 1790, secretary of the land office and U. S. marshal for the district of Pennsylvania, and had been previously a delegate from his state to the constitutional conventions (1775–76 and 1783–84) His mother, a daughter of Rev. John Ewing, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was one of the chief contributors to the "Portfolio" and author of a learned and brilliant book, "Conversations on the Bible" (1818). The son was educated in his native city, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law. In 1812 he volunteered as a member of the Washington guards, commanded by Col. Condy Raguet, subsequently U. S. minister to Brazil; and after a year of service in defense of the city and its environs, was commissioned third lieutenant in the 2d artillery regiment, then commanded by Winfield Scott. In the spring of 1814 he was ordered with his detachment to join the army at Buffalo under Gen. Jacob Brown, and participated in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Niagara and Fort Erie, receiving special recommendation for "brave and meritorious services." At the close of the war he solicited a midshipman's warrant in the navy, and after some delay was selected an officer on a bomb vessel sent out in September, 1815, to take part in the bombardment of Algiers. He resigned from the service in 1818, after being stationed at Newport and other important points, and having resumed his law studies in Pittsburgh, Pa., was admitted to the bar in the same year. In the spring of 1820 he removed to Shawneetown, Ill., where he built up a moderate practice in the line of cases common to a primitive frontier community, and edited the "Illinois Gazette," a weekly newspaper. The next autumn he was appointed circuit or prosecuting attorney for a circuit of ten counties, holding the office four years, in the meanwhile keeping a journal which afforded many amusing and instructive anecdotes and observations for his subsequent writings. As prosecutor he was vigorous in the arraignment of all cases of disorder and lawlessness; and at the same time attained a great reputation in civil actions. In 1825 he was elected to the circuit judgeship, continuing on the bench until the abolition of the court by legislative enactment in 1828. Having, however, been elected state treasurer at the same session, he removed to Vandalia, the capital of the state, where, until 1832, he practiced law in the interim of his official duties, and also edited the "Illinois Weekly Intelligencer" and the "Illinois Monthly Magazine," both founded by himself. He was a prolific and constant writer, himself writing most of the material published in all his periodicals, and in addition at the same time contributed to the Philadelphia "Portfolio," his "Letters from the West," and other sketches. These "Letters," originally intended as anonymous contributions, were collected by his brother, and in 1829 appeared in London over the name of Judge Hall. The English critics were not slow in discovering the incongruity of a learned judge "laying aside his wig and robes," and roaming about the country in quest of "black eyes," "rosy cheeks," and ludicrous adventures; and ventured the opinion that such a judge was a "sly rogue," much to the annoyance of the author, who never permitted the book to be reprinted. His career as an editor was hardly as remunerative as his merits deserved; his aim being a veritable labor of love—to promote social improvement and refined intelligence among the settlements of the virgin West. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, O., where for three years he published the "Western Monthly Magazine," on the same plan as his previous publications, although with more pecuniary profit; and then becoming cashier of the Commercial Bank, he gave over law and editing for financial pursuits. From 1853 until his death he was president of the institution under a plan of reorganization. The writings of Judge Hall display not only the trained and industrious writer, but also the close observer, eminently appreciating the beauties of nature and treating life and men with a touch of true poetic sympathy. He has a veritable genius for narration, and blends humor and pathos in his tales in a manner irresistible to the reader. Among his best-known books are "Legends of the West" (1832); "The Soldier's Bride, and Other Tales" (1832); "Harpe's Head, a Legend of Kentucky" (1833); "Tales of the Border" (1835); "Sketches of History, Life and Manners in the West" (2 vols., 1835); "The West, its Soil, Surface and Productions" (2 vols., 1836), subsequently enlarged and reissued as "Notes on the Western States" (1839); "A Memoir of the Public Services of William Henry Harrison" (1836); "The Wilderness and the War Path" (1845); and "Romance of Western History" (1847). He also contributed, in 1846, a "Life of Thomas Posey, Governor of Indiana" to Sparks' "American Biography" series. But by far his most monumental work was his "History and Biography of the Indians of North America" (3 vols., 1838–44), which, undertaken in conjunction with Thomas L. McKenney, commissioner of Indian affairs, was compiled with vast pains from all available sources of information; and although a much-needed and valuable work, proved immensely costly. He derived no profit from its publication. Judge Hall died in Cincinnati, O., July 5, 1868.

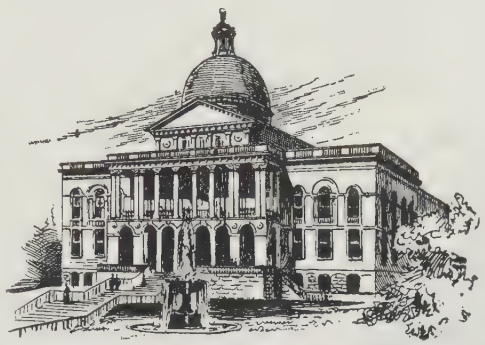
James Hall

JUDSON, Edward B., banker, was born at Coxsackie, Greene co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1814. He was the son of William Judson of Woodbury, Conn., and of Esther Barker of the same state. After receiving a common-school education, he entered the banking-house of his maternal uncle, Ralph Barker, at Coxsackie, and received a good financial training. At the age of twenty-two he went to Constantia, Oswego co., where he began the manufacture of lumber and afterward of iron. He also became interested in both the salt and glass manufactures, while for nearly twenty years he was connected with his brother, William A. Judson, in the lumber commission business at Albany. In 1846 he married Sarah, daughter of Coddington B. Williams of Syracuse. In 1838 Mr. Judson was elected to represent the county of Oswego in the state legislature; he was also elected a member of the state legislature in 1841, when he served as chairman of the committee on cities and villages, and in 1868 he was a presidential elector for the state of New York. He was chairman of the executive committee of the National Banking Association from 1864 to 1875. He also took a leading part in organizing the Lake Ontario Bank of Oswego, which was called the "Bankers' Bank" from having among its stockholders such men as C. H. Russell, vice-

E B Judson

president of the Bank of Commerce of New York; Erastus Corning, president of the Albany City Bank; Rufus H. King, president of the State Bank of Albany; Luther Wright, president of Luther Wright Bank of Oswego, and many other prominent bankers. Thurlow Weed was also one of the stockholders, and James Platt, president. Mr. Judson was made the financial officer, and he continued to reside at Oswego, until, at the request of Sec. Chase, he organized the First National Bank of Syracuse, of which he became president. Mr. Judson was for a time vice-president of the Merchants' Bank of Syracuse; for six years cashier of the Salt Springs Bank of Syracuse; a director and vice-president of the Trust and Deposit Co. of Onondaga; a director in the New York Central Railroad Co., in the American Express Co., the State Bank of Syracuse and the Syracuse National Bank. An original trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of New York, he is still (1897) a member of the board. He was also president of the Syracuse Glass Co., and a member of the board of trustees of Wells College. Mr. Judson has one son, Edward B. Judson, Jr.

PALFREY, John Gorham, author and statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., May 2, 1796. His father, John Palfrey, was in early life a merchant in Demarara, and later a ship chandler in Boston, who removed in 1804 to the territory of Louisiana, where he died on his plantation at Isle l'Albaye, St. Martin's, in 1843; and his grandfather, William Palfrey, paymaster-general in the revolutionary army and aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington, was, in 1780, appointed consul-general to France, but was lost at sea on the outward voyage. John Gorham Palfrey was educated in a small school kept by William Payne, father of John Howard Payne, the poet, and at the Exeter Academy. He was admitted to Harvard College, and on being graduated, in 1815, delivered a commencement oration on "Republican Institutions as Affecting Private Character." Then taking up the study of theology, he was in 1818 ordained pastor of the Brattle Street Unitarian Church, a station which he occupied with credit and distinction until chosen Dexter professor of sacred literature at Harvard twelve years later. This was the beginning of a busy life for him. According to his own statement, in an autobiography written about 1847, he was obliged to devote five and a half days of every week in term time to the exhausting work of lecturing or preparing lectures, beside having to work hard as college preacher and dean of the theological faculty. As if this were not sufficient to tax the strength of any ordinary man, he was obliged by the necessity of supplementing an insufficient compensation to edit the "North American Review," further preparing at great labor, between-times, his "Elements of Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan and Rabbinical Grammar" (1835). The unwillingness of the authorities to provide him an assistant finally, in 1839, necessitated his resignation, and during the next three years he was occupied in general literary and editorial work and in delivering courses of lectures on the evidences of Christianity and other subjects before the Lowell Institute of Boston. In 1842 he began his creditable career in politics as a representative to the general court of the commonwealth, to which he was nominated and elected quite without his own solicitation; and during his one year of service was chairman of the committee on education, and also member of a joint committee on the conduct of the state normal schools. At the close of his term he was elected secretary of the state, holding the office continuously until December, 1847, when he became a representative in congress. His political career was characterized by a consistent devotion to the cause of abolition. He early joined the Free-soil party, of which he was an unsuccessful candidate for office in 1847, and was a delegate from



the United States to the Paris anti-slavery convention in 1857. During 1846 he contributed a series of articles on the progress of the slave power to the Boston "Whig." Although there is little ground for doubting his official integrity, his political career excited much public criticism, and lost him many friends. After his first term in congress ten unsuccessful attempts were made to re-elect him, but he was finally appointed postmaster of Boston by Pres. Lincoln in 1861, remaining in the position for six years. He then spent several years abroad. The main interest of his life was the preparation of the learned books in various departments of knowledge which have preserved him to a scholarly posterity. His greatest work is his "History of New England," which was published in five octavo volumes (1858, '60, '64, '77 and '90). Among his other writings are "Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities" (4 vols., 1832–52); "Abstract of the Returns of Insurance Companies of Massachusetts" (1847); and "The Relations Between Judaism and Christianity" (1854). Among his shorter articles were two lectures on the "History of the Brattle Street Church"; "Life of Col. William Palfrey" in Sparks' "Library of American Biography," and numerous lectures, sermons and articles. During 1851 he was editor of the Boston "Commonwealth." From 1828 to 1831 and again from 1852 to 1855 he was an overseer of Harvard College. The honorary degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him in 1834 and of LL.D. in 1869 by Harvard. St. Andrew's University had previously honored him with the latter degree in 1838. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Dr. Palfrey was married to Mary, daughter of Samuel Hammond of Boston, and had one daughter, Sarah Hammond, author, and two sons, Francis Winthrop and John Carver Palfrey. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 26, 1881.

CLINGMAN, Thomas Lanier, soldier, legislator and scientist, was born at Huntsville, N. C., July 27, 1812, son of Jacob and Jane (Poindexter) Clingman. His grandfather, Alexander Clingman, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the revolution and married Elizabeth Kaiser. He entered the continental army, and after passing through several battles was taken prisoner at Charleston on Gen. Lincoln's surrender. After the war he removed to Yadkin, now Surry county, where he

married and thus became allied to the Patillo family, among whose members was his wife's grandfather, a Presbyterian minister, noted for his preaching and for patriotic service during the revolutionary war. Thomas Clingman studied under private teachers and joined the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated, in 1832, with the highest honors. He then removed to Hillsboro to read law, and was about to become a practitioner when, in 1835, he was elected as a Whig to the state legislature from Surry county. In the autumn of 1836 he removed to Asheville, as there was a prospect that the proposed Charleston and Cincinnati railroad would pass through that place. In the conventions held to discuss the subject of change of route, he took a leading place and opposed Col. Memminger of South Carolina, an experienced debater, with such ability that his name became known throughout the country, and his fellow-townsmen rewarded him with an election to the state senate. He became a leader of the Whig party, and in 1843 was elected to the national house of representatives, over James Graham, who had served for ten years, and continued in office until June 14, 1858, with the exception of the twenty-ninth congress. In 1858 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the senate left by the resignation of Asa Biggs. At the end of his term he was re-elected. He was most faithful in his attendance on the sessions of congress, and made many able speeches, especially on the slavery question, the tariff and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which he opposed. One speech, on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat, led to a duel with William L. Yancey of Alabama. On Jan. 21, 1861, Mr. Clingman withdrew from congress with the other Southern members, and in May was sent to the Confederate congress to give assurances that North Carolina would support the cause of the South. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 25th North Carolina regiment, and served with such daring and brilliancy that in eight months' time he was made brigadier-general. He was in command of the defense of Goldsboro, held Sullivan's Island and Battery Wagner during the attack on Charleston; led the attack on Newbern in February, 1864; broke Butler's lines at Drury's Bluff, May 16th and forced him back to Bermuda Hundreds; was wounded at Cold Harbor; repelled the attack on Petersburg, June 17th; attacked the enemy near Petersburg, Aug. 19th, defeating them with a small force and capturing 2,100. In this conflict he was severely wounded and was only able to rejoin his command a few days before Johnson's surrender at Greensboro, in April, 1865. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention held in 1865. As a scientist he made important contributions to "Silliman's Journal" and other publications; explored the mountains of his native state, discovering that they contained the loftiest peaks of the Appalachian range, the chief one of which was measured by him in 1855, and now bears his name; opened the mica mines of Mitchell and Yancey counties; made known the existence in the state of corundum, zircon, rubies and other gems; by his observations on the meteor of Aug. 2, 1860, furnished the best evidence yet given of the height of the atmosphere; and affirmed that in some way sound might be transmitted with the speed of electricity. He published several volumes, including "Speeches" (1878), and "Follies of the Positive Philosophers" (1878). Mr. Clingman is still unmarried.

T. L. Clingman

CONWAY, William Augustus, actor, was born in London, England, in 1789. He was educated for the law, but abandoned that profession to become an actor. His début proved so successful that he secured an engagement with the elder Macready, and later he was a member of the company playing at the Theatre Royal in Dublin. While in Dublin he made the acquaintance and fell in love with the beautiful Miss O'Neill, but his love was not returned, and, in consequence, he left the Irish capital for London. At Covent Garden and the Haymarket he appeared with success in the leading Shakespearean rôles, and became a London favorite. His temperament was one of morbid sensitiveness, that made him absolutely wretched in the face of criticism, and after a vicious attack upon him by Theodore Hook, despite the high position he had achieved, he threw up his engagement and became a prompter. While thus engaged he was induced, in 1824, to visit the United States and resume his rightful position on the stage. He speedily became an American favorite, but could not brook the opposition of Forrest and other sturdy rivals, while criticism and ridicule, no matter how slight, made him constantly unhappy. He studied for the ministry, preached for a time, then resumed acting, and, finally, in 1828, committed suicide by jumping overboard from a ship while on his way to Charleston, S. C., the result of chronic melancholia. Conway was an exceedingly handsome man, a fine scholar, and a finished and forceful actor. His Cato was the best impersonation of that character in his time.

NASH, Frederick, jurist, was born in Newbern, N. C., Feb. 8, 1781, son of Abner Nash, who was at that time governor of the state. His uncle, Francis Nash, fell fighting for the American cause at Germantown. When Washington visited Newbern, on his southern tour in 1791, young Frederick was presented to him as the nephew of Gen. Nash. Washington took the boy on his knee, and placing his hand on his head, reminded him of his brave and patriotic uncle as a bright exemplar to follow. This the boy never forgot. His early education was received at Williamsboro and Newbern, after which he entered Princeton College, and was graduated there in 1799. He immediately began the practice of law, and became distinguished, during his long and honorable career, for his learning, his "even-handed justice," and his equable temper. In 1804, and again in 1805, he represented the town of Newbern in the assembly. In 1808 he removed to Hillsboro, and represented Orange county in 1814–17, and in 1815 he introduced a bill for the suppression of dueling. In 1818 he was elected judge of the superior court, and filled the duties of that position until he resigned in 1826. He was again in the assembly, representing the town of Hillsboro, in 1827–28, and took the part of the state banks against the popular movement that sought to overthrow them. He was again superior or circuit court judge in 1836, and held the place until 1844, when he was transferred to the supreme court, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Judge Gaston. When Judge Ruffin resigned in 1852, Judge Nash was chosen by his associates as chief justice, and held the position until his death. In 1807 he was elected a trustee of the University of North Carolina, then a life office, and was always its warm friend. He received the degree of LL.D. from that university in 1853. In 1803 Judge Nash was married to Mary Kollock of Elizabethtown, N. J., and left a large family. He died at his home, in Hillsboro, N. C., Dec. 4, 1858.

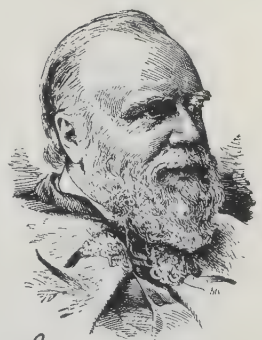
Capitol

McCORD, Henry Darius, merchant, was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1836. His father was Lewis, son of Lewis, son of Jordan, son of Benjamin McCord, who was one of three brothers who came to Westchester county from Scotland shortly before the revolution. While an infant his father died and he was reared amid moderate surroundings and with small educational facilities: his mother died when he was twelve years old. He was first employed in a retail grocery store in his native village, meantime studying at the public schools and later at Franklin Academy, Sing Sing. At the age of twenty he came to New York city and obtained employment with Lane & Mangam, produce merchants, gaining thorough knowledge of the business and growing daily in value as an employé until 1870, when Mr. Mangam died. Mr. McCord, by persistent industry and a rapidly-developed business faculty, had at this time accumulated sufficient capital to begin business for himself as successor to Mr. Mangam, and from that time has enjoyed a career of unvarying prosperity. His tenacity of purpose and strict attention to business, which never allow him to leave a thing half done, has given him his position in the forefront of New York's business men. In January, 1893, he formed a co-partnership with his two sons, Henry W. and William M. McCord, under the style of Henry D. McCord & Sons. They now employ over 100 men in various departments and do a large foreign and export trade. Since 1895 he has been president of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. McCord is a Free Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree, and is a member of several clubs, among them the Colonial, which he joined when it met in a private house in Seventy-second street. He owns a handsome summer residence and estate at Sing Sing, which he has taken great pleasure in beautifying. He was married, Sept. 19, 1860, to Esther E. Noé of New York, and has four children, two sons and two daughters.

Henry D. McCord

POTTER, Israel Ralph, patriot, was born at Cranston, R. I., Aug. 1, 1744, and was brought up by his grandparents, John Potter and Phœbe Greene Potter, Quaker preachers. He was a farmer and an assistant to a surveyor in New Hampshire, then a sailor, but returned home in 1774, and enlisted in the American army. He fought bravely at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was seriously wounded. Engaging as a seaman on the Washington, of the fleet blockading Boston, he was captured with his vessel, and sent to England. Reaching Spithead, he escaped and found his way to London in the dress of a beggar. Here he gardened, and at one time in Kensington gardens had a conversation with King George. Being sent to Paris by friends, he met Benjamin Franklin, and brought back replies to letters which Potter had taken to him. He was married and settled in London, England, returning to Boston, Mass., in 1823. There he was refused the pension for which he applied to the U. S. government, for he was now unknown. He dictated the record of his experiences, and died at his native place about 1826. Herman Melville wrote "Israel Potter: His Fifty Years of Exile," with the life of this man as its basis (New York, 1855).

HOFFMAN, Charles Frederick, clergyman and author, was born in New York city, Nov. 18, 1830, son of Samuel Verplanck and Glorvina Rossell (Storm) Hoffman. His preparatory education was obtained in the Columbia and Rutgers grammar schools, and in the Rev. Dr. Alfred Stubbs' private school. In 1848 he was matriculated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., but in his senior year entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated A.B. in 1851. He began the study of theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, continuing it under Bishop Benjamin Onderdonk, and was ordained to the diaconate and priesthood by Rt. Rev. G.W. Doane, bishop of New Jersey. After a period spent in foreign travel, he acted as missionary in Morris and Somerset counties, N. J., supplying with the religious services of the Protestant Episcopal church, Dover, Rockaway, Succasunna, and Basking Ridge. He laid the foundations of churches at Boonton and Hackettstown, N. J. About 1857 he became curate of St. Mary's Church, at Burlington, N. J., the then cathedral of the diocese, and instructor in ecclesiastical history in the theological department of Burlington College. He took charge of the church of St. Philip in the Highlands, Garrisons, N. Y., in 1860, and shortly afterward the picturesque stone church of the parish was built, and also St. James' Chapel, largely from the remains of St. Philip's prerevolutionary house of worship. He occupied this incumbency about fourteen years, and delivered the centennial sermon in 1870. In 1873 he was called to the rectorship of All Angels' Church, New York city, where he remained until his death, ably assisted in his closing years by his associate, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend. Like his brother, Dean Eugene A. Hoffman, of the General Theological Seminary, New York city, Dr. Hoffman has been constant in the endowment and support of church institutions both charitable and educational. He contributed many thousand dollars to St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and erected a fire-proof library building, and a dormitory (called Hoffman Hall), as well as the library at Porter Institute, Charleston, S. C., both of which are called by his name. He also erected Hoffman Hall at Nashville, Tenn., an institution for the education of negroes, and Hoffman Hall of the Negro Orphan Asylum near Lynchburg, Va. The Episcopal Church of St. James, Elberon, N. J., has been much improved and amplified as a result of his kindly interest in its welfare. The new church building of All Angels, one of the handsomest in the city, was built by him, as was also the three-story parish house, now a great centre of manifold charitable activities. He has recently donated four full lots of land for the enlargement of the church; thus opening it into three streets with greater possibilities of work. Among his other works of beneficence are the founding of a Greek professorship in St. Stephen's College; the partial endowment of the office of dean in the General Theological Seminary; the endowment of an alcove in St. John's Inn, home for aged people, St. Johnsland, L. I., and of beds in St. Luke's and other hospitals near New York. He also founded the annual Hoffman library lectureship at Annandale. Dr. Hoffman has written numerous religious manuals and books of devotion. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Rutgers and St. Stephen's colleges; of LL.D. by Hobart College, and of D.C.L. by St. Stephen's College. In 1894 he accepted the office of vice-chancellor of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and in 1895 he was



Charles F. Hoffman.

elected president of the Association for Promoting the Interests of Church Schools, Colleges and Seminaries in the United States. He was also a trustee of the General Theological Seminary, New York; Hobart and St. Stephen's colleges; a vice-president and patron of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen in New York; a life-member of the American Authors' Guild; the New York Historical Society, the Charity Organization Society, the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry, and others. He was married, in 1854, to Eleanor Louisa Vail of New Brunswick, N. J. They had six children, four of whom, Mrs. J. V. Olcott, Mrs. W. W. Rhodewald, Charles Frederick, Jr., and W. M. V. Hoffman, still survive. In the dispensing of his generous contributions to religious, educational and charitable activities, Dr. Hoffman nobly lived up to the Christian ideal of stewardship; conscientiously devoting one-tenth of his income to beneficence of some kind. His bequests were ample, and wisely appropriated—a fitting consummation of a life-long devotion to well-doing. Dr. Hoffman died at Jekyll Island, Ga., March 4, 1897.

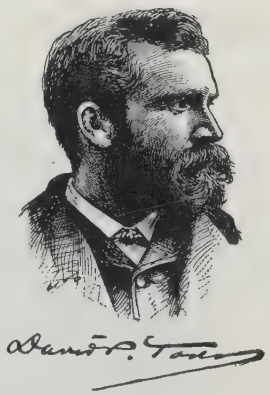
BURTON, Frederick Russell, composer and author, was born at Jonesville, Mich., Feb. 23, 1861, son of W. S. Burton, a Universalist minister, who left the ministry during the civil war to serve as major of the 3rd Michigan cavalry. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was Rev. A. W. Mason, a well-known Universalist preacher and a member of the family to which the Masons of musical fame belong. The Russells and Emersons of New England are closely allied and remotely the Mathers. Frederick Burton entered Harvard College, and in 1882 was graduated with the highest honors including those won in the study of music under John K. Paine. During his college course he was class chorister and a member of the Glee Club, and composed a "Song of Wabun," set to text from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha," which was performed at Sander's Theatre in 1882. After graduation he connected himself with the staff of the Boston "Globe," but as a temporary expedient only, for his bent was in the direction of musical composition. He remained in the field of journalism, however, for ten years; he held editorial positions on leading newspapers in Boston, Troy and Fall River; became a special writer for syndicates and periodicals, and for five years was a reporter for the New York "Sun," contributing articles on music as well as general topics. In 1889 he engaged in journalistic work in Paris, then went to England as European manager for the Press News Association, and there became assistant editor of the London edition of the New York "Herald." He returned to New York in 1892, and did general work for the "Herald" for several months. Since then he has spent his time almost exclusively in writing fiction and composing music. He was one of the organizers of the "Fellowcraft Club" of New York. Mr. Burton has published a number of works of fiction, and some of his short stories have been widely copied. His chief published musical compositions include "Hiawatha," an oratorio, anthems, hymns and songs. He is on the composer's list of the Manuscript Society and a director of that organization.

STONE, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Hertford, England, July 30, 1602. Cotton Mather asserts in his "Magnalia" that he was the son of a non-conformist minister of the same name, but researches in the register of All Saints Church, Hertford, show that his father was John Stone, a free-holder of that town. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and after his graduation in 1627, was probably ordained to the ministry of the established church. In 1633 he embarked for America in the same ship with Thomas Hooker and John Cotton, and upon his arrival, Sept. 3d, became assistant to the former in the church at Cambridge. His ability seems to have made him a leading spirit from the start, and when in 1636 a new settlement was founded by Hooker on the Connecticut river, it was called Hartford (spelled according to the English pronunciation) in honor of his birthplace. Here he continued his ministerial labors, and after Hooker's death, in 1647, was elected to succeed him as pastor of the church. Mr. Stone was a laborious and scholarly preacher, but seems to have occasioned dissatisfaction by his uncontrollable tendency to disputation. "He would," says Eliot, "introduce propositions to discuss, before he came to any application." Toward the end of his ministry a serious schism arose in his church, which, originating in a dispute over some speculative opinion between himself and his ruling elder, spread through all the towns in the colony and finally resulted in the secession of a large part of his congregation. Although, as Mather observes, the majority "did not know what the quarrel was," many councils were called which one after another fell under party influence, and irreconcilable breaches resulted from the fierce strife of conflicting factions. The matter was appealed to the clergy of Boston, but a division was inevitable. As has been remarked, "Mr. Stone had a logical head, and perhaps would hold arguments where a little common sense would answer better." In church discipline he was very strict, giving as a definition of a congregational church "a speaking aristocracy in the face of a silent democracy," a plain statement of the authority of the pastoral office. A sermon of his, "A Congregational Church is a Catholic Visible Church," was published in London in 1652. He left in manuscript a polemic against the Antinomians which Richard Baxter urged him to publish, and a "Body of Divinity." Of the latter work Cotton Mather says, "This rich treasure has often been transcribed by the vast pains of our candidates for the ministry, and it has made some of our most considerable divines; but all attempts to print it have proved abortive." Morton's "New-England's Memorial" contains "A Threnodia upon our Churches' Second Dark eclipse, by Death's Interposition between us and that Great Light and Divine Plant, Mr. Samuel Stone," which has been attributed to Rev. Edward Bulkely of Concord, and celebrates the subject as "A Stone more than the Ebenezer famed." He died at Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1663.

SPENCER, Hiram Ladd, editor and poet, was born at Belgo, near Castleton, Vt., Apr. 28, 1829. His grandfather, Thomas Spencer, removed there,

with his family, from Warwick, R. I., about the middle of the eighteenth century, and at about the same time his maternal grandparents, James and Nancy (Boleyn) Palmer, left Stonington, Conn., and settled in the same neighborhood. The latter was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, a woman of rare accomplishments, and nearly every one of her numerous family inherited her literary tastes. Her eldest son, David Palmer, was founder of the Woodstock, Vt., Medical College, and president of the Louisville, Ky., Medical College, where he died while performing an experiment before a class in chemistry. Mr. Spencer's paternal grandmother was of the same blood as the earl of Essex, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Castleton Seminary, at that time one of the most popular institutions of learning in the United States, the catalogues of the school including the names of pupils from Louisiana to Maine. In Mr. Spencer's school-days he made the acquaintance of John Godfrey Saxe, a "briefless barrister" then residing in Burlington; Charles G. Eastman, the poet-editor of the Montpelier "Patriot"; and Thomas Buchanan Read, the artist-poet of Philadelphia; and all their lives there existed between them a warm personal friendship. It was in these days, too, that Mr. Spencer began to write for the press. After leaving school he was for a time employed as an editorial writer on the Rutland "Herald" and Ludlow "Star." Later he removed to Boston, and spent several years traveling in every part of the United States and Canada, contributing the fruits of his observations to various periodicals, and preparing a small volume of poems, which was published by Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston. In the year 1869 Mr. Spencer removed to St. John, N. B., and since then has been chiefly engaged in literary pursuits. He has brought out two or three small volumes, contributed to several English and American periodicals, and written largely for the local press. He is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the maritime provinces, and has done more than any one else to make their attractions and advantages known abroad. For eight years he was the editor of the St. John "Evening Gazette," the leading literary and political paper in eastern Canada. His editorials on miscellaneous subjects were more extensively quoted than those of any other Canadian writer, while as a poet he has been placed in the first rank by such authorities as Goldwin Smith, in the Toronto "Nation"; John Livingston, in the Toronto "Empire"; and Dr. George Stewart, in the "Canadian Illustrated Magazine." He is the author of many articles in prose and verse that appeared in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," "Sartain's," and "Graham's," the New York "Tribune," the "Rural New Yorker," and the "Country Gentleman." His poem, entitled "A Hundred Years Ago," read at a school commencement in 1844 or 1845, has floated all over the world, and is still frequently seen in the newspapers. Mr. Spencer is now writing exclusively in Canadian and English newspapers and magazines, having severed his connection with the St. John press in 1895.

TODD, David Peck, astronomer, was born at Lake Ridge, N. Y., March 19, 1855. His freshman and sophomore years were passed at Columbia College, and his junior and senior at Amherst, where although an undergraduate he was accorded all the facilities of the observatory, and began a series of valuable observations on Jupiter's satellites. He was graduated at Amherst in 1875, and was at once appointed to a position in the U. S. naval observatory, Washington, where he spent three years in calculating and reducing the observations of the transit of Venus of 1874. He was subsequently made assistant in the office of the "American Ephemeris" under Prof. Newcomb, U. S. navy, and in 1881 was recalled to Amherst as professor of astronomy and director of the observatory, also being made professor of astronomy and mathematics at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. His first astronomical expedition was under the auspices of the navy department in 1878, in which he visited Texas to observe the total eclipse of the sun on July 29th. His second expedition was to Mount Hamilton, Cal., where, by invitation from the trustees of Lick Observatory, then building, he took charge of the observations of the transit of Venus, Dec. 6, 1882, obtaining 145 photographs of the planet in the various stages of transit. These were combined with the government photographs in finding a new distance of the sun. In 1886 he built the observatory of Smith College, which has an eleven-inch telescope. In 1887 the National Academy of Science, appointed him chief of an expedition to Japan to observe the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 19th of that year. In September he organized and conducted an expedition to the summit of Fuji-San, the sacred mountain of Japan, and made observations at an altitude of 12,500 feet, in the interest of the Boyden fund of Harvard College observatory. In 1889 he directed the U. S. scientific expedition to West Africa to view the total eclipse of the sun, on Dec. 22d, and there first put into successful practice his invention of many astronomical instruments operated automatically by pneumatic devices which enabled him to do the work formerly requiring ten or twelve skilled men. In 1896 he organized the Amherst eclipse expedition to Japan, further perfecting his complicated mechanical system of apparatus for photographing these interesting natural phenomena, and operating it wholly by electricity. He also originated the use of the electric telegraph during eclipses to notify observers in the path of any phenomena especially worthy of study, having first made the suggestion in a paper read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston in 1881. He also first suggested the making of meteorological observations along the line of a future eclipse three or four years in advance of the event. Prof. Todd has been in constant demand as a lecturer and as a contributor to scientific periodicals of the day, as well as to the encyclopædias, magazines and reviews. His "Tables of Jupiter's Satellites to 1900" (1876) are used by the German, Spanish and American governments in computing their yearly astronomical data. Among his other scientific papers are a determination of the sun's parallax from the velocity of light, and from the photographs of the transit of Venus of 1874, his search for a trans-Neptunian planet founded upon his studies of the perturbations of Uranus, many sets of instructions to volunteer observers along the line of eclipses in Japan, California and West Africa; upon the structure of the solar corona, published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1889, and many more; as well as giving scientific papers before the National Academy of Sciences and other learned bodies.



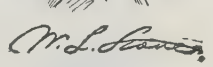
Many of his more popular writings have appeared in the "Forum," "Century," "Nation," "Harper's Weekly," "Illustrated American," and "Independent," and he contributed to the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an able treatise upon "Telescopic work in America." In 1893 he founded the "Columbian Knowledge Series," in which subjects, scientific and otherwise, are popularly treated. The first volume in the series is "Total Eclipses of the Sun," by Mrs. Todd; the second, "Public Libraries in America," by William I. Fletcher, and the third, "Arctic Discoveries," by Gen. Greely. He is a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft and other foreign scientific bodies, a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the Washington Philosophical Society, and various other learned bodies of scientists. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Jefferson College in 1888. Prof. Todd was married, in 1879, to Mabel, daughter of Eben J. Loomis of Washington, who is herself a skilled and enthusiastic writer on literary and astronomical subjects.

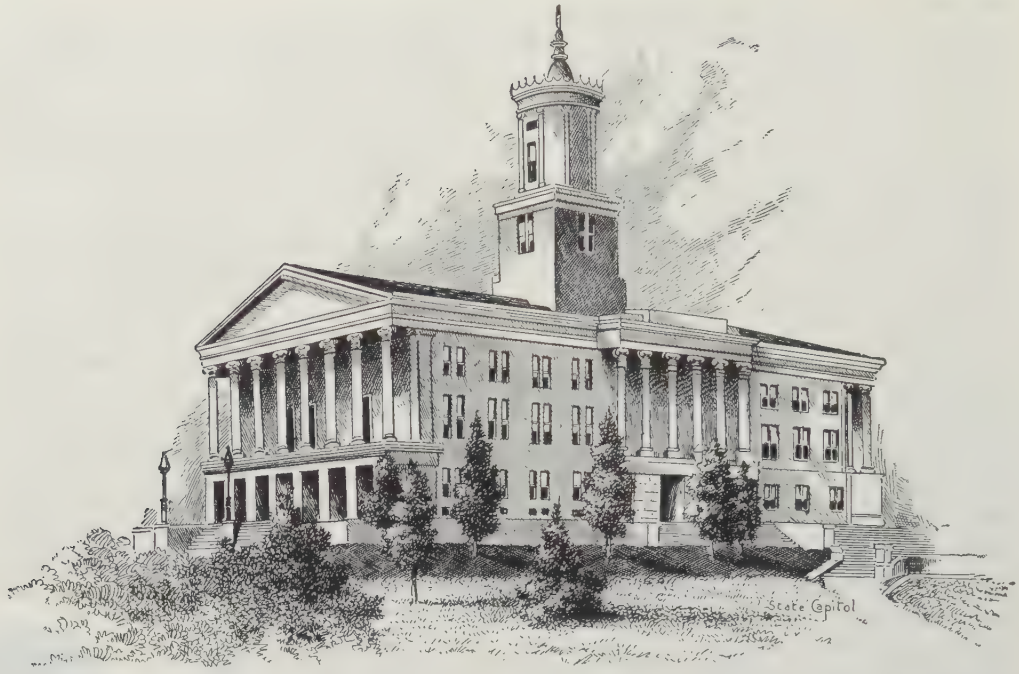
BELKNAP, Jeremy, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., June 4, 1744. His preparatory education was received in the private school of John Lovell, who has been styled the "Busby of New England," on account of his great reputation and ability as a pedagogue; and entering Harvard College he was graduated in the class of 1762. A person of very methodical habits, he even as a child made abstracts of sermons delivered in the Old South Church, and throughout his life kept a careful diary and extract books. For several years after graduation he taught school, at the same time studying theology, and in February, 1767, he was ordained pastor at Dover, N. H. Here he continued until 1786, and in the meanwhile compiled his "History of New Hampshire," which he published (1784–91) under the superintendence of Ebenezer Hazard, the postmaster-general and compiler of state papers. The legislature of New Hampshire granted him £50 to help pay for the printing, his funds having proved insufficient. This book, for its pleasing style, great research and remarkable fidelity, long ranked foremost among state histories, and is even now an authority to the date of its conclusion. On Apr. 4, 1787, Mr. Belknap was installed pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston, which exchanged its Presbyterianism for Congregational form, greatly to the delight of the religious community. His reputation had preceded him, and he at once became a leader in literary and learned circles. Having witnessed the unfortunate destruction of Dr. Prince's valuable collection of historical manuscripts stored in the steeple of the Old South, he conceived and founded, in 1792, the Massachusetts Historical Society, with the original object of providing for the preservation of his own collection, including the letters of Sir William Pepperell and other documents. During the revolution he was an ardent upholder of the American cause, and preached numerous sermons on civil liberty. He was also implacably opposed to slavery, and wrote strongly upon the subject in answer to a certain John Marsham, who had defended the traffic in negroes in the Boston newspapers. Among his other sermons are one on military duty (1785) and a "Discourse intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus" (1792). He also wrote an allegorical romance for the "Columbian Magazine," entitled "The Foresters," an American tale, being a sequel to the history of John Bull the Clothier, in a series of letters to a friend (1796); "A life of Isaac Watts" (1793); and "Dissertations on the Character, Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ with remarks on the sentiments in a book entitled 'The Age of Reason'" (1795). His "American Biography," intended to include an account of all who have been "distinguished in America as adventurers, statesmen, philosophers, divines, warriors, authors," etc., saw two volumes (1794 and 1798), the latter being in press at the time of his death. Dr. Belknap was one of the first scholars of his day, universally popular, and affable to all classes. Eliot says: "We have been led to set no small value upon the lives of such men as Dr. Belknap and the late Judge Minot, who would have been eminent in any literary society; men, who wrote not so much for the love of fame, as a desire of being useful; yet who gained a celebrity of character, and will be held in everlasting remembrance." The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Harvard College in 1792, and his name was enrolled as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and as a member of the American Philosophical Society. He died suddenly of a paralytic stroke in Boston, Mass., June 20, 1798.

DENNIE, Joseph, journalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 30, 1768. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1790; then read law in the office of Benjamin West, a Harvard graduate of 1768, and after his admission to the bar opened an office at Walpole, N. H. His practice here was, of course, limited to petty cases such as commonly come before a country court, but his idea of the duties of an attorney seem to have been incommensurable with the importance of his causes. His first and in fact only case was on the matter of a promissory note before the small district court, but he seized the opportunity to indulge in flights of oratory which the bench failed to appreciate. This episode was humorously described by his friend Royall Tyler in the "New England Galaxy" in 1818. Concluding, therefore, that the law afforded no fitting expression for his talents, he engaged in literary work, and in 1795 published a series of essays under the title "The Ferrago," and at the same time edited the "Tablet" of Boston. In the following year he became manager of the "Farmer's Museum," established in 1793 by Isaiah Thomas and David Carlisle at Walpole, N. H., and during his two years of connection elevated its standard to the highest point among New England literary journals of the period. Among its constant contributors were David Everett, Thomas Green Fessenden and Isaac Story; and the inventions and contrivances to attract public favor were worthy the enterprise of a modern daily. In those days, before authorship in America had become a paying occupation, the most remarkable appeals were sent forth to both authors and subscribers; patronage of such a paper was represented to both as a sure road to fame. In the height of its prosperity he published this statement: "The constant swell of our subscription-book suggests a theme to our gratitude and a motive to our industry. The 'Farmer's Museum' is read by more than two thousand individuals, and has its patrons in Europe and on the banks of the Ohio." This was the culmination! Dennie himself contributed his clever series, "The Lay Preacher," a succession of sketches and addresses each prefaced with a text from Scripture or some classic writer. However, despite all the talent and editorial effort expended, the paper was finally discontinued in 1798, and Dennie, thrown out of employment, unsuccessfully ran for congress from his

New Hampshire district. In the following year he became private secretary to Thomas Pickering, secretary of state, and then for a few months edited the "United States Gazette," in Philadelphia. In 1801, with Asbury Dickens, a bookseller, he founded the famous literary magazine, "The Portfolio," of which he continued editor during the remainder of his life. In this publication he continued "The Lay Preacher" and made many other valuable contributions under the pen-name of Oliver Old-School. In introducing the former work to his new public, he speaks of himself as "a young man, valetudinary, without fortune, without a patron, without an auxiliary, without popular encouragement"; a remarkable statement save for the fact that at the time Dennie was the only person in America except Charles Brockden Brown who depended exclusively upon his pen for a livelihood, and may have felt himself thus in a precarious state. His style was simple and direct, even homely at times. Sometimes he would delay the preparation of his copy until the last moment, pausing even in the midst of a game of cards or a friendly gathering to "give the devil his due," as he expressed it. One of the best of his "lay sermons" is that on the "Ingratitude of Republics." In this he bewails the unpopularity of true merit, the unappreciative character of the people, and concludes: "You might as soon expect moderation in a Frenchman, or knowledge of the *belles-lettres* in a country attorney"—a probable echo of his own experience at the bar—"as that a commonwealth should be grateful." In Philadelphia he gathered the contributors of the "Portfolio" into a social organization known as the Tuesday Club, which was long a famous literary body. Two volumes of his "Lay Preacher" appeared in 1796 and 1817. His health, never robust, finally failed in the autumn of 1811, shortly after the death of his father, and he died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 7, 1812.

STONE, William Leete, author and editor, was born in Ulster county, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1792. His father was William Stone, a Presbyterian minister, who had served in the revolutionary army and was later a missionary to the Indians in western New York. He was a descendant of William Leete, colonial governor of Connecticut (1676–83). Educated principally at home or in the small schools of the period, Mr. Stone assisted his father in farm work until his seventeenth year; in the meanwhile cultivating a love of nature and simple country life, and in his intimate association with the Indians gathering material for his clever frontier tales. He then became a printer's apprentice in the office of the Cooperstown "Freeman's Journal," and at the same time began to write newspaper paragraphs. In his twenty-first year he became editor of the Herkimer "American," employing as journeyman printer the future editor and statesman, Thurlow Weed, and within the next four years he conducted the "Northern Whig" newspaper, and literary magazine, "The Lounger," at Hudson, N. Y., and the Albany "Daily Advertiser." On the latter journal he succeeded the well-known Theodore Dwight, who had founded it in 1815, and in 1818 he again followed him in the editorship of the "Connecticut Mirror" of Hartford, Conn. During a three years' residence in Hartford, he had a share in editing the "Knights of the Round Table," a literary magazine, to which he contributed several short compositions. In 1821 he succeeded Zachariah Lewis on the New York "Commercial Advertiser," and until his death continued its editor and part proprietor. Actuated by sentiments of broadest sympathy and the desire to advance all good ends, Mr. Stone ever wielded his editorial influence in behalf of downtrodden and struggling humanity. He earnestly combatted slavery in the columns of the "Commercial Advertiser," and in 1825 formulated a plan of emancipation which was recommended to congress for adoption by the great anti-slavery convention, held that year in Baltimore. He was also active in the affairs of the national colonization society. The cause of Greek independence early enlisted his active coöperation, and he was among the first to excite popular sympathy in its behalf. In combatting popular superstitions and delusions, however, he did some of his most painstaking work; exposing the notorious imposter Matthias in his book, "Matthias and his Impostures" (1835), which evoked a trenchant reply from Gilbert Vale in "Fanaticism, its Cause and Influence, illustrated in the Case of Matthias." In 1836 he made a special inquiry into the "disclosures" of Maria Monk, even journeying to Montreal, to investigate the Hotel Dieu nunnery, alleged by her to be a prison-house of compulsory vice, and on his return published his book "Maria Monk and the Hotel Dieu Nunnery," showing conclusively that she was an evil woman and an imposter. Although he thus put an end to her personal influence, he was answered in a scurrilous poem, "The Vision of Rubeta" (1838), by Laughton Osborn of Boston. The subject of Freemasonry also claimed a share of his attention at the time of the alleged abduction and murder of William Morgan, for threatening "exposures"; and although himself a Mason, he wrote a number of letters to John Quincy Adams, encouraging the abolition of the order, on the ground that it had outlived its usefulness. These letters were published in 1832, under the title "Masonry and anti-Masonry." In 1838 he wrote adversely on another form of popular delusion in his "Letters on Animal Magnetism," and in 1836 satirized fashionable follies in "Ups and Downs in the Life of a Distressed Gentleman." The colonial and revolutionary history of the country was his greatest "hobby," and during many years he displayed remarkable industry and aptitude in the collection of ancient documents and letters bearing on the subject from all available and some very unpromising sources. In 1838 he introduced a resolution in the New York Historical Society, which resulted in the delegation of John Romeyn Brodhead to petition the governments of England and Holland for possession of the papers and documents now forming the "New York Colonial Documents collection." Among his own contributions to historical literature are: "Tales and sketches, founded on Aboriginal and Revolutionary Tradition" (2 vols., 1834); "Border Wars of the American Revolution" (1837); "Life of Joseph Brant" (1838); "Memoir of Red Jacket" (1840); "Uncas and Miantonomoh" (1842); "Poetry and History of Wyoming" (1841). He also wrote "History of the Great Albany Constitutional Convention of 1821" (1822); "Narrative of the Grand Erie Canal Celebration" (1825), prepared at the request of the New York city common council, and numerous sketches, stories and articles contributed to the magazines. He was a member of the gubernatorial staff during Gov. Clinton's fourth administration, and was appointed minister to the Hague by Pres. Harrison. Later he was first superintendent of the New York public schools, and while in office had his famous controversy with Archbishop Hughes on reading the Bible as part of the regular exercises. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in 1825. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1844.





BLOUNT, William, territorial governor of Tennessee (1790–96), was born in Bertie county, N. C., March 26, 1749, son of Jacob Blount and Barbara Gray, his first wife, and a lady of Scotch descent. The family name was originally Le Blount, and was brought into England by Norman followers of William the conqueror, who became large landed-proprietors. In 1664 Thomas Blount, with two brothers, emigrated to Virginia. William's father, Jacob, born in Bertie county in 1726, was in the North Carolina legislature (1775–76), and died in 1789 in Pitts county, leaving a large estate. William Blount received a good education. He was in the North Carolina legislature most of the time from 1780 to 1790, and was a member of the Continental congress (1783–84 and 1786–87). In 1787 he was a member of the convention that met at Philadelphia to frame the U. S. constitution, though he seems to have taken no part in the debates, and it was then that Pres. Washington made his acquaintance. He also was a member of the North Carolina state convention that ratified the U. S. constitution. In 1789 the legislature of North Carolina ceded a large tract, including what is now Tennessee, to the U. S. government, and congress, on May 25, 1790, passed an act establishing a territorial government. Pres. Washington nominated William Blount first governor of "The Territory of the United States South of the Ohio:" he was confirmed Aug. 7, 1790, and entered upon his duties Oct. 10th. He was at the same time appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, and about this time founded Knoxville. In June, 1795, the legislature met at his call, to frame a state constitution. A census was ordered; the constitution was framed; the legislature elected him U. S. senator, and on June 1, 1796, the state was admitted to the Union. His election, however, was declared illegal, because it was held before statehood had been obtained; consequently as soon as that had been granted, he was re-elected by the same legislature and took his seat Dec. 5, 1796. On July 3, 1797, Pres. Adams sent a message to congress asserting that the nation was in a critical condition, that there was a conspiracy to wrest New Orleans and the Floridas from the king of Spain, and to transfer them to the English crown, through the co-operation of a British army and the Creeks and Cherokees, and that Senator Blount had been engaged in a correspondence that proved him to be implicated in the plot. Five days later he was expelled from the senate by a vote of twenty-five to one, Tazewell of Virginia voting "no." The charge was "high misdemeanor entirely inconsistent with his public trust and duty." He returned to his home, but his constituents refused to condemn him on the evidence of a single letter, and a little later, on the resignation of State Senator Knox, Gov. Blount was elected to the legislature in his place, and became speaker of the senate. The sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. senate went to Knoxville to arrest him and take him to Philadelphia, where congress was then sitting, for trial and impeachment, but he refused to go, and no one in the state would aid the sergeant in compelling him to obey. The trial began Dec. 17, 1798, and Ingersoll and Dallas were counsel for the defendant. On Jan. 14, 1799, the court decided by a vote of fourteen to eleven that as Blount was no longer senator it had no jurisdiction. He was never spoken of as a traitor by the people of Tennessee, and was held in high honor to the end of his days. He was an able executive, and made excellent appointments to office. He was a man of commanding presence and courtly yet simple manners, and having a large salary and large private means, he entertained lavishly at his house. A county was named after him, and its county seat, at his request, was called Maryville, in honor of his wife, who was a daughter of Col. Caleb Grainger of Wilmington, N. C., and to whom he was married in 1778. He left one son, William Grainger, who represented Tennessee in congress (1815–19), and a daughter who

was married to Gen. E. P. Gaines. He died at Knoxville, March 21, 1800.

SEVIER, John, first and third governor of Tennessee (1796–1801 and 1803–09). (See Vol. III., p. 430.)

ROANE, Archibald, second governor of Tennessee (1801–03), was born at Derry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) co., Pa., in 1760. His father was Andrew Roane, who with his brother, Rev. John Roane, came from Greenshaw, Ireland, both settling in 1736 in Lancaster county, Pa., then called Donegal and Derry. His mother was Margaret Walker. Andrew Roane died in 1768, leaving four children, Archibald, Margaret, William and Sarah, under the guardianship of John Roane, after the death of his wife. In the will of John Roane was this bequest: "I also allow to my nephew, Archibald Roane (in case the above persons, the Rev. John Daffield and my executors apprehend him religiously disposed), twenty pounds towards his college expenses." Archibald attended school at Lancaster, but left to enter the Continental army, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. He then studied law and removed to Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar. He was soon appointed district attorney-general, and in 1795 was honored with the position of judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. He was elected governor of the state in 1801, qualifying Sept. 23rd, and served until Sept. 23, 1803, when he desired re-election, but was defeated by John Sevier. The latter had been the first state governor, and served the three continuous terms for which he was eligible, and being again eligible, after another incumbency, was put forward, defeating even the popular Roane. Gov. Roane held other important offices during his life. Little has been preserved of his personal history. He was a teacher at one time, and gave instruction to Hugh L. White, who was afterward a candidate for president of the United States. Gov. Roane was an able and leading lawyer and jurist, and an influential citizen of the state of his adoption. In his honor, Tennessee named one of its counties. Gov. Roane was married to Ann, daughter of David and Mary (Hamilton) Campbell of Campbell's Station, who died in 1831, leaving six children. The third son, Andrew Roane, named his eldest son Archibald Roane, after his distinguished father. The latter became a leading jurist of Grenada, Miss. Gov. Roane was appointed circuit judge in 1811. He was from early boyhood a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in Pleasant Forest Church at the time of his death. He was a warm friend of Andrew Jackson, whom he appointed major-general of the Tennessee militia while he was governor of Tennessee. He died at his home near Campbell's Station, in January, 1817, and was buried in Pleasant Forest churchyard, near his home.

Archibald Roane

BLOUNT, Willie (pronounced Wylie), fourth governor of Tennessee (1809–15) was born in Bertie county, N. C., in 1768, sixth son of Jacob Blount, who was a member of the provincial congress and an officer in the revolutionary war, and his second wife, who was a Miss Salter. He was a half brother to William Blount, territorial governor of Tennessee. The Blount family traces its descent from Norman invaders of England. It figured in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II., and in 1642, the head of the family, Walter Blount, was created a baronet. The younger sons of this nobleman migrated to North Carolina about 1664, and one of them, Thomas, who distinguished himself in the Indian wars of 1708, was the father of Jacob Blount. Like his more brilliant brother William, Willie was well educated, read law and was admitted to practice, and during the former's term of office as governor of the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio, he was his private secretary, obtaining in this way a thorough knowledge of the rise, progress and needs of the commonwealth, and fitting himself for future responsibilities of his own. He was on terms of intimate friendship with Andrew Jackson and with John Sevier, and when in 1796, the latter became governor of the state, he offered Blount the position of judge of the supreme court, an honor seldom, if ever, attained by a young man of twenty-eight. In 1807 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1809 was elected governor of Tennessee, holding office, through re-election, in 1811 and 1813, until 1815, when, according to the constitution, he was debarred from further service. During the war with England he gave the national government his hearty support, tendering to Pres. Madison 2,500 troops and placing them under command of Andrew Jackson. He was appointed a trustee of Blount and Cumberland colleges. In 1827 Gov. Carroll's third term ended, and Gov. Blount was again a candidate, but was defeated by Sam Houston. Gov. Blount showed marked executive ability both as a jurist and as a legislator. The most striking act of his administration, and one that gave him a national reputation, was the support he gave Gen. Jackson in the Creek war, at a time when the general was in extreme need, lacking money to pay and provision his volunteers, some of whom were deserting him. Gov. Blount boldly and patriotically came to his relief, raising on his own responsibility $375,000 with which troops and munitions were procured. The president, three secretaries of the cabinet, the legislature of Tennessee, and Gen. Jackson himself returned public thanks to Gov. Blount. He was married to Lucinda, daughter of John and Anne (Norfleet) Baker of Bertie county, and had several children. He died at the residence of a friend near Nashville, Sept. 10, 1835. A monument at Clarksville, erected by order of the state legislature, commemorates his services to his country and to Tennessee.

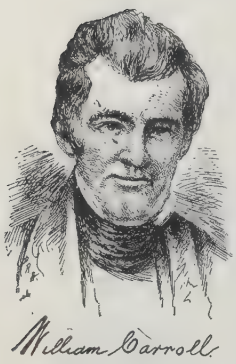
Willie Blount

McMINN, Joseph, fifth governor of Tennessee (1815–21), was born in Pennsylvania, but the year and place of his birth are unknown. His parents, who were members of the Society of Friends, gave him a fairly good education, and he then took up farming as an occupation, his wife often helping him in the field. He fought in the revolutionary army, serving until the close of the war, when he removed to Tennessee, settling in Hawkins county, but the exact date of his arrival is not known. He was a plain, unpretending man and a hard worker, and his worth was soon recognized by the people who elected him to several offices, and in 1807 sent him to the state senate, of which he was chosen speaker. At the close of Gov. Willie Blount's third term, in 1815, five candidates strove for the vacant office. One of them was Jesse Wharton, who was an early settler, a lawyer and a member of the U. S. senate,

Joseph McMinn

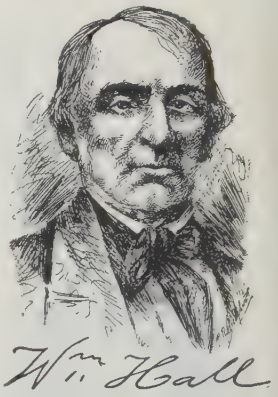
from which he resigned to run for the governorship. Robert C. Foster, another candidate, had been speaker of the house. Robert Weakly, the third, had been a pioneer, a member of the convention to ratify the U. S. constitution, a legislator and congressman, and the fourth, Thomas Johnson, had been a legislator in North Carolina and Tennessee, a member of the convention to ratify the Federal constitution, and of the constitutional convention of 1796. All these, as their circulars stated, were candidates under call by "fellow-citizens." Mr. McMinn, who came into the field long after the others, announced himself and received the largest vote, though not a majority over all. When he became a candidate for re-election, he was opposed by Mr. Foster, and the next time Enoch Parsons was his rival. Gov. McMinn was a man of great honesty and industry, but he lacked the foresight and judgment necessary in troublous times. He favored the loan-office bill, which established a state bank with a branch in each county to loan money to people in proportion to the tax. A county and town were named after Gov. McMinn. As has been stated, the records of the early part of his life are defective; no portrait of him exists, and his wife's name is unknown. He died at the Cherokee Agency, Nov. 17, 1824.

CARROLL, William, sixth and ninth governor of Tennessee (1821–27 and 1829–35), was born near Pittsburgh, Pa., March 3, 1788. Among the few facts known respecting his early life is this, that the education he obtained was meagre. In 1810 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and opened the first nail-store in the state, whereby he prospered. A liking for military service led him to enter the state militia, of which Andrew Jackson was commander-in-chief, and in 1812 he was elected captain of the Nashville Uniform Volunteers. Jackson, who had a strong liking for the young man, soon appointed him brigadier-inspector and then major of militia; finally, on becoming major-general in the regular army in 1814, appointing Maj. Carroll major-general of militia in his place. Gen. Carroll had a difficulty with Jesse Benton in 1813, and the result was a duel—Jackson acted as Carroll's second—in which Benton was wounded. Another duel, with Thomas H. Benton, grew out of this, and Carroll's course in the matter led to the estrangement of Jackson, but Carroll's distinguished service in the Creek war and at the battle of New Orleans, and his repute as the best military officer under Gen. Jackson, led at last to the renewal of the friendship. After the war of 1812, Gen. Carroll again went into trade and became the owner of the first steamboat registered among the shipping of Nashville. This he named the Andrew Jackson. At his first election for governor, he defeated Edward Ward by a vote of 42,246 to 11,200. He was re-elected in 1823 and 1825; and becoming eligible for re-election in 1829, was placed in office, and again elected without opposition in 1831 and 1833. In 1835, in spite of the provisions of the state constitution, he again stood as a candidate, but was defeated by Newton Cannon. Gov. Carroll's record as a statesman was equalled by that he made as a soldier. His administration was a period of reform. A court of chancery was established and other changes in the judiciary were made; brutal penalties, such as the stocks, the pillory, and branding with hot irons were abolished; the militia was reorganized; the law passed during Gov. McMinn's term establishing a loan-bank system was repealed in a time of financial depression by his advice; and a system of state internal improvements inaugurated. During his administration, in 1834, the second and important constitutional convention was convened. He died March, 22, 1844. The inscription on his tombstone sums up his character as follows: "As a gentleman he was modest, intelligent, accomplished; as an officer he was energetic, gallant, daring; as a statesman he was wise and just."



HOUSTON, Samuel, seventh governor of Tennessee (1827–28). (See Vol. IV., p. 60.)

HALL, William, eighth governor of Tennessee (Apr. 16th–Oct. 1st, 1829), was born in Virginia in 1774. He fought in the Creek war in Alabama, and the Seminole war in Florida, being brigadier-general of the state militia, and in the war of 1812 was colonel of a Tennessee regiment of riflemen, doing gallant service under Gen. Jackson at the great battle of New Orleans. Subsequently he was made major-general of militia. He was for a time sheriff of Sumner county, Tenn. He was elected several times a state representative and senator, and in 1827 was made speaker of the state senate. On the resignation of Samuel Houston, he became governor, and served until William Carroll was re-elected. In 1831 he was sent to the U. S. congress as a Democrat and remained in office until 1833. He was on terms of intimate friendship with both Gen. Jackson and Gov. Carroll. He died at Green Garden, Sumner co., in October, 1856.



CANNON, Newton, tenth governor of Tennessee (1835–39), was born at Guilford, N. C., in 1781. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and removed to Williamson county, Tenn., when young. In 1811 he was elected a representative to the state legislature. On the outbreak of the Creek war in 1813, he enlisted as a private, rose to be captain and colonel of the Tennessee mounted rifles, and commanded the left column at the battle of Tallashatchee, Nov. 3d, but on returning home at the end of his period of service was unjustly accused of desertion. In 1814, on the resignation of Felix Grundy, he was elected to succeed him in congress, and was re-elected until 1823, one term excepted, when, by appointment of the president, he served as one of two commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians. In 1835 Gov. Carroll, although he had served three terms, again ran for office, but was defeated by Col. Cannon. The latter was re-elected in 1837, and in 1839 again stood as a candidate, opposed by James H. Polk. The men were unequally matched, Cannon being a heavy, prosaic speaker, while Polk was a spirited talker, abounding in anecdote and quick in retort. Although Cannon abandoned the canvass he was obliged to return to the stump, but after a contest in which public feeling ran high, Polk was elected by over 2,500 majority. Cannon also made the canvass as a Whig in the first contest between the two parties for the control of the state. Tennessee in those days held the pivotal place in national elections now occupied by

New York. He died at Harpeth, Williamson co., Tenn., Sept. 29, 1842.

POLK, James Knox, eleventh governor of Tennessee (1839–41). (See Vol. VI., p. 265.)

JONES, James Chamberlain, twelfth governor of Tennessee (1841–45), was born in Davidson county, Tenn., June 8, 1809. His parents died when he was a lad, and he was brought up by a wealthy planter, who owned a well-selected library, from which young Jones gained an education, studying whenever he could leave work on the plantation. In the winter he attended school in the neighborhood. Soon after attaining his majority he was married, and settled in Wilson county as a farmer. He was elected to the state legislature as a representative in 1837, and re-elected in 1839, and was presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in the memorable contest of 1840. In 1841 he was elected governor, defeating James K. Polk, who stood for a third term, in a heated campaign, gaining a Whig victory. He was re-elected in 1843 over the same powerful opponent. In 1848 he was a delegate to the national Whig convention, and was a strong supporter of Henry Clay. He stumped the state for Gen. Taylor, the successful nominee, and was an elector on the ticket. In 1850 he removed with his family to Memphis, and was elected the first president of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In 1852 he was elected U. S. senator, and served his full term. He supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, and from that time was identified with the Democratic party. He was one of the most effective stump speakers the state ever produced, his humorous anecdotes and sarcastic retorts seldom failing to carry his audiences with him. His campaigns against Polk in 1841 and 1843 are still known as the "Polk-Jones contest," and excited a national interest. The Whigs and Democrats were evenly divided in the general assembly. In the senate were twelve of each, and a neutral, Samuel Turney, to whose brother, H. I. Turney, the Democrats, under Andrew Johnson, gave their vote for U. S. senator. The house refusing to agree, the senate did not go into the joint session to elect the senator, and defeated the election. The men who did this were dubbed the "Immortal Thirteen." Polk had defeated Cannon by his vigorous stump-speaking; Jones did the same for Polk in two contests, and the Whigs throughout the country were encouraged by his triumphs. He retired from public life at the close of his term in the senate, and died at Memphis, Oct. 29, 1859.

James C. Jones

Neil S. Brown

BROWN, Aaron V., thirteenth governor of Tennessee (1845–47). (See Vol. V., p. 8.)

BROWN, Neil S., fourteenth governor of Tennessee (1847–49), was born in Giles county, Tenn., Apr. 18, 1810, son of Duncan Brown, who had emigrated from North Carolina in 1809, and grandson of Angus Brown, a native of Scotland, who during the revolutionary war fought gallantly under Gen. Francis Marion. Neil Brown began his education at the age of seven, earning the money to pay for his schooling, and when a young man taught school to obtain means to carry on his studies. In 1831 he entered the Maury County Manual Labor Academy, studied for two sessions, and then began teaching in Giles county. In 1833 he began to study law; in 1834 was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Pulaski. He removed to Texas the following year, but returned, and took part in the campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida, distinguishing himself at the battle of Mud Creek. He was a presidential elector on the White ticket in 1836; was elected to the state legislature as a representative in 1837; and in 1843 was nominated for congress, but was defeated by Aaron V. Brown in a heated campaign in which he reduced his opponent's previous majority. He was a presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. At the age of thirty-seven he was elected governor, and was the youngest man who had ever held that office in Tennessee, but failed of re-election in 1849. In 1850 he was appointed U. S. minister to Russia, and served three years. On his return, he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and was chosen speaker of that body. He was an elector-at-large on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and being an effective stump speaker, made a stirring canvass of the state. He remained a Whig until the demise of that party, and then became a Democrat, though abstaining from party conflicts. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1870. He was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Judge James Trimble of Nashville, who was a member of a Virginia family, and well known as a legislator and a leader of the Union party in opposing secession. Gov. Brown died at Nashville, in January, 1886.

W. Trousdale

TROUSDALE, William, fifteenth governor of Tennessee (1849–51), was born in Orange county, N. C., Sept. 23, 1790, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father removed to Tennessee in 1796. On the breaking-out of the Creek war in 1813, young Trousdale joined the state militia, and took part in the battles of Tallashatchee and Talladega, and continuing his military career, he fought as a lieutenant under Gen. Jackson at Pensacola and New Orleans. In 1835 he was elected to the state senate. In 1836 he was appointed major-general of volunteers, and took a prominent part in the Seminole war in Florida. In 1840 he was a presidential elector on the Van Buren ticket. He served in the Mexican war, fighting in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, and received two wounds in the last-mentioned conflict. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec he was made brevet brigadier-general in the regular army. In the canvass for the governorship in 1849, he defeated Neil S. Brown, who was standing for a second term as the Whig candidate; but in 1851 he was himself defeated by William B. Campbell, another Whig candidate. In May, 1852, Pres. Fillmore appointed Gen. Trousdale minister to Brazil, and he remained in that country until 1857, when he retired from public life. He was a man of great courage and inflexible honesty. As a public speaker he was forcible and impressive. He died in Nashville, March 27, 1872.

CAMPBELL, William Bowen, sixteenth governor of Tennessee (1851–53), was born near Nashville, Feb. 6, 1807, son of David and Catharine (Bowen) Campbell. His grandfather, Capt. David Campbell, served during the revolutionary war, and his mother's grandfather, Gen. William Russell, commanded regiments in both the continental and U. S.

armies, being at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis. William Campbell's father was a farmer, but an educated man, and his mother was a pious and accomplished woman, who directed his studies while he was growing up. Not long before he attained his majority, William Campbell gave up farm work and went to Abingdon, Va., to live with an uncle, David Campbell, later governor of Virginia, under whom he continued his studies and began to read law. He then entered the law school at Winchester, Va., was graduated, and in 1829 went to Carthage, Tenn., where he began practice. In 1831 he was elected attorney-general over Bromfield Ridley, a lawyer of eminence. He now removed to Sparta, but returned to Carthage in 1835, and was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. He resigned office in 1836 and became captain of a company in Col. William Trousdale's regiment, serving through the contest with the Seminoles and Creeks. In 1837 he was elected to congress, defeating his old commander, Trousdale, was re-elected in 1839 over Gen. Trousdale, and re-elected without opposition in 1841. In 1843 he resigned his office as congressman and resumed his law practice. Not long after this he was appointed major-general of the Tennessee militia, and when the Mexican war broke out he was elected colonel of the 1st Tennessee regiment, which won the title of the "Bloody First," and by its charge under him gained the victory at Monterey. In 1847 Gen. Campbell was unanimously elected judge of the circuit court by the legislature, and presided until 1851, when he was nominated by the Whigs for governor, and again defeated Gen. Trousdale. He declined renomination and devoted himself to business, becoming president of the Bank of Middle Tennessee, at Lebanon. He supported John Bell for president in 1860, and opposed secession, declining for that reason the command of the Confederate troops of Tennessee. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Federal army, but never went to the field, and soon resigned, remaining a "Union man," however. After the war and during the reconstruction period, he was a staunch friend of the South and gave his influence towards the healing of its wounds. In 1864 he allied himself to the Democratic party, and favored McClellan for president. He was elected to congress in 1865, but served only a short time, the Tennessee delegation having been admitted late in the session. His last public service was in championing Pres. Andrew Johnson in his contest with congress. Gov. Campbell was one of Tennessee's great men. He dignified every council, national or state, in which he was a representative, and by his patriotism, integrity and wisdom distinguished himself in congress, at the bar, and on the battlefield. He joined the Methodist church in 1855 and remained a devoted member. He was married, in 1835, to Fanny, only daughter of Dr. John Owen of Carthage, Tenn., who died in 1865, leaving seven children. Gov. Campbell died at his home, in Lebanon, in August, 19, 1867.

W M Campbell

JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth and nineteenth governor of Tennessee (1853–57 and 1862–64). (See Vol. II., p. 455.)

HARRIS, Isham G., eighteenth governor of Tennessee (1857–61). (See Vol. II., p. 209.)

BROWNLOW, William Gannaway, twentieth governor of Tennessee (1865–69), was born in Wythe county, Va., Aug. 29, 1805. He was left an orphan at an early age, and, being thrown on his own resources, learned the carpenter's trade, by which he earned enough to pay for schooling and acquired a fair education. In 1826 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for several years traveled circuits in Tennessee and South Carolina, taking an active part in politics as well as in the extension of his church. He became unpopular in South Carolina by his opposition to nullification. In 1838 he became editor of the Knoxville "Whig," and his unsparing treatment of policies and political opponents gained him the nick-name of "the fighting parson." In 1843 he ran for congress against Andrew Johnson. In 1850 he was appointed by Pres. Fillmore one of the commissioners to carry out congressional provisions for the improvement of navigation on the Missouri river. In 1856 Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the "Tennessee Baptist," published a severe attack on the Methodist Episcopal church, with the title "The Great Iron Wheel; or, Republicanism Backwards and Christianity Reversed." To this Mr. Brownlow replied, two years later, with "The Great Iron Wheel Examined and its False Spokes Extracted." In 1858 he visited the North, and in Philadelphia held a public discussion with Rev. A. Prynne of New York, maintaining the divine right and expediency of slavery. The speeches pro and con were published under the title "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" Mr. Brownlow had no sympathy with the agitation in favor of secession that began in the South in 1860, and suffered much persecution for the stand he took. He refused to pull down the United States flag that floated over his house, or to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and in October, 1861, his paper was suppressed and he removed to the eastern part of the state. While there he was charged with burning railway bridges, and troops were sent out with orders to shoot him on sight, but he crossed the border into the mountains of North Carolina and remained until December, when he received a promise of a pass into Kentucky if he would return to Knoxville. The promise was not kept, for on his appearing he was thrown into jail on a charge of treason and kept a month; then was released, but detained in his own house under guard until March, 1862, when he was sent inside the union lines at Nashville, his influence being considered dangerous to the peace of the Confederacy. His wife and children were expelled from Nashville later, and joined him in the North, where he was delivering addresses on political subjects. He returned to Tennessee in 1864, and was elected governor in 1865 on the reconstruction of the state. During his administration the "Ku-Klux" disturbances occurred in the South, and he made strenuous efforts to suppress the organization in Tennessee, proclaiming martial law in several counties. In 1867 he become involved in a dispute with the mayor of Nashville, who had refused to carry out the provisions of the new franchise law, and could enforce his orders only with the aid of U. S. troops. He resigned the governorship in 1869, having been elected to the U. S. senate, sold out the "Whig," and devoted himself to congressional duties to the end of his term. He then returned to Knoxville and bought a controlling interest in the "Whig," once more becoming its editor. Beside the two books mentioned he wrote, "Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession" (1862). He died at Knoxville, Apr. 29, 1877.

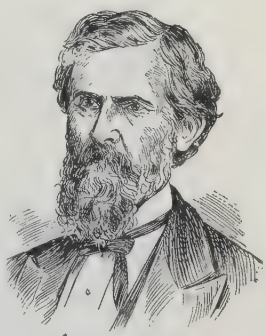
SENTER, DeWitt Clinton, twenty-first governor of Tennessee (1869–71), was born in McMinn county, March 26, 1834. His father, William T. Senter, was a Methodist minister and subsequently a merchant, an elector, and a congressman. His mother, Nancy White, was a daughter of Rev. George White, a Methodist minister of Virginia. DeWitt C. Senter was educated at the academy at Strawberry Plains, and began to read law; but his studies were interrupted by his election as representative to the state legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1859 and 1861. He opposed secession, and was so outspoken as a Union man, that for a time during the war he was imprisoned by the Confederate authorities; but was released on parole in 1865. Soon after he was elected state senator, and in 1867 was re-elected, becoming speaker of the upper house, and by virtue of this position the rightful successor of Gov. Brownlow on the latter's resignation to enter the U. S. senate, Feb. 25, 1869. In August of that year Mr. Senter was elected to fill the vacant chair, having been supported by the Democrats and having defeated William B. Stokes. He remained in office until Oct. 10, 1871. Gov. Senter's position was a trying one, inasmuch as he was a Republican at the head of a Democratic legislature, during the period of reconstruction. The state debt incurred during the war under Republican administration was recognized; the fifteenth amendment was rejected by a constitutional convention, and a new state constitution was adopted. Gov. Senter attempted to put down the Ku-Klux disturbances, but the legislature refused to aid him, and he then sent his secretary to Washington, hoping for help from that quarter. The governor and the speakers of both houses testified, as did a delegation of negroes and a delegation of whites, who denied the reports of atrocities charged by the blacks. Reconstruction was averted by the Democrats promising not to oppose the payment of the state debt. Gov. Senter was an elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in 1864, and on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868. He is a master Mason. In 1865–66 he was president of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston railroad. He was married, in 1859, in Grainger county, Tenn., to a distant relative, Harriet Senter, whose father, Gen. P. M. Senter, was a soldier in the Indian and Mexican wars.

D. W. C. Senter

BROWN, John Calvin, twenty-second governor of Tennessee (1871–75), was born in Giles county Tenn., Jan. 6, 1827. He was the second of his family that filled the executive chair, his brother, Neil S. Brown, having served as governor from 1847 to 1849. John Calvin Brown was graduated at Jackson College, Tennessee, in 1846. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1848 at Pulaski, Tenn., and practiced successfully until May, 1861, when he entered the Confederate army as captain. He was commissioned colonel of the 3rd Tennessee regiment of infantry; became brigadier-general, and in 1864 major-general of a division. His military services were unusually gallant and valuable. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Perryville; was captured at the former place and held a prisoner for six months; was wounded at Franklin, Perryville, and Chickamauga. He took an heroic part in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; in all the engagements and movements around Atlanta, and in the disastrous incursions of Hood into Tennessee, including the desperate struggle at Franklin, so destructive to the Southern cause. After the close of the war he practiced law at Pulaski. In 1870 he was elected president of the constitutional convention, which met at Nashville, and in 1871 was elected governor of the state, being the first Democrat elected after the war: he was re-elected in 1873. Many important issues arose during Gov. Brown's administration. Among these perhaps the leading one was the condition of the state debt. In 1869 an act was passed to liquidate the state debt, under which railroads could pay their indebtedness to the state with treasury bonds issued to them, and in this way the state took bonds at par worth only forty or fifty cents on the dollar. In 1870 they were allowed by another act to pay in any legally-issued six-percent. bonds of the state of any kind. The railroads hastened to take advantage of these acts. Gov. Brown urged the legislature to fund the state debt and levy taxes enough to pay the interest and expenses of the government. During his term of office the bonded debt of the state was reduced from $43,000,000 to little over $20,000,000, a large floating debt was paid, and the state re-established its credit by resuming the payment of its current interest after funding its past obligations at par. After retiring from the executive office of the state he entered the service of the Texas and Pacific railway, taking charge of the important work of its extension to the Rio Grande in one direction and to New Orleans in the other. He was afterwards made vice-president of the road, and handled its interests with consummate ability. For four years he was also the general solicitor of the Gould Southwestern system of roads with headquarters at St. Louis. He resigned this position to accept the receivership of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and was afterward made president. Gov. Brown traveled extensively, visiting Europe, Asia, Africa and North America. He was married, in 1864, to Bettie Childress of Murfreesboro, Tenn., one of the most beautiful and accomplished women in the South. Their elegant home was in Nashville. Gov. Brown was one of the leaders of the South; of noble character and large and varied ability. He was a man of culture, delightful social characteristics, and of marked capacity, as his record shows. At the time of his death he was president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. He died at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1889.

Jno C. Brown

PORTER, James Davis, twenty-third governor of Tennessee (1875–79), was born at Paris, Tenn., Dec. 7, 1828. His ancestor, John Porter, born in 1590 at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England, in Wraxhall Abbey, the family home, sailed with his wife, Rose, from England and arrived in America in 1627. Many of his descendants became noted; several served in the revolutionary war; and one, Gen. Peter B. Porter, was a cabinet officer under John Quincy Adams. James D. Porter's father, Thomas Kennedy Porter, was a physician who settled in Paris, in 1823. His mother was Geraldine Horton, whose paternal ancestor came from England in 1638. Mr. Porter was graduated at the University of Nashville,



Jas. D. Porter

in 1846. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in 1851 in Paris. He was elected to the house of representatives of the state general assembly in 1859. He was the author of the famous "Porter Resolutions," passed by the legislature in 1861, pledging Tennessee to stand by the South if war began, and, hostilities having begun, became adjutant-general to Gen. Gideon J. Pillow at Memphis, and aided in organizing the provisional army of Tennessee. He became chief of staff to Gen. Cheatham and fought through the whole war under that commander, participating heroically in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Paris. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and in the same year was elected circuit judge, but resigned in 1874. He was the same year nominated and elected governor of Tennessee by the Democratic party, and in 1876 was re-elected. He was delegate at large in 1880 and in 1892, and was chairman of his delegation to the Democratic national convention. In July, 1880, he was elected president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad Co., and served until 1884, when he resigned. In March, 1885, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland first assistant secretary of state, and held office until September, 1887. In 1894–95 he was U. S. minister to Chili and discharged his duties in the most acceptable manner to his own country and to Chili. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1879 by the University of Nashville, of whose board of trustees he is president. He was married, in 1851, to Susannah, daughter of Gen. John H. Dunlap of Paris, Tenn. They have four children.

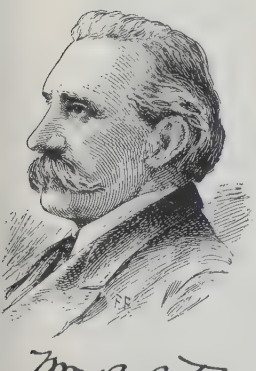
Albert S. Marks

MARKS, Albert Smith, twenty-fourth governor of Tennessee (1879–81) and soldier, was born near Owensboro, Daviess co., Ky., Oct. 16, 1836, son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Lashbrooke) Marks. He was a descendant of John Marks, one of the earlier settlers of Virginia, and his ancestors were neighbors of the great Jefferson, and associated with him in many of his undertakings. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Daniel family, which has contributed so many orators and statesmen to swell Virginia's long list of celebrities. His mother was a native of Daviess county. His father, who was a farmer in affluent circumstances, died when Albert was only fourteen years of age, and the lad was obliged to leave school and become the head of the large family, his mother being incapacitated by ill health from assuming this position. It had been the desire of his pious parents, who were noted for their hospitality to ministers of the Gospel, that their son should become a preacher, but when the time came for him to take up his life-work, he turned to law instead of theology. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Col. A. S. Colyar, a relative, at Winchester, Tenn; was admitted to the bar in 1858, and became a member of the firm of Colyar, Marks & Frizzell, the style becoming Colyar & Marks in 1861. He supported Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, but was opposed to secession, and in 1861 was the Union candidate for the state convention called to deliberate on the question, but was defeated by Peter Turney, subsequently governor. As soon as war was declared, however, he enlisted in the Confederate army, was elected captain, and was rapidly promoted major and then colonel of the 17th Tennessee regiment, which was so inspired by his enthusiasm for the cause that it won the most brilliant laurels during the long series of campaigns. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, while charging a battery, he lost a foot and fell, crying "forward!" to his men, who swept on to victory. After the amputation of his leg, which became necessary, and a long period of convalescence, he was attached, as judge-advocate, to the staff of Gen. Forrest, and retained this position until the war closed, when his old law partnership was resumed. This was dissolved two years later by the removal of Col. Colyar to Nashville, and Col. Marks was then associated with his brother-in-law, Capt. James B. Fitzpatrick and Capt. T. D. Gregory. In 1870 he was elected chancellor of the fourth division, and in August, 1878, was re-elected without opposition. In the words of one of his personal associates: "His career as a chancellor was singularly brilliant. It was often said that a case might be presented to him embraced in a large record, which by the time it had been read by the lawyers had been completely grasped and taken in by him, and that after it was argued he was ready to decide, giving opinions so lucid and so strongly fortified by principles of right and justice that the losing party would be half converted to the correctness of the decision. It is said that his decrees were rarely reversed by the supreme court." In November, 1878, he was elected governor of the state. In this high position, as in all others held by him, he showed a burning ambition to do everything to advance the interests of the people at large. He was called to the office at an unfortunate period, when the Democratic party was rent asunder by dissensions over the debt of the state, and to his position with regard to that question he sacrificed all hopes of continuing in office. The extreme state-credit wing, which was very small, and the repudiation party, which was large, were brought together by the conservatives, and the debt was settled during the next Democratic administration by a convention in which Gov. Marks was the leading spirit. For this assemblage he wrote a platform recognizing the voice of the people as supreme and final, and calling upon the legislators to carry out their wishes as expressed in the convention. His friends were anxious to bring him forward at this time as a candidate for re-election, but he declined, believing that some one not entangled in the debt question should be put forward. Throughout his administration he was distinguished for the firmness, unselfishness, and conscientiousness with which he discharged his duties. Subsequently he was candidate for the U. S. senate, but was defeated by William B. Bate. Nevertheless his record remained unchallenged, and as a politician he was stronger at the time of his defeat than ever before. Returning to the practice of his profession at Nashville, he had in his later years one of his sons as a partner, and sustained the reputation he had long enjoyed of being a brilliant and profound lawyer. He was a Cleveland elector for the state at large in 1888. His active labors continued to the time of his death, but, although he acquired considerable means, he left but a small estate. The memory of his voice and deeds, however, is to his children a priceless possession. Gov. Marks was a very handsome man, and had a personal magnetism that drew every one to him. Ever courteous to all, poor as well as rich; abounding in sympathy, sensitive as a woman, yet undaunted as a warrior when duty called, or some principle was to be defended; inspiring in his conversation, a model of conduct in public and private life, he made a lasting impression upon everyone who came in contact with him, and his loss was bitterly mourned by thousands. He was

a scholarly man outside of his profession, had accumulated a fine library, and devoted considerable time to the study of general literature. He was the most devoted and sacrificing of husbands and fathers, and his warm and genial nature never showed itself more attractively than when it was stimulated by home life and home interests. Soon after entering the army he became engaged to Novella, daughter of Maj. John R. Davis, a leading citizen of Wilson county, and in 1863 was married to her at the home of her uncle, Gen. J. M. Knight, in Marshall county, where she was spending the winter—her own home being within the Federal lines. She and two sons, Arthur H. and Albert D., survived him. Gov. Marks died at Nashville, Nov. 4, 1891. In ten months Arthur H., his son, also died, and so gifted was he his reputation as an orator and writer was already known beyond the limits of his state.

Alvin Hawkins

HAWKINS, Alvin, twenty-fifth governor of Tennessee (1881–83) and jurist, was born in Bath county, Ky., Dec. 2, 1821. His family removed in 1826 to Maury county, Tenn., and then in 1828 to Carroll county. He did farm work, learned blacksmithing, and secured the rudiments of a good education. He taught school for a time; then read law in the office of B. C. Totten, in Huntingdon, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and settled in Camden. He was elected a representative to the general assembly in 1853; was elector on the Bell and Everett presidential ticket in 1860, and in 1862 was elected to congress as a Unionist, but irregularities in his election under the proclamation of Military Gov. Andrew Johnson prevented him taking his seat. He was made U. S. district attorney for the district of western Tennessee in 1864, but resigned in 1865 and received the appointment of judge of the supreme court of the state of Tennessee in September, 1865. He resigned this office in April, 1868, to retire to private life. He was, however, appointed consul-general to Havana, Cuba, and serving but a short time, resigned. He was elected judge of the supreme court in May, 1869, but the new constitution of 1870 displaced him. He then became president of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Co. He was, in May, 1880, and while in attendance as a lay delegate to the general conference of the M. E. church, then in session at Cincinnati, O., nominated by the Republican party of Tennessee as its candidate for governor, and in November of that year was elected. In 1882 he was again nominated, but was defeated, and in January, 1883, again retired to private life.



W. B. Bate

BATE, William Brimage, twenty-sixth governor of Tennessee (1883–87), was born near Castalian Springs, Tenn., in 1830. He received an academic education, but gave up study when a youth to become second clerk on a steamboat plying between Nashville and New Orleans. When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted and served as a private in Louisiana and Tennessee regiments, after which he returned to his native state, and was elected to the legislature. He now took up the study of law, entered the law school at Lebanon, was graduated in 1852, and settled in Gallatin, Sumner co. In 1854 he was elected attorney-general for the Nashville district for six years, and during this period was nominated for congress, but declined to stand; but in 1860 served as a presidential elector on the Breckenridge-Lane ticket. He entered the Confederate army as a private and rose to the rank of major-general; was three times dangerously wounded, and surrendered with the army of Tennessee in 1865. He then returned to his native state and resumed the practice of his profession; in 1868 was a delegate to the Democratic national convention; served on the Democratic national executive committee of the state for twelve years; was an elector for the state at large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. In 1882 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and in 1884 was re-elected without opposition. In January, 1887, he was re elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat, succeeding Washington C. Whitthorne, and took his seat on March 4, 1893; he was re-elected.

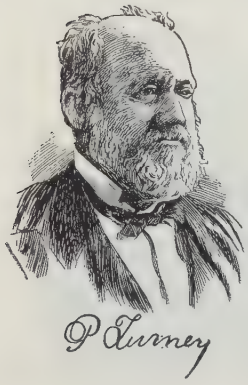
TAYLOR, John T., twenty-seventh and thirtieth governor of Tennessee (1887–91, 1897–). (See Index.)

BUCHANAN, John P., twenty-eighth governor of Tennessee (1891–93), was born in that state in 1847. He has always been a farmer, but has taken an active interest in politics since he attained his majority, and since 1875 has been a delegate to all the Democratic state conventions. In 1887 he was chosen to the Tennessee house of representatives and was re-elected in 1889. Previously (1888), he was influential in organizing the State Farmers' Alliance, was made its first president, and at its next annual meeting was re-elected. In 1889 the Agricultural Wheel, the Farmers' and Laborers' Union and the Farmers' Alliance consolidated, and Mr. Buchanan was elected president of the new organization, an office he still holds. In 1891 he stood as a candidate for the governorship. He had three competitors: Josiah Patterson, Jere. Baxter, and John W. Taylor; hence the struggle in the Democratic convention was a severe one. Four days were consumed and twenty-five formal ballots were taken before a decision was reached. By working strictly within party lines the Farmers' Alliance gained control and secured the nomination and election of its president.

John P. Buchanan

TURNEY, Peter, twenty-ninth governor of Tennessee (1893–97) and jurist, was born at Jasper, Marion co., Tenn., Sept. 22, 1827, son of Hopkins L. and Teresa (Francis) Turney. His grandfather, Peter Turney, was a native of Germany and of mixed French and German extraction. His father, who was unable to write his own name until he was twenty-two years of age, became a lawyer, a U. S. senator, and a leader of men. Teresa Francis was the daughter of Miller Francis of Rhea county, Tenn., and the granddaughter of William Henry of Virginia. Hopkins Turney removed to the adjoining county of Franklin when his son was an infant, and settled at Winchester, taking up the law practice abandoned by his friend, Judge Nathan Green, who had been elected chancellor, and at that place the boy grew up. He was educated in the public

schools of Winchester and at a private school in Nashville, and at the age of seventeen put some of his learning to use during a few months' experience as a surveyor. He read law in his father's office until the latter was elected U. S. senator, and then continued his studies with Maj. W. E. Venable, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar. He practiced at Winchester in partnership with his father until ex-Senator Turney's death in 1857, and then associated with himself his brother, Miller, and continued to practice until 1861. In 1854 he stood as a candidate for the attorney-generalship, but was defeated by Gen. G. J. Stubblefield, and in 1860 he was an alternate elector on the Breckinridge ticket. As soon as it was known that Abraham Lincoln had been elected president, Mr. Turney at a public meeting advocated the immediate secession of Tennessee, thus placing his name on record as that of the first man in the state to urge such action. A convention to pass an ordinance of secession convened on Feb. 9, 1861, and Mr. Turney, who had gained the support of Franklin county, was a delegate to that body. When the measure was defeated by popular vote, the citizens of Franklin county adopted an ordinance withdrawing their county from Tennessee and attaching it to Alabama, and as this portended war, Mr. Turney enrolled a company of men of which he was chosen captain and tendered his services to the Confederacy. Forthwith, he was asked to raise a regiment, and having done so, and having been elected its colonel, Apr. 27th, marched with it to Virginia, where the Confederate forces were mustering. His regiment was enlisted as the 1st Tennessee, but to distinguish it from the first regiment raised by the state, it was always called "Turney's First Tennessee." The regiment was attached to the army of northern Virginia, and he led it gallantly during Jackson's "valley campaign," in which he was thrice wounded—severely at the battle of Fredericksburg. On recovery he attempted to resume his command, but was unable to endure the climate of Virginia and was assigned to the command of the eastern district of Florida, where he served until his surrender, May 19, 1865. When his old regiment surrendered at Appomattox, only thirty-eight survived of the original number—1,165. Col. Turney had been recommended by Gen. Lee and others for promotion to the position of brigadier-general, but as he was not on friendly terms with Pres. Davis, the honor was never conferred. He resumed law practice at Winchester, and was prominent in resisting the measures of Gov. Brownlow, which were particularly directed at the part of the state where Franklin county is situated, on account of its loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy. In 1870 he was elected judge of the supreme court, and held office through re-election in 1878 and 1886. On the reorganization of the court, in the last-mentioned year, he was elected chief justice and served until Jan. 16, 1893, when he assumed the duties of the governorship. This judicial term, twenty-three years, was the longest ever filled by one incumbent in Tennessee. When the supreme court of Tennessee was reorganized, the judges elected in that year promulgated at their first term a set of strict rules designed to secure a more rapid disposition of business. Many of the lawyers were not well inclined toward this reform, but Chief-justice Turney enforced the rules with such tact that he "educated the lawyers up to them without angering a man who appeared at the bar of the court." He has been described as having such wide perception that on the presentation of a case he can almost intuitively divide the true from the false, and as disdaining to cite authorities to support a proposition his sense of right tells him ought to be the law; planting every decision on the broad ground of justice. Gov. Turney's popularity and efficiency were such that he was re-elected chief magistrate of the state in 1895. Previously, in 1876, he had been defeated as a candidate for the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson; the office falling to James E. Bailey. Gov. Turney is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. In his church relations he is an Episcopalian. He was married, in 1851, to Cassandra, daughter of Thomas H. Garner, a wealthy farmer of Winchester. She died in 1857, leaving three children, and in 1858 Gov. Turney was married to Hannah F., daughter of John Graham of Marion county, Tenn., by whom he has had nine children.



P Turney

JOSSELYN, John, traveler and author, was born in Kent, England, near the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a son of Sir Thomas Josselyn of Kent, the friend of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and brother of Henry Josselyn, who settled in Piscataqua, Me., in 1634, and was appointed deputy governor of the province in 1645. Nothing is recorded of his early life or of his training, but his writings, replete with classical quotations, reveal an educated man of the pedantic order then esteemed. He never settled permanently in America, but being a person of wealth, with a love of adventure, he made two voyages to New England, which furnished the material for several volumes. He first arrived in Boston on July 3, 1638, and, as he tells us, made it his immediate duty to visit Gov. Winthrop and Rev. John Cotton, presenting the latter with metrical translations of six of the Psalms by Francis Quarles, the poet. He embarked for England in October, 1639, and during the voyage home encountered a severe storm, which he describes in a poem, relating how that, amid the terrors of the occasion,

> "The pilot knew not what to chuse or fly,
> Art stood amazed in ambiguity."

Of his life in England, previous to his second voyage to America, in May, 1663, he tells us nothing; but on this visit he spent eight years making observations on the life and natural features of the colony. In 1672 he published, in London, his famous book, "New England's Rarities Discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that country; Together with the Physical and Chyrurgical Remedies wherewith the Natives Constantly use to Cure their Distempers, Wounds and Sores—Also a Perfect Description of an Indian Squa, in all her Bravery; with a poem not improperly conferred upon her." As might be expected, our author falls into many amusing errors in his efforts to appear learned and precise, relating, for instance, among other marvels that some American frogs, "when they sit upon their breech, are a foot high"; and so far anticipating the theory of transmutation of species as to assert that here "barley frequently degenerates into oats." The American Indians he finds gifted with the power to "converse extempore in perfect hexameter verse"; a statement quite comparable to other evidences of his amazing credulity. An amusing instance of his attempts to gain scientific knowledge is related by himself. One day, while walking in the woods, he says, "I chanced to spy a fruit, as I thought, like a pineapple plated with scales. It was as big as the crown of a woman's hat. I made bold to step into it with an intent to have gathered it." The "fruit" was a hornet's

nest, and on reaching home his friends, he says, "hardly knew me but by my garments." Nevertheless he appears to have been capable of correct observation when divested of his passion for exaggeration and romancing, so common with early travelers, and some of his descriptions of scenery and habits are really impressive. In his opinions of the early New Englanders, he seems by no means in accord with traditional notions; is, in fact, almost as disparaging in his account as Thomas Morton. Their leading men he describes as "damnable rich," also "inexplicably covetous and proud" and "all like Ethiopians, white in the teeth only; full of ludification, injurious dealing, and cruelty." To offset this wholesale arraignment, he discovers an occasional evidence of the "common operations of grace," remarking as a special tribute to Samuel Maverick, "one of his majesty's commissioners," that he was "the only hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainments to all comers gratis." Strangely enough few better accord to his unfavorable characterization of New Englanders than his own brother, who throughout his career, both as soldier and magistrate, "displayed an unslumbering activity of courage and hate" toward both whites and Indians. A suggestive line in Whittier's "Mogg Megone" refers to him: "Grey Jocelyn's eye is never sleeping." In 1676 he published "An Account of Two Voyages to New England; wherein you have the setting out of a Ship with the Charges, and a Description of the Country"; and "A Chronological Table of the most Remarkable Passages from the First Discovery of the Continent of America to 1673." All three books were republished in Boston in 1865. His style is lively and often amusing, but, after the fashion of the day, is marred by the verbose relations of unimportant details and numerous lapses into verse. In his first book he gives a detailed description of Boston of that day. "The buildings," says he, "are handsome, joining one another as in London, with many large streets, most of them paved with pebble stone. . . . The town is not divided into parishes, yet they have three fair meeting-houses or churches, which hardly suffice to receive the inhabitants and strangers that come in from all parts." There is beside considerable matter of real historical value.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Robert Henry, statesman, was born in Talbot county, Md., Jan. 4, 1779, son of Robert and Mary Emerson (Trippe) Goldsborough. He was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1796, and was elected to the house of delegates of Maryland in 1804. In 1812 he was appointed U. S. senator by Gov. Winder to fill the unexpired term of Gen. Philip Reed, and later in the year was elected by the legislature to fill the same position for the full term of six years, beginning March 4, 1813. In 1825 he was again elected to the legislature, and was presidential elector in 1833. In 1835, upon the resignation of E. F. Chambers, he was once more appointed U. S. senator, holding this position at the time of his death. On Jan. 16, 1800, he was married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Col. Robert Lloyd and Susannah Robins (Chamberlaine) Nicols, and had ten children, five sons and five daughters. He died in Talbot county, Oct. 5, 1836.

HENDERSON, Archibald, jurist, was born in Granville county, N. C., Aug. 7, 1768, son of Judge Richard Henderson, one of the most remarkable men, for his ready powers in acquiring knowledge, in the South. Judge Henderson had four sons, all of whom were educated to his own profession, and two, Archibald and Leonard, became distinguished. He attended the Granville County Academy, and after graduation settled in the practice of law at Salisbury. He was a member of congress from his district from 1799 to 1803. He was elected as a Federalist, but supported Thomas Jefferson for president in 1800. He represented the town of Salisbury in the assembly in 1807, 1808, and 1819. He was the acknowledged head of the bar in northwestern North Carolina, and distinguished throughout the state as an advocate. His great excellence as a speaker consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner and strong powers of reasoning. One of Mr. Henderson's characteristics was his manner of examining witnesses. He was as polite and decorous to them as to the court. He asked no unnecessary questions, and every witness that came into court felt a confidence that from him he would receive no insolent or impertinent treatment. He was married to Sarah, the daughter of William Alexander, and they had two children. He died in Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 21, 1822.

MIELZINER, Moses, rabbi and author, was born at Schubin, Germany, in 1828, son of Benjamin and Rosa Mielziner. At an early age he received a thorough education in Hebrew and in rabbinical lore from his father, who was a learned rabbi. At the age of sixteen he went to Berlin, where he remained about eight years, attending the Werder gymnasium (high school) and then the celebrated university of that city, where he pursued philological and philosophical studies. At the same time he continued his theological studies, under the prominent rabbis of Berlin. After having finished his academical course he accepted a position as minister of the Jewish congregation at Waren, Mecklenburg. Three years later he received a call from the Jewish community in Copenhagen, Denmark, to accept the position of principal of a theological school. Here he remained for ten years. During this time he worked for the degree of Ph.D., which, after successful examination, was conferred upon him by the University of Giessen, Germany. The publication of a German translation of his Latin thesis for this degree, a treatise on "Slavery Among the Ancient Hebrews" (Copenhagen and Leipzig, 1859), established his literary reputation, as it was very favorably reviewed by several eminent scholars, who declared it to be the most satisfactory dissertation on that subject. Prof. H. I. Schmidt of Columbia College, New York, furnished an English translation, which was published in the Gettysburg "Evangelical Review," and in a revised edition it was republished in Cincinnati in 1886. In the year 1865 he received a call from a prominent congregation in New York city, and ministered as its rabbi for eight years. He then established an educational institute, and shortly afterward became acting principal of the Temple Emanu El Preparatory School of the Jewish Theological Seminary. In 1879, when the collegiate department of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, O., was opened, he was elected professor of the Talmud and the rabbinical disciplines. He has since filled this position with great success and credit. Dr. Mielziner has published a number of sermons, lectures and scholarly articles in German, Danish and English, and some occasional poems in classical Hebrew. His work, "The Jewish Law of Marriage and Divorce in Ancient and Modern Times" (Cincinnati, 1884), received the highest praises from the legal, religious and secular press in this country as well as abroad. His latest work, "Introduction to the Talmud" (Cincinnati, 1894), the first work of its kind in the English language also met with great favor in the literary world.

M. Mielziner

MADISON, James, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia and fourth in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Port Republic, Va., Aug. 27, 1749. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1772, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. He did not practice, however, but from 1773 to 1775 was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in William and Mary College. In the latter year he visited England, where he was ordained as deacon and priest by Bishop Terrich. He returned to America in 1776, and in 1777 was chosen president of the college, holding the office until his death. In 1785 he presided over the first convention of the Episcopal church in Virginia, and in 1790 was elected first bishop of the diocese. He was consecrated in the chapel of Lambeth palace on Sept. 19, 1790, by Archbishop Moore of Canterbury, being the last prelate of the American church to receive consecration from the bishops of the Anglican church. Bishop Madison published a "Eulogy on Washington" (1800). He died in Williamsburg, Va., on March 5, 1812. His brother, George (1763–1816), saw much service in campaigns against the Indians of the Northwest, and attained the rank of major of volunteers. He was many times re-elected auditor of Kentucky, and in 1816 was chosen governor of the state without opposition, but did not live to take the oath of office.

MOORE, Richard Channing, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia and fourteenth in succession in the American episcopate, was born in New York city, Aug. 21, 1762. His grandfather, John Moore (1658–1732), an eminent lawyer, was attorney-general and register-general of Pennsylvania under William Penn, and from 1704 until his death royal collector of customs for that colony. His father, John Moore (1686–1749), was a merchant in New York city, and for some time a member of the provincial assembly. One of his uncles, Daniel Moore, served in the English parliament, and another, William (1699–1783), was a member of the Pennsylvania assembly, being also from 1741 until 1781 president-judge of the court of Chester county. He was a colonel of the militia, and so vigorously opposed some of the acts of the assembly that in 1758 an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove him from office. His residence, Moore Hall near Valley Forge, is still a landmark. R. C. Moore fitted for King's (now Columbia) College, but was prevented by the revolution from pursuing a collegiate course. Subsequently he studied medicine, received a degree and practiced for some time, but following an inclination for the ministry, he began theological study under Bishop Provoost. Being ordained deacon and priest in 1787, he served for two years at Rye, N. Y., and was then called to the rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., where he remained until 1809. In 1808 he attended the general convention of the Episcopal church in Baltimore, and from 1809 until 1814 was rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York city. He was chosen bishop of Virginia in 1814 and was consecrated in Philadelphia in May of that year. In addition to his duties as bishop he also served until his death as rector of the Monumental Church, Richmond. A man of great ability and energy, he rendered notable service in reviving the drooping fortunes of the Church in Virginia. Besides a number of sermons and addresses, he published "The Doctrines of the Church," a discourse delivered before the general convention in 1820. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College in 1805. A memoir of his life, written by Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, was published in 1842. His son, David (1787–1856), was graduated at Columbia in 1806, was ordained priest in 1808 and, succeeding his father, was from 1809 until his death rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I. Union College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1841. Bishop Moore died in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 11, 1841.

Richard Channing Moore

MEADE, William, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia and twenty-second in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Millwood, Va., Nov. 11, 1789. His father, Richard Kidder Meade (1746–1805), was educated in England and served through the revolution as aide to Gen. Washington with the rank of colonel. He conducted the execution of Maj. André, and at the close of the war took up his residence in the valley of Virginia. He was twice married, both of his wives being relatives of John Randolph. The son was graduated at Princeton College in 1808, and then taking up the study of theology, was ordained deacon in 1811 and priest in 1814. In 1821 he was made rector of Millwood parish, and was for many years active in promoting the work of the American Colonization Society in the middle and southern states. He was chosen assistant to Bishop Moore in 1829, served as rector of Christ Church, Norfolk, from 1834 until 1836, and in November, 1841, became bishop of the diocese of Virginia. Bishop Meade strongly opposed, with voice and pen, the Tractarian movement in England, and republished in America, at his own expense, the writings of Rev. Wm. Goode, subsequently dean of Ripon. In 1847 he led in the foundation of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, and was until his death one of its most earnest and generous supporters. He did more than any other man to restore in Virginia the influence and prosperity of the Episcopal church, whose future, when he entered its ministry in 1811, seemed without hope. He was courageous, honest, and forceful, and throughout his life was governed by the loftiest ideals. In 1861 he did all in his power to prevent secession, but after the die had been cast supported the fortunes of his native state. William and Mary College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1827. He was the author of "Family Prayers" (1834); "Pastoral Letters" (1834, 1854 and 1858); "Life of Rev. Devereux Jarratt" (1840); "Companion to the Font and the Pulpit" (1846); "Lectures on the Pastoral Office" (1849); "Reasons for Loving the Episcopal Church" (1852); "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia" (1857), and "The Bible and the Classics" (1861). Bishop Meade's life was written by Rev. John Johns in 1857. His brother, Richard Kidder (1795–1862), was long prominent at the bar of Petersburg; served in congress from 1847 until 1853, and from 1857 until 1861 was U. S. minister to Brazil. Later and until his death he was a supporter of the Confederacy. Bishop Meade died in Richmond, Va., March 14, 1862.

JOHNS, John, fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia, and thirty-ninth in succession in the American episcopate. (See Vol. III., p. 236.)

WHITTLE, Francis McNeece, fifth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia and eighty-seventh in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., July 7, 1823. He received a classical education and subsequently matriculated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, where he was graduated in 1847. He was ordained deacon in July, 1847, and priest in October, 1848, and until 1849 served as rector of Kanawha parish, Kanawha county, Va. From 1849 until 1852 he was rector of St. James, Northam parish, Goochland county; from 1852 until 1857 of Grace Church, Berryville, and from 1857 until 1868 of St. Paul's

Church at Louisville, Ky. In May, 1867 he was chosen assistant bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, in April, 1868. In May, 1876, he succeeded Dr. Johns as bishop of Virginia. The theological seminary of Ohio gave him the degree of D.D. in 1867, and William and Mary College, LL.D. in 1873. When the diocese of Virginia was divided in 1877, Bishop Whittle retained the parent diocese and Dr. Geo. W. Peterkin was elected and consecrated first bishop of West Virginia. Bishop Whittle possesses superior gifts as an orator and writer, but aside from a few essays and sermons has published nothing. He now (1897) resides in Richmond, Va. In 1883 he asked for and was given an assistant in the person of Dr. A. M. Randolph.

RANDOLPH, Alfred Magill, sixth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Virginia and 132nd in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Winchester, Va., Aug. 31, 1836, son of Robert Lee Randolph, lawyer and planter in Fauquier county, Va. He is eighth in descent from William Randolph, among whose descendants are Thomas Jefferson, Chief-justice Marshall and Gen. Robert E. Lee. Alfred Magill Randolph was graduated at William and Mary College in 1855, and at the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, in 1858. Soon afterward he became rector of St. George's Church, Fredericksburg, Va., where he remained until 1862, when the town was bombarded and his church partially destroyed. From that time until the last year of the war he was a chaplain in the Confederate army and a part of the time also in charge of a church in Halifax county, Va. In 1865 he became rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va., one of the oldest churches in the United States, and in 1867 was called to the rectorship of Emanuel Church, Baltimore, which he retained sixteen years. In 1883 he was chosen assistant to Bishop Whittle of Virginia, was consecrated Oct. 21, 1883, and took up his residence in Richmond. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1875 by William and Mary College, and LL.D. by Washington and Lee University in 1884. Bishop Randolph is a man of wide culture and singular gifts both as a writer and speaker. Belonging to the group of American thinkers whose English antecedents were Kingsley and Robertson and Whately and Dr. Arnold, he rejoices in that wholesomer, fresher religious thinking which centres about the person of Christ. He has distinguished himself by a resolute opposition to Tractarianism and ritualism and the increase of the Episcopal powers. Bishop Randolph is a frequent contributor to the church periodicals of the day, and his finished and thoughtful utterances are eagerly sought and read.

A. M. Randolph

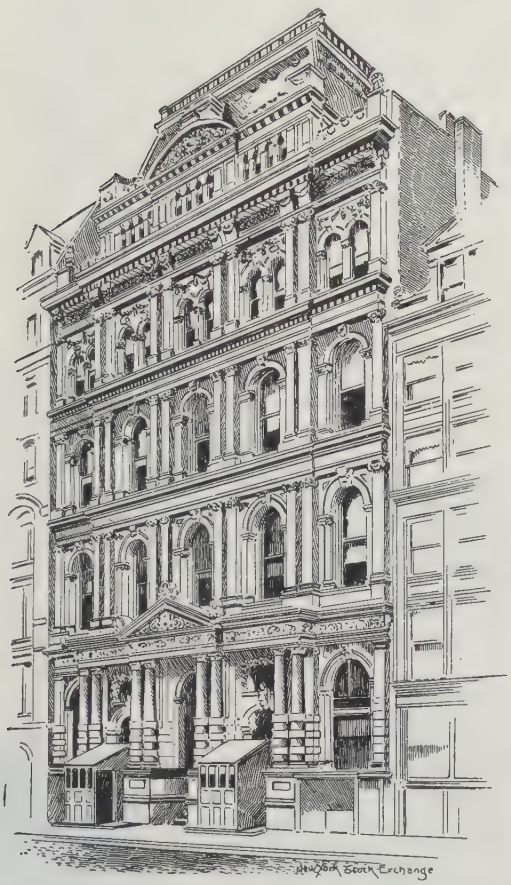
TUDOR, William, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1750. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, studied law in John Adams' office, and was admitted to the bar in 1772. As colonel and judge advocate-general of the army he was attached to Washington's staff from July, 1775 to 1778, after which he resumed practice at Boston, and rose to eminence in the profession. He was a member of the Massachusetts house and senate; secretary of state (1809–10); vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati (1811–19), and one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the collections of which contain a memoir of him. Several of his addresses, etc., were published, among them a notable oration (1779) on the anniversary of the Boston Massacre. Mr. Tudor was in youth a proficient in athletic sports; and it is related that, when the waters around Boston were occupied by the British fleet and all passage was dangerous, he would nightly, his clothes in a bundle on his head, swim across the creek between Chelsea and East Boston, to visit the lady who afterward became his wife. During a trip through England and France in 1800, he was honored at the courts of St. James and the Tuileries. Upon his presentation to George III., the king exclaimed, playfully: "Tudor! What—one of us?" and forthwith conversed with him so long that the master of ceremonies, Lord Galloway, remarked: "His majesty seems to be so deeply engaged with his cousin that he forgets what a number of persons are in waiting to be presented." His wife was Delia Jarvis of East Boston, to whom he was married, July 27, 1772. They had three sons and two daughters. Mr. Tudor died in Boston, July 8, 1819.

RANDOLPH, William Mortimer, lawyer, was born in Fayette county, Tenn., June 16, 1837, son of Rodolph Randolph—a son of Henry Randolph and Polly Peterson Poytress his wife—and Lucretia Ann (Greene) Randolph. When William was eight years of age his parents removed to Clark county, Ark., at a time when the state was almost a wilderness, with but few schools or institutions of learning. His early education was received at home and under the instruction of his mother: after he was thirteen he attended school three years. He then entered the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Clark county at Arkadelphia as a deputy, where he remained about two years. During this time he read law with Harris Flannegan, afterward governor of Arkansas. In 1857 Mr. Randolph removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he entered the law office of Ebenezer Cummins and Augustus H. Garland, the latter being subsequently attorney-general of the United States. A short time after his entering this office Mr. Cummings died, and being admitted to the bar in February, 1858, Mr. Randolph entered into partnership with Mr. Garland. This association continued until the Southern secession movement began, the firm being then dissolved on account of Mr. Garland's appointment as delegate to the provisional congress at Montgomery, Ala. In 1862 Mr. Randolph was appointed district attorney of the Confederate States, physical disability preventing him from taking an active part in the army, but he resigned at the end of two years. In 1865 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he has since resided. Mr. Randolph has accumulated a handsome property, and is still engaged in the active practice of his profession. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Tennessee and is a respected and valued citizen. Since 1878 he has been president of the Memphis Bar and Law Library Association, which possesses the finest law library in the state. Mr. Randolph was married, in 1861, to Rebecca E., daughter of John Wassell of Little Rock, Ark. They have five living children, their sons George Randolph and Edward Randolph being associated with their father in practice.

Wm M Randolph

GOULD, Jay (or Jason), financier, was born in Roxbury, Delaware co., N. Y., May 27, 1836, son of John Burr and Mary (More) Gould. The Gould family figures in American history from early colonial times, and many of its members have attained eminence. The original ancestor, Maj. Nathan Gould (or Gold), came from St. Edmondsbury, in the south of England, in 1646, and settled in Fairfield, Conn. He was one of the nineteen petitioners for the charter of the Connecticut colony; from 1657 was a member of the provincial council, and died in 1694. His son, Nathan Gould, Jr., was deputy-governor of Connecticut (1706–24), and became chief justice of the supreme court of the colony in 1710. His wife was a daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Talcott, of Hartford, and by her he had nine children. Samuel, their fourth son, born in 1692, married Esther Bradley of Fairfield, in 1716; and two of their sons, Col. Abraham and Capt. Abel Gould, rendered distinguished service in the revolutionary war. Abraham Gould was married to Elizabeth Burr in 1754, and had six children; one of them, Abraham Gould, Jr., settling in Delaware county in 1789, where his son, John Burr Gould, the father of Jay Gould, was born in 1792. Jay Gould attended the district school of his native town and the Hobart and Beechwood seminaries, but a thirst for knowledge and his habit of close study enabled him to acquire a much better education than the ordinary schools afforded. At the age of sixteen he left school and began his business career. His father having exchanged his farm in 1851 for a hardware store, Jay at once became associated with him. He mastered all the details of the business so quickly that he was able to assume the active functions of partner within the year. He made all the purchases for the firm from wholesale dealers in Albany and New York city, and in other ways represented its outside business interests. In the meantime, after spending the day at hard work, he would rise at four in the morning to pursue his studies until six. By almost incredible industry in little over a year, he had mastered the science of trigonometry, and obtained a thorough practical knowledge of surveying; studying so closely, however, as to nearly undermine his health. During the spring of 1852 he was engaged with other surveyors to make a map of Ulster county, and upon the failure of the employer continued the work alone. He succeeded, by the push and determination which always characterized him, in finishing the work successfully, and also securing a sufficient number of odd jobs at surveying from the farmers to make up the deficiency in funds. During the next few years he continued actively in surveying, preparing and publishing maps of Albany and Delaware counties and the township of Cohoes in New York state; also completing surveys of counties in Ohio and Michigan; of the projected railroad line between Newburgh and Syracuse; of the Albany and Niskayuna plank-road, and in other enterprises of similar nature, many of them on his own responsibility. Early in 1856 he completed the manuscript of his "History of Delaware County," and sent it to Philadelphia for publication, only to learn that it had been destroyed by fire in the establishment soon after. Nothing daunted, he began again, working literally day and night, and by the following fall had completely rewritten the book. Despite the hurried work the book was, and still remains, monumental of its kind; an authority on the subject, and a remarkable production for so youthful and unpracticed a writer. With an accumulated capital of about $5,000 he inaugurated an extensive venture in the tanning business with Zadock Pratt of New York, founding in the wilds of Pennsylvania a settlement which afterward became the village of Gouldsboro. Gould was the leading spirit in the enterprise, and it is due to his exertions that a plank-road, a school-house and various shops and stores were built, and postal facilities secured. The enterprise was seriously imperiled by the great panic of 1857, but his skilful management secured the firm's continuance and ultimate prosperity. He soon bought out Pratt's interest in the business, and formed a new association with Charles M. Leupp of New York, who died soon after and left his interest in the hands of his partner, Lee, and others. Mr. Gould's love of engineering and his passion for business enterprise and administration caused him to watch with interest the details of railroading, as indicated by the fluctuation in stock values of the various companies. In 1860, when most of the lines of the country were still suffering from the effects of the great financial depression, he purchased, at ten cents on the dollar, the controlling interest in the first-mortgage bonds of the Rutland and Washington railroad, running from Troy, N. Y., to Rutland, Vt. He at once took entire charge of its affairs, becoming president, treasurer and general superintendent. He rapidly built up the material stock of the road, and increased its local traffic and resources. In less than two years he succeeded in extricating the road from its financial embarrassments, and effected a consolidation with the Saratoga, Whitehall and Rensselaer railroad, under the latter title. He finally sold out at 120, the interest he had purchased at ten, thus completing the first feat of that superb generalship which, over and over in later life, made him the foremost railroad-developer of his time. Subsequently he became interested in the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, which in a very few years he leased to the Pennsylvania system, and shortly afterward disposed of his stock at a very large profit. About this time Mr. Gould removed to New York city and entered the stock-brokerage firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, beginning financial operations, the complete history of which would be the history of the New York stock-market for thirty-five years. Mr. Gould obtained control of the Erie railroad while it was on the verge of bankruptcy, utterly unable to hold its own against the competition of the New York Central, and he prepared to build it up after the same plan adopted with others. Large interests, however, were controlled by Col. James Fisk, Jr. and Daniel Drew; and what with the doubtful operations of the former, and the final hostility of the latter, his plans were thwarted and his name publicly attacked. He was at the time credited with the evident dishonesty perpetrated by Fisk, although subsequent developments and the testimony of unimpeachable authorities have amply demonstrated his uprightness in the matter. His next venture was to assume control of the Union Pacific railroad, in the reorganization of which he accomplished a mammoth task. He found the company on the brink of a receivership, with its stock quoted at thirty and even lower. He continued buying heavily even after the stock fell to fifteen, and when the tide turned was in possession of the bulk of the property. Dating from the time he assumed control—so greatly did he inspire confidence—values increased rapidly, until they reached a point between seventy-five and eighty. Out of his own pocket he met one-half of the $10,000,000 indebtedness on outstanding bonds as they became due, the other directors raising the remainder among them. He developed the coal mines and other resources along the line, and speedily placed the concern on a

dividend-paying basis. In February, 1879, he disposed of 100,000 shares to a syndicate of large investors, and a few months later of nearly the same amount, withdrawing from that company in order to launch forth in his vast operations in the Missouri-Pacific. He purchased outright from Com. Garrison the original line, of about 300 miles, from St. Louis to Kansas City. His action in thus disposing of his interest in a paying property to engage in doubtful experiments with a new and quite un-



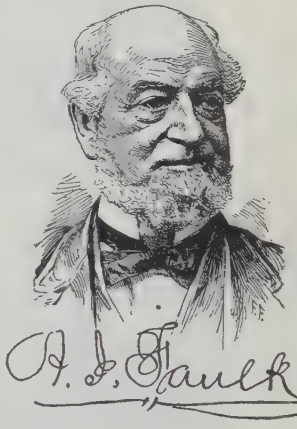
developed line can be explained only in his own words: that with him "Railroads were a sort of hobby," and he took the road more as a "sort of plaything," to see what could be done with it, than as a means for making money. Under his hands the road speedily developed; tributary lines were taken in; branches built into new regions, making possible the development of coal mines and other industries, until the system was extended to immense proportions, controlling over 10,000 miles of road, and has become one of the most valuable in the country. In 1881 Mr. Gould began his memorable connection with the Western Union Telegraph Co., which, through a series of manœuvres by which the Atlantic and Pacific, the American Union, and several other rival lines, were consolidated with it, became the greatest telegraph system in the world, and the only one in the United States, until the foundation of the Mackay-Bennett system, which became its rival in domestic business and foreign cable-lines. His holdings in Western Union stock at one time amounted to $30,000,000. A majority interest in the elevated railroad system of New York city was a possession forced upon Mr. Gould for the rescue of his friend, Cyrus W. Field, from embarrassment. Mr. Field, who was a large stockholder, entered in 1886, upon a speculation to advance the price of Manhattan shares to $200 or $300, that being the value of the shares of the surface street-car lines. Through his operations Manhattan rose to $175 a share, and he bought largely as the price advanced, securing the money for new purchases by pledging his holdings as collateral. Mr. Gould warned Mr. Field more than once against the risk of overloading, but the latter continued to buy. The result was that, when the valuation fell, as was inevitable, he was faced with ruin. In this strait Mr. Gould hastened to his relief, loaning him, without security, first $1,000,000 in bonds, and later an additional $500,000, then purchasing $7,800,000 worth of his holdings at 120, notwithstanding that at one time it fell as low as seventy-seven. Owing to Mr. Gould's intense reticence and reserve, much of his real character was hidden from the outside world. It seemed as though he preferred to be misjudged rather than to seek ample vindication by a demonstration of the facts. It is said that he was never known either to break his word or attempt to alter his verbal agreements. To Mr. Gould the country undoubtedly owes much of the great prosperity and material and commercial progress of the last thirty years; for through his enormous extension of railroad lines and telegraph systems, this vast country has been consolidated and cemented into one great unit of force, power and influence, which the nations of the earth hesitate to antagonize He was a munificent giver and benefactor, but his charities were silent; his gifts being mainly made on condition that no publicity should be given. Mr. Morosini, who supervised his accounts for over eighteen years, is authority for the statement that his benefactions, recorded very secretly under the comprehensive head of "beneficence," sometimes aggregated $165,000 a year. Before his death Mr. Gould had conceived the idea of founding and endowing a great school for the practical and technical training of struggling young men, and was so confident of living to see the accomplishment of his purposes that he neglected to provide for it in his will. In estimating the life-work of Mr. Gould, Henry Clews said: "He has, undoubtedly, been one of the wonders of the world, abnormally great among men of affairs." Judge Dillon said: "He was the most consummate railroad manager our country has ever produced." He was married, Jan. 22, 1863, to Helen Day, daughter of Daniel S. Miller of New York city, a descendant of an old colonial family. She was a woman of rare character; in all respects a fitting helpmate. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Gould died in New York city, Dec. 2, 1892.

BURLEIGH, Walter Atwood, physician, pioneer and congressman, was born in Waterville, Me., Oct. 25, 1820. He completed his education at Burlington, Vt., and subsequently took a two years' course of surgery under Dr. Valentine Mott in New York city. In his early years he traveled extensively in Europe and South America, but returning to Maine he was married, and began the practice of his profession in Richmond. He removed with his family to Kittanning, Pa., in 1852, and engaged in the practice of medicine with other business occupations, and soon rose to prominence by reason of his ability and enterprise. During the campaign of 1860 he took an active part in politics, stumping the whole of the western part of the state for Lincoln and Hamlin, and in support of Andrew G. Curtin as governor. Pres. Lincoln offered him a foreign mission in 1861, but he declined, and later accepted the appointment as Indian agent at the Yankton Sioux

Indian agency, Greenwood, Dakota territory. Dr. Burleigh took charge early in the year, and at once inaugurated an era of decision and activity in the conduct of business. When the hostile Sioux threatened an invasion of the territory in 1863, he repaired at once to Washington, and succeeded in securing the legislation necessary to send a sufficient force to cope with the savages. A rendezvous of 3,000 troops was ordered at Sioux City, and the danger was summarily averted. Through the efforts of Dr. Burleigh, also, the appointment of fifty Indian scouts of the Yankton tribe was secured from June to October, 1863—one of the most important events in the early history of the territory. Subsequently in 1869, as delegate in congress, he secured an appropriation of $10,000 for this Indian tribe for the services of the scouts and as full satisfaction for all claims for military services. The war department, however, in the following year overlooked this provision and paid each scout $15 per month for five months' service. Dr. Burleigh's career as territorial delegate began in 1864, when he was elected on the Republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1866; but was defeated in 1868. While in congress he became thoroughly identified with all measures for the development of the territory, was active in pushing legislation for the great trans-continental railroads, and was persistent in his efforts to secure many a wise reform in the management of the Indians. After retiring from national politics, Dr. Burleigh devoted himself to various business enterprises; conducted a farm of 10,000 acres near Bon Homme, and engaged in various government contracts. In 1877 he was elected to the upper house of the territorial legislature, and served two terms. After many years of prominent participation in Dakota politics he removed to Miles City, Mon., where he entered upon the practice of law, and rapidly became a leader in affairs. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution for the state of Montana; served in the first legislature, and was elected prosecuting attorney for Custer county. Owing to failing health, however, he returned once more to Yankton, and resumed his old-time leadership. He was elected to the state senate by the republicans of Yankton county, and served one term in 1893. In person Dr. Burleigh was of commanding presence; possessed of immense physical and mental force; an impressive orator and experienced politician; his public achievements and the graces of his character gaining him the love and respect of all who knew him, and the enduring friendship of his many prominent associates. He was twice married: first, in 1846, to Elizabeth C. Low of Waterville, Me.; and second, in 1855, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Andrew J. Faulk of Dakota. He had four sons. Dr. Burleigh died in Yankton, S. D., March 7, 1896.

W. A. Burleigh

FAULK, Andrew Jackson, third governor of Dakota territory (1866–69), was born at Milford, Pike co., Pa., Nov. 26, 1814. His father was an accomplished scholar and educator, and his mother a granddaughter of Gen. Daniel Brodhead, who, for distinguished services in the western department of the army during the revolution, received the thanks of congress, and was brevetted brigadier-general. The general was a direct descendant of another Daniel Brodhead, who was a captain in the British force which, in 1664, captured the Dutch city of New Amsterdam (now New York), and who subsequently, until his death, held command of the settled portion of what is now the state of New York. In 1815 Andrew J. Faulk was taken by his parents to Kittanning, Pa., where he received his early education in the "common pay-schools," and in the Kittanning Academy. He then learned the printer's trade, and from 1837 to 1843 edited and published the Armstrong "Democrat." He also read law under Michael Gallagher and Joseph Buffington, eminent practitioners of Kittanning. During this period he was active in politics and labored earnestly against the barbarous state law permitting imprisonment for debt, which was finally abolished by the constitution of 1838. He was also prominent in the movement led by Thaddeus Stevens to introduce the New England system of common schools into Pennsylvania, which, at first resisted but finally successful, is to-day an especial pride among state institutions. In 1849 he represented Armstrong county in the Democratic state convention at Pittsburgh, and ardently supported the resolution of Col. Samuel Black, which was carried by a large majority, pledging the party to oppose every effort to introduce slavery into the territories. This resolution, being repudiated by the next convention, resulted in a split, a large proportion of the party of the state supporting Gen. Fremont in 1856 and Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Thus Mr. Faulk came to figure largely in politics during Lincoln's administration. In 1861 he was appointed, by Pres. Lincoln, post-trader to the Yankton Indian reservation in Dakota territory. The post was then the principal depot of supplies for the military stations and Indian agencies of the upper Missouri country, and was an important and also a dangerous position. The post was then surrounded by the Yankton Indians, who professed to be friendly, but it was feared would, on the first appearance of the Santee Sioux, join them in hostilities upon the handful of whites at the station. It was subsequently learned that the hostiles had sent emissaries among the Yanktons, and that four of their seven chiefs had engaged to join in a massacre of all the people at the agency, being finally restrained only by the eloquence of their head chief, who boasted that "no white man's blood had ever stained his hands."



A. J. Faulk

In 1864 Mr. Faulk returned to Pennsylvania, and was for nearly two years engaged in the oil-business in Oil City. He was also one of the organizers and superintendent of the Latonia Coal Co. of New York, and one of the organizers of the Paxton Oil Co. of Pittsburgh. In August, 1866, Pres. Johnson appointed him governor of Dakota and superintendent of Indian affairs, and he occupied this position with distinguished ability until 1869, when Gen. Grant succeeded to the presidency. The people were practically unanimous in his favor, and the territorial legislature and supreme court addressed memorials to the U. S. senate in 1867, asking for his confirmation, which was obtained in spite of the senate's hostility to Pres. Johnson. His administration met with universal approval, and although it covered a period of Indian alarms, general peace and prosperity were experienced. The opening and developing of the Black Hills region was accomplished at this time. The eminent geologist, F. V. Hayden, having examined the region, reported inexhaustible quantities of the precious metals, and at the governor's request, addressed to him a series of let-

ters on the subject, which being published aroused the attention of the whole country. The governor also brought the matter before the legislature in his annual messages, and induced that body to strongly memorialize congress for the recovery of the Black Hills. Thence followed the peace commission, with Gen. Sherman at its head, which in 1868 concluded the treaty of Fort Laramie, and located the great Sioux nation on its reservation west of the Missouri river. At the request of the commission, Gov. Faulk was associated as an advisory member, and much of its success is to be attributed to his sagacity and knowledge of the country. Subsequent to his retirement, Mr. Faulk was at various times mayor and alderman of Yankton, whose first charter he had approved while governor; as also the first charter of Cheyenne and Laramie in Wyoming, then part of Dakota; U. S. court commissioner, and clerk of the U. S. and territorial courts for the second judicial district. He was for many years, also, president of the Dakota Bar Association. He is a genial, social, intelligent gentleman, full of good works and public-spirited to a degree. As a business man he is strict and correct, and his daily life is beyond reproach. He still occupies his well-known homestead on the bank of the Missouri river, at Yankton. It is the same unostentatious mansion so well known for its ready hospitality to all officials, visitors and strangers during the years that Mr. Faulk was governor of the territory. Mr. Faulk was married, in 1835, to Charlotte McMath of Washington county, Pa., and has four daughters living.

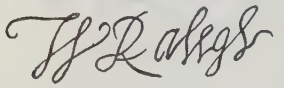
BOOK, John William, clergyman, was born near Starlight, Ind., Oct. 21, 1850. In 1846 his father, William Book, emigrated to this country from Hanover, Germany, and settled in Clark county, Ind., where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in agriculture. His mother, Mary Engel, was a native of Treves, Prussia. When William was born he was so abnormally small that it was thought he could not live, and the sentence of death was passed upon him by the good wives of the neighborhood. But he grew to be a sturdy infant, and at the age of six began to attend a public school in a little log cabin 12 x 20 feet. His ambition was always to be a priest in the Catholic church and accordingly, in 1865, he was taken by the parish priest, Rev. John Gabriel, to St. Meinrad's Seminary, Spencer county, Ind. When the neophyte was introduced to the prefect of the seminary as being "as ignorant as he is good," he was cut to the very quick; but when the venerable prefect gave him an armful of books, English, Latin and German, he for the first time, realized the extent of his ignorance. He remained in this seminary until 1869, and then entered St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. Here he continued his studies until 1871, when he returned to St. Meinrad, and was ordained by Bishop De Saint Palais in 1873. Father Book read his first mass, Nov. 16, 1873, in St. John's Church. In 1874 he took charge of the church at Rockport, Ind., where he remained until 1886, when he was transferred to Cannelton. In the same year he was appointed dean for the Cannelton district, comprising Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Warrick and Pike counties. Father Book has contributed to Catholic literature in such able works as "Short Line to the Roman Catholic Church" (1888); "Side Switches of the Short Line," in conjunction with Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins (1892); "Thousand and One Objections to Secret Societies" (1893); "Mollie's Mistake; or, Mixed Marriages" (1894), and "The Book of Books," a volume of great interest, and one which will sustain his reputation as a profound thinker and polemical writer. It is a conversation on revelation, in which three take part: a Protestant, a Catholic and an infidel.

V. Rev. J. W. Dean Book.

VICKERS, George, lawyer and statesman, was born in Chestertown, Kent co., Md., Nov. 19, 1801, son of Capt. James and Ann (Davis) Vickers. He was educated at Washington College, Chestertown; at the age of sixteen entered the office of the county clerk; studied law at the same time, and in 1832 was admitted to the bar at Chestertown, where he subsequently practiced his profession. In 1836 he was one of the twenty-one Whig members of the Maryland senatorial college; was a delegate to the national Whig convention of 1852; appointed major-general of militia by Gov. Hicks of Maryland in 1861; declined offers of a judgeship from Govs. Hicks and Bradford, and in 1864 was a presidential elector on the McClellan ticket. He was state senator from 1865 until 1867; one of the vice-presidents of the Southern Loyalist convention, held in Philadelphia in 1866, and U. S. senator from 1868 until 1873, to fill the vacancy caused by the rejection of Philip Francis Thomas of Maryland; and while a member of the senate voted for the acquittal of Pres. Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial, and filed a paper containing the reasons for his vote. He was one of the originators and first president of the Kent County railroad. He was married, Jan. 5, 1826, to Mary, daughter of James Mansfield of Chestertown, Md., and had eleven children. His son, Benjamin Clothier, born Apr. 29, 1836, served under Gen. Polk in the Confederate army, was mortally wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died in Memphis in June, 1862. Another son, Harrison Wilson, is engaged in the practice of law at Chestertown, and was state attorney for Kent county. Mr. Vickers died at Chestertown, Oct. 8, 1879.

RALEGH, Walter, statesman, navigator and colonizer, was born at Hayes, parish of Budleigh, Devonshire, in 1552. His father, Walter Ralegh of Fardel, Devonshire, was a person of means, and principally remembered for his earnest remonstrance against a riot of Roman Catholic sympathizers, which led to his imprisonment and nearly cost him his life. Of his mother we know little except that she was a daughter of Sir Philip Champernown of Modbury—a descendant of a distinguished and honorable family—and at the time of her marriage to Walter Ralegh, the widow of Otto Gilbert, by whom she had had three sons: John, Humphrey and Adrian Gilbert, all destined to fame and fortune. John Fox, the martyrologist, tells us that she was "a woman of noble wit and of good and godly opinions." Walter Ralegh entered Oriel College, Oxford, at the age of sixteen, but seems to have left during the year, for 1569 found him in France with a troop, raised for the aid of the French Huguenots by the prince of Condé and Adm. Coligny. In 1578 he accompanied an expedition against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and in the following year joined his half-brother, Humphrey Gilbert, in a voyage planned for discovery and colonization to America. One of their ships was lost and the rest returned to port, disabled in a fight with the Spaniards, who

jealous of any attempt to wrest their supremacy in America, attacked every ship bound westward from England. Gilbert again started in 1583 with a fleet of five ships, one of them the Ralegh, of 200 tons burden, having been fitted out by Sir Walter himself at a cost of £2,000. What remained of the fleet actually landed in Newfoundland, where they met with few adventures beyond the supposed discovery of a silver mine: on the homeward voyage Gilbert was lost with his ship The Squirrel. Ralegh in the meanwhile had enlisted as a captain in the army employed for the subjugation of Ireland, and was later appointed to a commission for the government of the province of Munster. In recognition of his services at this time and of his American achievements he received a grant of 12,000 acres of forfeited land in Ireland, and it was on this estate that the potatoes brought from Virginia were first introduced into the country, thence gaining the familiar name of "Irish potatoes." Ralegh's first visit to America was in 1584, when armed with a charter from Queen Elizabeth, giving him authority to plant a colony "in any remote, heathen and barbarous lands not actually possessed by any Christian prince or people," he explored the coast along Pamlico and Albemarle sounds, and to the northward, a country known by the Indian name of Wigandacoa. They met with the natives on several occasions, especially at Roanoke Island, finding them primitive in manners, of a mild disposition, and most hospitable. The new-found land Queen Elizabeth named Virginia, either in honor of her own virginity, or, as Jeremy Belknap conjectures, "because it retained its virgin purity, and the people their primitive simplicity." Upon his return home Ralegh was loaded with honors by the queen; being knighted, appointed seneschal of Cornwall and warden of the Stannaries tin mines of Cornwall and Devon, with a monopoly of the revenues; and awarded a new seal to his coat of arms—"Propria Insignia, Walteri Ralegh Militis, Domini et Gobernatoris Virginiæ." Being also elected a member of parliament from Devonshire, he introduced a bill confirming his patent; and in April, 1585, he sent a fleet of seven ships under command of his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, which landed a company of colonists on Roanoke Island. With the colony Ralegh sent out John White, an artist of ability, and Thomas Hariot (Heriot or Harriott), whose duty should be to make explorations and prepare a complete scenic and topographical description of the country. The colonists had some unfortunate misunderstandings with the natives, and when Sir Francis Drake visited the island, by order of the queen, in July, 1586, they elected unanimously to return with him to England. It was only a few days after their departure that Sir Richard Grenville arrived with a fleet of three ships. Being unable to obtain any intelligence regarding the abandonment of the colony, he returned home, leaving a new company of fifty souls with provisions sufficient for two years. In 1587 another expedition arrived with a commission from Ralegh to found an agricultural state and build a city, to be called by his name, on the shores of Chesapeake bay. The new colonists were led by John White, who was to govern them with twelve assistants. They found that the colony of Crotoan, formed only the year before, had perished utterly—destroyed, it was said, by the Indians in revenge for the death of their chief, Wingina—but determining to remain, they settled on the island. White endeavored to restore friendly relations with the natives, but their distrust and jealousy of the English rendered them dangerous and implacable. He then returned home to secure reinforcements, and upon arriving again, in 1598, at Roanoke, after many delays, found this colony also quite destroyed, with the exception of four men, two boys and a girl, who had been adopted into the Hatteras tribe of Indians. In the meantime Ralegh had suffered severe losses in the impressment of an entire fleet he had fitted out for America, to serve in the war against Spain; and having spent over £40,000 in the cause of American colonization was unable to further pursue his devoted object. He leased his patent to a company of merchants, who never fully carried out his plans; and even in 1602 made a last unsuccessful attempt to render aid to the lost colony, by an expedition sent out under Capt. Samuel Mace. His ambition regarding Virginia, "to live to see it an Englishe nation," was not realized, but his efforts secured to England an important territory, and introduced the profitable traffic in tobacco. In 1587 Ralegh was a member of the council of war, commander of the forces of Cornwall and a lieutenant-general, and in the following year he rendered a distinguished service in helping defeat the Invincible Armada; hanging in the wake of the great ships with a small fleet and harrassing them with an incessant fire. He was in high favor at court and seemingly on terms of easy friendship with the queen. It was he, also, who brought Edmund Spenser from Ireland and introduced him to the English public. His ascendency was, however, terminated

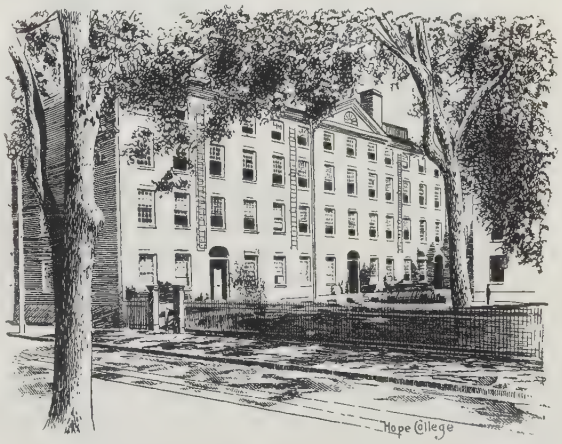


in 1591 by his secret marriage to Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of the queen's maids of honor, and the royal displeasure resulted in his imprisonment in the Tower. While in durance he planned an expedition against Guiana, which, carried out by him in 1595, resulted in the capture of the Spanish town of St. Joseph and the exploration of the Orinoco river. He published a book upon his return, "Discovery of the Large, Rich and Beautiful Empire of Guiana" (1596), in which, amid many relations of considerable value, he interspersed quantities of the childish fables so common in his day. His success also caused his restoration to royal favor, and in 1600 he

was appointed governor of the isle of Jersey. He was, however, accused of implication in the death of the earl of Essex, with whom he had quarreled in an expedition against the Azores, in 1597, and upon the accession of James I. fell into complete disfavor. James, who, as Belknap inform us, was "so refined" that he held Ralegh's tobacco-smoking in "great abhorrence," was not above persecuting the distinguished sponsor of the weed to the bitter end. His great estates in Ireland were confiscated and bestowed upon the notorious Carr, and later, arrested on the frivolous charge of plotting to place Arabella Stuart on the throne, he was sentenced to death. James, however, commuted the sentence to imprisonment, and Ralegh spent a tedious thirteen years in the Tower, occupying his time in writing his immortal "History of the World" (1614). He was liberated in 1615; and, although not pardoned, was commissioned admiral of a fleet of fourteen ships sent against Guiana. In spite of the instructions of the king, they attacked St. Thomas, killed the governor and burned the city. Ralegh himself was too ill to direct the fight in person; and the British, under Capt. Keymis, finding themselves unable to maintain their advantage, retired to their boats. Upon his return to England, Ralegh was arrested for disobeying orders, and was found guilty of high treason by the base Chief-justice John Popham. He at first feigned madness in hopes of an opportunity of escaping from the country, but, failing in this, he was again confined in the Tower. Finally, in defiance of every principle of law, it was determined to execute him on the sentence passed and revoked fifteen years before, and he was beheaded in the yard of Old Palace, London, Oct. 29, 1618. Besides his history and books of travel, Ralegh left many poems of merit and an extensive correspondence, which has since been collected and published.

McCORKLE, Samuel Eusebius, Presbyterian minister, was born near Harris's Ferry, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 23, 1746. He removed with his father to North Carolina about 1755, and settled some fifteen miles west of Salisbury, on the lands of Lord Granville, He assisted in the necessary work of clearing the forest for cultivation and was one of the first pupils in the celebrated school established by the Rev. David Caldwell, in Guilford county, N. C. Being graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1772, he began the study of theology; was licensed by the presbytery of New York in 1774; and spent about two years laboring within the limits of Hanover presbytery, Virginia. In 1776 he accepted a call from Thyatira congregation in Rowan county, N. C., and here the balance of his life was spent. He was a strong supporter of American principles, and at the same time stood strongly against the license and immorality that followed in the wake of war. In the same way he stood out against the all-pervading influence of the French revolution and French infidelity, which had affected many of the leading men of that state. He both preached and wrote against it, and it is said that his influence and efforts did more to arrest its progress in this section than all other causes combined. About 1785 he began at his own house a classical school, which he called Zion-Parnassus, and continued it for ten or twelve years. He was a thorough scholar in Greek and Latin, mathematics and philosophy. His school was one of the few good ones in the state. It was the first in North Carolina, and probably in America, to have a distinct normal attachment. His course of study was modeled on Princeton, six of the seven students forming the first graduating class of the new University of North Carolina, were his pupils and forty-five of these students became ministers. But his main work was as a minister. He was graduated D.D. by Dickinson College in 1792, and preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the University of North Carolina in 1793. He was a helpful and interested friend in the welfare of that institution and was offered, in 1795, the professorship of mental and moral philosophy, which would have made him virtually the president of the institution. This he declined. He published a number of sermons, including four on the principles of deism and revelation contrasted, three on the terms of the Christian communion, and one on the death of George Washington. He died in Rowan county, N. C., Jan. 21, 1811.

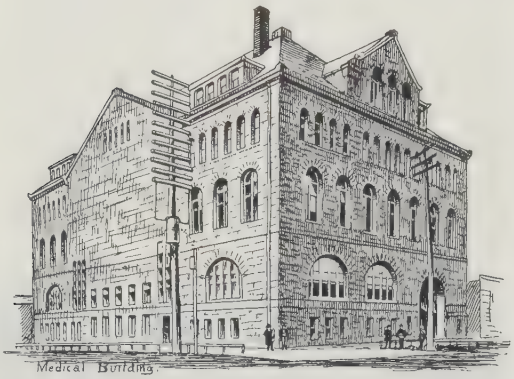
BACKUS, Isaac, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, 1724. In his religious education he was instilled with the principles of "pure Congregationalism" as opposed to the Saybrook Platform, and long hesitated to join the dominant church. He had not the advantage of a university education, but his reading was extensive, his memory tenacious, and his mind strong. Being converted during the great revival of 1741, he immediately began to preach as an evangelist, contrary to law, although he was never molested. He was finally ordained over a Congregational church in Middleborough, Mass., in 1748, and later became pastor of a new Congregational society at Titicus. His mind gradually inclined to



the doctrine of "baptism on profession of faith," and when, shortly after, a Baptist movement was started in Middleborough, he formed a church of that denomination and in 1756 was installed as its pastor, continuing the relation until his death. In 1774 he was sent as the agent of the Warren Association of Baptist Churches to claim from congress the same rights as those accorded other churches, and although subjected to much annoyance from the unjust rumors that the Baptists were working to prevent the union of the colonies in the cause of liberty, he set forth the principle of the separation of church and state both there and before the Massachusetts committee on grievances, which years later was finally adopted as a fundamental fact of government. The town of Norwich chose him one of their delegates to the convention which adopted the federal constitution, and he made a speech in favor of it. This speech he read, though he always preached extemporaneously, being much opposed to the prevalent custom of preaching from notes. Dr. Backus was for thirty-four years a trustee of Rhode Island College, now Brown University. He was a very industrious writer and was the author of a "History of the Baptists" in three volumes, a large number of pamphlets, essays and sermons, and a "History of Middleborough" published in the third volume of the Massachusetts Historical Society collection. He died Nov. 20, 1806.

STORRS, Charles Backus, first president of Western Reserve University (1831-33). (See Vol. II., p. 326.)

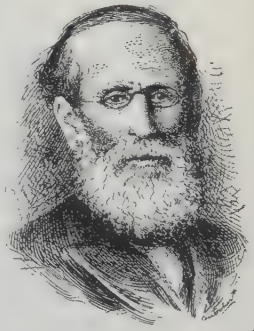
PIERCE, George Edmund, second president of Western Reserve University (1834–55), was born in Southbury, Conn., Sept. 9, 1794. He studied at Yale College, and was graduated in 1816. For two years thereafter he was principal of Fairfield Academy, and then became a student at the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1821. The following year he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Harwinton, Conn., where he remained for twelve years. In 1834 he was elected president of Western Reserve College, then at Hudson, O., and was duly inaugurated at the


Medical Building.

close of the year. At this time the college was just recovering from the excitement over the vigorous discussion of the slavery question during the administration of Pres. Storrs, which, from the opposition of some of the trustees to Storrs' abolitionist sentiments, had gained for the institution a reputation for conservatism, in contrast with the studied "radicalism" of the newly-founded Oberlin College. Pres. Pierce's accession marked an era of new life for the college. The attendance increased and the efficiency of the institution was augmented by the establishment of the medical college in Cleveland, in 1844; the erection of an observatory for a while under the direction of Elias Loomis; and of an athenæum for the chemical, physical and geological departments. The teaching force was increased to eight professors, besides several tutors; and the courses of study were made fuller and the entrance requirements raised to accord more nearly with the standard of Yale College, which had always been the recognized model. A chapel and several other new buildings were erected later on, but the prosperity of the college received a decided set-back resulting in financial difficulties, which continued until 1850. Confidence in the administration began to wane, complaints of extravagance arose, and the pledged subscriptions fell off. Four members of the faculty resigned, and the theological department was closed. The number of students also decreased. Pres. Pierce, although heart and soul devoted to the interests of the college, was sharply criticized in many quarters for the prevailing state of affairs. He resigned in 1855, and lived to see the renewed prosperity of the college in which he had been so devotedly interested. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Middlebury College in 1838. He died after a short illness, in Hudson, O., May 28, 1871.

HITCHCOCK, Henry L., third president of Western Reserve University (1855–71), was born in Benton, O., Oct. 13, 1813. His father, Peter Hitchcock, was a member of the state legislature, and of the house of representatives in congress, and for twenty-eight years judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He received his early education at Benton Academy, and entered the sophomore class of Yale College in 1829, and was duly graduated in 1832. He taught for two years in Benton Academy after graduation; then studied theology for a year with his pastor, Rev. Dexter Witter. He took the theological course in Lane Theological Seminary, was licensed to preach by the Grand River presbytery in 1837, and ordained and installed pastor of the church of Morgan, O., in November of the same year. He retained this charge until 1840, when he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church of Columbus. He remained here fifteen years, building up a strong and influential church. The Third Church was organized from its membership. In July, 1855, Dr. Hitchcock became president of Western Reserve College, so continuing until 1871. The institution was at this time in an almost shipwrecked condition, and the task before Pres. Hitchcock was to restore it to somewhat of its pristine prosperity. In a few years he had paid off the last of a large debt, and nearly $100,000 was added to the endowment fund. Like many other colleges, it received a setback during the civil war, the entire body of students going into the army as three months' men in 1862. But slight changes were made in the curriculum, and the smallness of the faculty forbade much extension in the work. In retiring from the presidency, Dr. Hitchcock retained his professorship and charge of the financial affairs of the college. He died at Hudson, O., July 6, 1873.

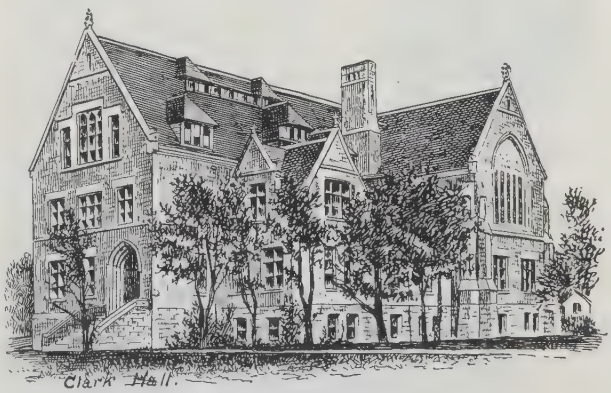
CUTLER, Carroll, fourth president of Western Reserve University (1871–86), was born in Windham, N. H., Jan. 31, 1829. His father, the Rev. Calvin Cutler, was a Presbyterian clergyman in a Scotch-Irish colony; his mother, Rhoda Bartlett Little, was connected with Pres. Bartlett of Dartmouth. His great-grandfather, Benoni Cutler, was a Connecticut officer in the war of the revolution. Carroll was the third of eight children, and his scholarly tastes inclined him to study from his earliest years. He worked upon a farm, and taught a country school for a time before entering Phillips Andover Academy, where he was graduated in 1850. He entered Yale, and after he was graduated, in 1854, was tutor in the college for two years. He then took the course of theology at Union Theological Seminary, and in 1858 was licensed to preach by the Congregational West association of New Haven. He was married, Aug. 10, 1858, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Joseph H. Gallagher, long connected with Union Theological Seminary. Accompanied by his wife, Dr. Cutler went to Germany, for study and travel, immediately after their marriage, and there met on terms of friendship many of the most eminent German scholars. On his return, in 1860, he was elected to the chair of philosophy and ethics in Western Reserve College. In May, 1862, he enlisted with the students in company B, 85th O. V. I., and was commissioned first lieutenant. On the resignation of Pres. Hitchcock, in 1871, Dr. Cutler accepted the presidency of the college, on the conviction that the duties would not interfere with his professorial work; Dr. Hitchcock having consented to serve as college pastor and financial agent. On the death of Dr. Hitchcock a year later, Dr. Cutler tendered his


Carroll Cutler

resignation, but he was required to find a successor before it would be accepted. In 1880 the late Amasa Stone of Cleveland made an offer to give the Western Reserve College $500,000, on condition that it remove to Cleveland, and have its name—so far as the collegiate department was concerned—changed to "Adelbert College of Western Reserve University," the gift being a memorial to a son of Mr Stone, who had died while a student in Yale College. The proposition was accepted after careful considera-

tion. The buildings and equipment at Hudson were neither ample nor sufficient for the needs of the college, the income at this time being just sufficient for necessary expenses, with no provisions for apparatus or improvements; the adjacent city of Cleveland, which was an important source of both students and revenue, was rapidly growing, and there was no doubt in the minds of well-informed men that it would soon have a well-endowed university of its own. Having carefully reviewed all these considerations, Dr. Cutler became the hearty and efficient advocate of the movement, and it must be credited to his unselfish devotion to the college, which he had shown in more than twenty years of faithful service. In 1886 he resigned the office, but remained as acting president until Dr. Haydn's election in 1888. He declined the presidency of another institution, and in the true missionary spirit accepted a professorship in Biddle University, North Carolina, where he labored for two years, and later at Talladega, Ala., where he remained until his death. In 1872 Marietta College conferred on him the degree of D.D. He was ordained to the ministry by the Cleveland presbytery in 1873, and while at Hudson had frequently preached in the college pulpit and adjacent towns. His main work in the South was in theology, for which his early theological studies eminently qualified him. Dr. Cutler delivered a course of lectures on moral philosophy at Lane Seminary in 1888–89, and occasional lectures at Allegheny Theological Seminary, of which he was a director. His "History of Western Reserve College" was published in 1876, the semi-centennial of the institution, and his "Lectures on Ethics" in 1887. Dr. Cutler was a man of broad sympathies and wide charity. Many young men who would have been obliged to leave college for want of funds were invited to his house for a term or longer; and, with his amiable wife, he dispensed a Christian hospitality, not only to friends, but to whomsoever needed it. His religious faith was deep and strong. He avoided discussions of controverted points on theology—content with what was revealed, and never doubting the ultimate triumph of the right. In person he was of commanding height, with breadth of frame and vigorous military bearing. He died at Talladega, Ala., Jan. 25, 1894. The funeral was held at Hudson, his home for twenty-two years, and a prominent feature of the commencement exercises of 1894 was the commemoration of his life and services, when a memorial address was delivered by Prof. Thomas Day Seymour, of the class of 1870.

HAYDN, Hiram Collins, fifth president of Western Reserve University (1888–91), was born in Pompey, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1831. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1856, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1859. After preaching a year and a half at Montville, Conn., he was married to Elizabeth Bill Coit of Norwich, and spent six months in Europe. His first pastorate was over the First Congregational Church of Meriden, Conn., which he held from 1862 to 1866, when he became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Painesville, O. In 1870 he visited Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine, and in September, 1872, became associate pastor with William H. Goodrich, D.D., of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, O., and two years later, sole pastor of the same. From 1880 to 1884 he was district secretary of the American Board, with offices in New York; then he was recalled to the First Church of Cleveland, of which he is still (1897) pastor. Under his energetic leadership this church grew into three, besides aiding in establishing as many more. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the Presbyterian church. Evangelical in belief, he is yet progressive, and at an age when most men are strongly conservative, his mind is singularly open to new truth, especially that brought to light by the highest Christian scholarship. In the late controversies of the Presbyterian church he stood with the "liberals." In 1869 Dr. Haydn was elected a trustee of Western Reserve University, and later its president, but declined the office. He was largely instrumental in securing the removal of the college from Hudson to Cleveland, in connection with Amasa Stone's munificent gift. He was again elected president of the college in November, 1887, and, consenting to accept the position conditionally for a time, was inaugurated Jan. 24, 1888. He did not resign his pastorate, as it was his intention, in entering upon the duties of the presidency, to secure



a permanent head for the institution as soon as practicable. Dr. Haydn filled the office for three years with great ability and usefulness. He rescued the college from serious embarrassments; laid the foundations of the present university of five departments; founded the College for Women, and largely augmented the equipment, and enriched the course of study. He is still (1897) vice-president of the university, and professor of Old Testament literature in the College for Women. He received the degree of

D.D. from Wooster University in 1878, and that of LL.D. simultaneously from Amherst and Marietta colleges in 1888. Dr. Haydn's published works are "Lay Effort" (1875); "Death and Beyond," a volume of Sermons (1876); "Amusements," a prize essay (Dartmouth, 1880); "American Heroes on Mission Fields" (1883-93); "The Bible and Current Thought" and "Midsummer Discourses" (1891), and "Brightening the World" (1894).

THWING, Charles Franklin, sixth president of Western Reserve University (1891–), was born at New Sharon, Me., Nov. 9, 1853. He is descended from good old New England stock, his ancestry dating back to the coming of the Mayflower. A considerable portion of his boyhood was spent at Farmington, Me., the home of Jacob Abbott, by whom the boy was encouraged to get an education at the best schools in New England. He accordingly went to Phillips Academy, Andover, and thence to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1876, among the first of his class. He immediately entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was soon recognized as one of the ablest men in the institution. Here he began his career as a writer, and his writings soon found their way into the best periodicals. The late Dr. Holland, then editor of the first series of "Scribner's Monthly," in a letter to Mr. Thwing, remarked that he (Mr. Thwing) could say more in fewer words than any other man he knew of. He soon became known as one of the best authorities in the country on college administration. After his graduation at Andover in 1879, Mr. Thwing settled in the ministry at Cambridge, Mass., where he remained until 1886, when he was called to Plymouth Church, in Minneapolis, Minn. As a pastor, he was able and successful, manifesting special talent as an organizer. In 1888 he received the degree of D.D. from the Chicago Theological Seminary, and in 1894 LL.D. from Marietta College. He was one of the editors of the "Bibliotheca Sacra" and of the "Chicago Advance." After declining calls to numerous college professorships and presidencies, he accepted, in 1890, a call to the presidency of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, in Cleveland, O. Here his scholarship and administrative talent have manifested themselves conspicuously. Since his accession to the presidency, three new departments have been added to the university—the graduate school, the law school, and the dental school. Seven new buildings have been erected at a cost of $200,000, and the endowment has been increased over $400,000, while the number of instructors has increased from sixty-three to 110. Dr. Thwing is a constant contributor to the leading magazines, and has published "American Colleges" (New York, 1878); "The Reading of Books: its Pleasures, Profits and Perils" (Boston, 1883); in collaboration with his wife, Carrie F. Butler Thwing, "The Family: an Historical Sketch and Sociological Study" (New York, 1886); "The Working Church" (New York, 1888); "Within College Walls" (New York, 1893); and "The College Woman" (New York, 1894). He has others in preparation. Dr. Thwing is a man of broad culture and of far-sighted and liberal views. Under his administration every department of the university has shown increased vigor. His acquaintance with college affairs is unsurpassed. A man of tireless energy and decided character, he is nevertheless urbane in manner and tolerant in disposition.

Charles F. Thwing

EVERETT, David, journalist and poet, was born at Princeton, Mass., March 29, 1770. He prepared himself for college while teaching in a grammar school at New Ipswich, and it was there he wrote for one of his pupils the well-known recitation:

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage," etc.

This poem has frequently been erroneously attributed to his relative, Edward Everett (Sr.). Subsequently entering Dartmouth College, he was graduated in 1795, valedictorian of his class. He studied law in Boston, and after his admission to the bar practiced for several years at Amherst, Mass. Meantime he had won considerable reputation as a contributor to "Russell's Gazette;" "The Farmer's Museum"; "The Nightingale," and other periodicals. Among his most popular series of papers were: "Common Sense in Dishabille" and the "Farmer's Monitor," both published in book form in 1799. In 1800 he published a drama, "Daranzel, or the Persian Patriot," which was produced on the stage in Boston the same year. Like many of the plays of the eighteenth century, it has a "moral" to set forth; this time an appeal to American patriotism. The prelude states with the rampant patriotism of that day that,

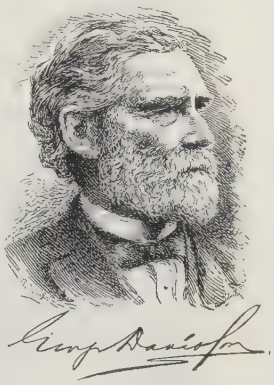
> "The elder world's disasters rise to view,
> To foil the stubborn virtues of the new;
> While these in contrast on the stage appear,
> —There the proud despot—the firm patriot here;
> That rob'd in power, this arm'd with nature's laws;
> From scenes like these the bard his moral draws."

He was also successful as an orator, delivering a Fourth of July oration at Amherst and a Masonic address in Washington, N. H., both in 1804. He edited the Boston "Patriot" in 1809; "The Pilot," which supported De Witt Clinton for the presidency in 1812, and was about to begin work on a new journal in Marietta, O., at the time of his death. In addition to the works already mentioned, he was author of "The Rights and Duties of Nations," and a number of political papers of value in their day. He died at Marietta, O., Dec. 21, 1813.

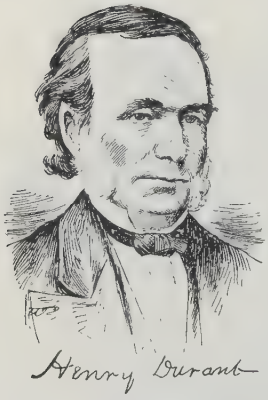
WEBSTER, Pelatiah, economist, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1725. After his graduation at Yale College in 1746, he studied theology, and actually filled a pulpit at Greenwich, Mass. (1748–49). His thoughts, however, turned more in the direction of literature, and finally, about 1755, he engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, meeting with great success and earning ample leisure for study and writing. In politics he was an active Whig, and heartily espoused the cause of the colonies during the revolutionary struggle. His ardor cost him dear, and during the British occupation of the city in February, 1778, he was arrested at night by order probably of Gen. Howe, and closely confined in the city prison for over four months. A large part of his property was confiscated to the king's stores, from which he finally lost in the neighborhood of £500 value. After the war he turned his attention most especially to questions of finance and economics, upon which he wrote considerably. In his first essay on this subject, in October, 1776, he strongly urged the levying of a tax to provide means to raise the debt incurred by the heavy issuance of the bills of credit, commonly known as "continental currency." Three years later he began publishing his well-known series of "Essays on Free Trade and Finance," of which seven numbers were issued before 1785. Among his other writings are: "A Dissertation on the Politi-

cal Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America" (1783), which Pres. Madison mentions as an early and able effort in directing the public mind toward a better form of government; "An Essay on Credit" (1786); "Reasons for Repealing the Act of Legislature, Revoking the Charter of the Bank of North America" (1786); and "Political Essays on the Nature and Operation of Money, Public Finances, and other Subjects Published During the American War, and Continued up to the Present Year" (1791). This latter volume displays an unusual mastery of the subject, and still continues an authority upon the finance of the times. Mr. Webster died at Philadelphia, Pa., in September, 1795.

DAVIDSON, George, geodesist and astronomer, was born in Nottingham, England, May 9, 1825, and is of Scotch descent. With his parents he came to Philadelphia in 1832. He received the rudiments of his education from his mother, who was Janet Drummond of Montrose, and was graduated at the Central High School of Philadelphia, in 1845, with the highest honors of his class. He had become interested in scientific work while a student, and had assisted Prof. Alex. D. Bache, principal of the school, in his observations of the magnetic elements at Girard College. Prof. Bache was appointed superintendent of the U. S. coast survey, and selected Davidson as his private secretary after his graduation. From 1845 to 1850 he served on field-duty from Maine to Texas, when he was chosen to commence coast survey operations on the Pacific coast. For five years he has engaged in determining geographical positions, surveying harbors, and selecting sites for lighthouses from San Diego to Puget sound. Taking command of the U. S. coast survey brig, R. H. Fauntleroy, he systematically triangulated most of the interior waters of Washington territory, and in 1858 took charge of the primary triangulation and astronomical work of the Pacific coast. During the civil war he was ordered East, and in 1861 made surveys of Delaware river and bay for the defense of Philadelphia. Following this, he commanded the armed coast survey steamer Vixen, during special service in Florida, and in 1863–64 was assistant engineer of fortifications around Philadelphia, making an elaborate report thereon with contour maps. In 1865 he was sent to Europe to bring home Supt. Bache, then very ill. In 1867 he was chief engineer of an exploration party to the Isthmus of Darien, to discover whether it offered a suitable location for an inter-oceanic canal, and in the same year made a geographical reconnaissance of the coast of Alaska, and report upon the resources of the country, with a view to ascertaining the advisability of adding it to the United States. The report was received with warm approval by the government committees, and had much influence upon the consummation of the purchase. In the same year he was placed in general charge of the work of the Pacific coast, and planned all the operations for the land parties up to 1887. He also made all the telegraphic longitude connections of the different centres of triangulation with San Francisco, and determined the eastern boundary (120th meridian) of California. In 1873 he inaugurated the reconnaissance of the Sierra Nevada and the coast range for the development of the great triangulation project to traverse the continent along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, and that along the Pacific coast for the main triangulation and an arc of the meridian. For the foundation of the main triangulation he measured two long base lines; that of "Yolo" in the Sacramento valley in 1882, and of the Los Angeles plains in 1889; the longest ever attempted in trigonometrical operations, and with remarkably close results, exceeding in accuracy any obtained in Europe or India. The superintendent has approved these and other special results and observations as "unique in the history of geodesy," and the system is designated in his honor as the "Davidson quadrilaterals." His astronomical work includes the observations of several total solar eclipses, several transits of the planet Mercury; and he was in charge of the American expedition to Japan to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, also that of 1882 in New Mexico, in both of which he was successful—in the latter eminently so. In 1873 he recovered the transit of Venus station of the French astronomers of 1769, at San José del Cabo, in lower California; and in 1896 finished an investigation upon the discovery of San Francisco bay, in part from, unpublished manuscript. His monograph upon the identification of the anchorage of Sir Francis Drake on the coast of California in 1579 is accepted by all geographical authorities. In 1886 the government published his exhaustive examination of the landfalls of Ulloa, Cabrillo, Ferrelo, Drake, and Vizcaino on the west coast of North America, 1539–1603, which brings his experience, investigation, and knowledge of thirty-five years to the positive settlement of seventy-two stations. He has gathered much material to determine the direction of the Japanese warm current across the Pacific ocean, its impact upon this coast, and its subsequent movements; and was first to make known the existence of the close inshore eddy current running to the northward along the Pacific coast, now known by his name, and showed its controlling influence upon all engineering projects for the improvements of bars, and entrances to rivers and harbors, etc. He has drawn the contours for the twenty submarine valleys on the coast of California and prepared descriptions thereof; and in the geological sculpture of the headlands and islands has presented papers and illustrations upon the action of ice to account for particular forms of abrasions. Prof. Davidson at his own expense maintained the first astronomical observatory on the Pacific coast, and largely influenced James Lick in the foundation of the Lick Observatory. For fifteen years, as president of the California Academy of Sciences, he was active in promoting scientific investigations. He was one of the founders of the Geographical Society of the Pacific in 1881, and has continued its president; he was a regent of the University of California for seven years, and has held the honorary chair of geodesy and astronomy in that institution since 1873. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the National Academy of Sciences of the United States, and of many American and European societies of science and learning. Prof. Davidson received the degree of Ph.D. from Santa Clara College in 1876, and Sc.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He was married, in 1858, to Ellinor, the youngest daughter of Robert Henry Fauntleroy of Virginia, and they have two sons and one daughter. He was retired in June, 1895, after fifty years of active field service of incalculable value to the cause of science. His itinerary shows 392,970 miles traveled, and always with instruments, note-book, and sketch-book in hand. The collection of his works at the California exhibit of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 numbered fifty-one publications, and he has much more work finished and in hand.



DURANT, Henry, founder and first president of the University of California (1870–71), was born in Acton, Middlesex co., Mass., June 17, 1803. He was graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was a tutor in that institution for the four following terms. He then studied theology, and became pastor of a church in Byfield, Mass., where he remained for twelve years, and then gave up the pulpit to take charge of the Dummer Academy. In 1853 he removed to California, and established the College School at Oakland, continuing its principal until 1860. The College of California was, through his suggestion and influence, incorporated in 1855, and he was enabled to bring about the organization as a working institution in 1859. Prof. Durant was not only its founder and builder, but he took up the real work and became one of the first of its teachers and trustees, and continued his connection with the institution until he was enabled to bring about the consummation of his hopes and prayers by merging it into the University of California. This he accomplished in 1869. He was professor of Greek in the college from 1860 to 1869, also teaching mental and moral philosophy. As a teacher he was interesting—even fascinating — possessing an enthusiasm which was contagious.

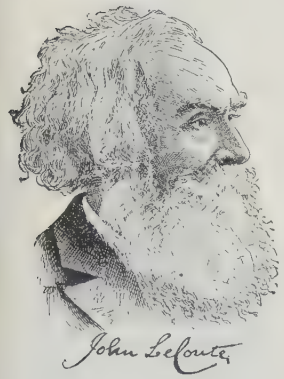


He was also a philologist of extensive attainments, and wrote considerably on the subject, with the intention of publishing; but left the manuscripts incomplete at the time of his death. He was devoted to his college work, and in the winter of 1861–62 worked in a mine in the heart of the Sierras to gain money for its endowment, although without success. In 1870 he was elected first president of the University of California. He held the office for nearly two years, and in that time saw the child of his brain and long-deferred hopes, nurtured for nearly twenty years in imagination only, at last firmly planted on the heights of Berkeley. In the words of one of the regents of the university, he saw his cherished child "looking out through the Golden Gate, with its doors wide open to all, the rich and the poor, the woman and the man, and he bade the distant generation welcome to the treasures of science and the delights of learning, the immeasurable good of rational existence, the immortal hopes of Christianity, the light of everlasting truth." Pres. Durant resigned the presidency of the university in 1871, and was soon after elected mayor of Oakland, an office which he held at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 22, 1875.

GILMAN, Daniel Coit, second president of the University of California (1871–76.) (See Vol. V., p. 170.)

LE CONTE, John, physicist and third president of the University of California (1876–81), was born on a plantation in Liberty county, Ga., Dec. 4, 1818. He was of French Huguenot descent, his first American ancestor, Guilleaume Le Conte, having emigrated from his native Rouen to America on the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, and settled in the vicinity of New York. His father, Louis Le Conte, was a distinguished naturalist, born in 1782, and a graduate of Columbia College in 1800. He removed to Georgia in 1810, to take possession of a large plantation left him by his father. There he married Ann Quartermain. They had seven children. He died in 1838. John was the fourth child and second son and most like his father, for whom he had the greatest love and reverence, and who exerted the most influence in forming his character. The large attic of his plantation house was fitted up as a laboratory, and his boys, especially John, took the greatest interest in his scientific researches, when allowed to watch him in his mysterious experiments. John's early education was irregular and desultory in the extreme, and received at a neighborhood school, supported by four or five families. He was fortunate, however, in having the distinguished Alexander H. Stephens as a teacher during the last two years preparatory to his college course. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1838, with high class honors. As a student, he was noted for the wonderful accuracy of his work, the natural tendency of his mind being towards mathematics. At that time medicine was the only profession open to a man of scientific tastes and habits, and he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1841. In July of the same year, he married Eleanor Josephine Graham, a lady of Scotch descent, and a woman of rare intelligence, force of character, and beauty. Their mutual devotion was as perfect as human devotion can be, and he never undertook any enterprise, or made any change in life, without her counsel and advice. They had three children, only one of whom, L.

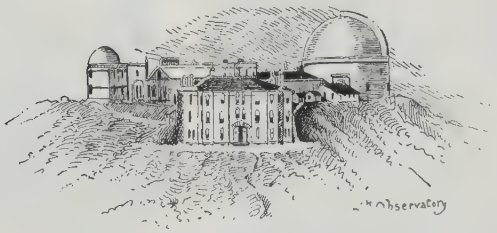
Julian Le Conte, assistant engineer in charge of Oakland harbor, survives. In 1842 he settled in Savannah, and practiced his profession, with moderate success, still keeping up his purely scientific studies and contributing many valuable papers to medical literature. "Case of Carcinoma of the Stomach," published in the "Medical Gazette" in 1842, led to numerous observations on the cancer that continued long after Dr. Le Conte retired from the active practice of medicine. In 1846 he was called to the chair of physics and chemistry in his alma mater, where he remained for nine years. In this work he had at last found his true field of activity, and entered upon it with the greatest enthusiasm. During the rest of his life he devoted himself to teaching, research, and writing on his favorite subjects. In 1855 he was professor of chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, but his favorite department was physics rather than chemistry, and in 1856 he accepted a call to the chair of physics in the South Carolina College at Columbia. During the civil war he was superintendent of the Confederate nitre works, with the rank and pay of major, but he never donned the uniform. All his property had been swept away by the issue of the war, and after years of vain struggle to revive the college, he was forced to find a new field of labor. When the State University of California was established in 1868, Dr. Le Conte was elected professor of physics, and assisted in the work of organization. During the first year (1869) he acted as president, and in 1876 was elected full president, though still retaining his chair. He resigned the presidency in 1881, but continued to hold his professorship up to the time of his death. About half Dr. Le Conte's life was spent in the service of this institution. In 1869 it opened with thirty-eight students, eight professors, and an income of $30,000; he left it with 1,200 students, 150 teachers, and an income of $360,000. It is everywhere recognized as one of the great universities of the country, and to Dr. Le Conte's wisdom and firmness in guidance, to his wide reputation as a man of science and distinguished scholarship, this result is, no doubt, largely due. He was, more than any other man, the father of the university, and had a strong hold on the respect and the love of his colleagues and pupils. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Georgia in 1879. Dr. Le Conte was general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a member. He was also a member of the California Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and of the National Academy of Science. In 1857 he discovered the remarkable sensitiveness of flame to musical vibrations, but did not possess the wealth to develop it; his priority was, however, gracefully acknowledged by Tyndall in his book on sound. Another of his contributions to the "Philosophical Magazine," which established his reputation abroad, was "The Adequacy of Laplace's Explanation to Account for the Discrepancy Between the Computed and Observed Velocity of Sound in Air and Gases." Laplace explained this by the increased elasticity, due to the heat generated by compression at the wave crest. This increased elasticity by heat of condensation is not compensated for by any opposite effect of the cold of rarefaction at the wave trough. On the contrary, the two causes cooperate, and their effects must be added, the propagating force, so far as this case is concerned, being the differences of elasticities of the crest and trough. This explanation was held by many physicists to be inadequate. Le Conte's papers showed complete mastery of the whole subject, both as to physical principles and previous literature upon it, and received the warmest commendations of Sir William Thomson, Tyndall, and other eminent scientists. During his long scientific career of half a century, Dr. Le Conte published more than 100 papers that have had a distinctive effect on the progress of science. Among others than those already mentioned are: "Experiments on the seat of Volition in the Alligator," "Sound Shadows in Water," and "Physical Studies of Lake Tahoe." He had nearly completed a treatise on "General Physics," which was destroyed by the burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865. He never found time to rewrite it. He died in Berkeley, Apr. 29, 1891.



REID, William Thomas, fourth president of the University of California (1881–86). (See Vol. II., p. 258.)

HOLDEN, Edward Singleton, astronomer and fifth president of the University of California (1886–88), was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1846. He is a lineal descendant of Justinian Holden, who emigrated to America from Kent, England, in 1636, and settled in Massachusetts where the city of Cambridge now stands. In 1854 he was sent to a private school at Cambridge, Mass., and during his six years' residence there, was first imbued with his love of astronomy by visits to the Harvard College Observatory, of which his cousin, Prof. Bond, was director. In 1860 he returned to St. Louis, and entered the preparatory academy of Washington University. After two years' preparation he matriculated in the scientific school of the university, where he at once attracted the notice of Prof. Chauvenet, the accomplished mathematician and astronomer, and at that time chancellor of the university. In 1866 he assisted Dr. B. A. Gould in collecting the statistics of the U. S. volunteer soldiers of the state of Missouri, for the "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers," which was published by the U. S. sanitary commission. This same year he was also graduated B. S. at the scientific school. In order to further pursue his studies in mathematics, he entered the U. S Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated Jan. 15, 1870, third in his class of fifty-nine members. During his stay at West Point he published his first astronomical work. Upon his graduation at West Point he was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery. He served for a year at Fort Johnston, N. C., when he returned to West Point to take the position of assistant professor of natural philosophy. In 1872 he was transferred to the engineer corps as instructor in engineering. In March, 1873, he resigned his commission in the army to accept the appointment of professor of mathematics in the U.S. navy, and was ordered to the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, his first duties in his new field being as assistant to Prof. Harkness, in the work of the transit circle. Upon the completion and mounting of the twenty-six inch equatorial, at that time the largest refractory in the world, he was appointed assistant to Prof. Simon Newcomb, who had charge of that instrument. Besides his regular routine work, he devoted himself to the study of physical features of planets and neb-

ulæ. His investigations in this field are given in the "Monograph of the Central Parts of the Nebula of Orion," and in other papers. In June, 1876, by order of the secretary of the navy, he went to London to examine and report upon the South Kensington loan collection of scientific instruments, his especial attention being given to astronomical and geodetic instruments. Attention was also given to modes of testing chronometers. In 1879 the time ball on the Western Union Telegraph Building was erected from his plans. On May 6, 1878, he observed the transit of Mercury, and the same year was placed in the charge of a party to observe the solar eclipse of July 29th, at Central City, Col. He devoted his particular attention to the examination of the sky about the sun, in order to detect the hypothetical planet Vulcan, a search which proved fruitless. The photographs of the corona, taken by his party, were particularly important. In 1881 he obtained leave of absence from the Naval Observatory to accept the position of professor of astronomy, and director of the Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin, in Madison, at that time in an unfinished state. He officially severed his connection with the navy, June 1, 1882. He remained at Madison until 1886, and during this time published four volumes of observations. His administration placed the observatory in the foremost rank of American observatories. In 1883 he conducted the government expedition to Caroline island, in the South Pacific ocean, to observe the total eclipse of the sun, May 6th. In 1886 he accepted the position of president of the University of California, and director of the Lick Observatory. His contributions to astronomical bibliography have been valuable. Among the more important may be reckoned "A Subject Index to the Publications of the United States Naval Observatory," "An Index Catalogue to Books and Memoirs Relating to Nebulæ and Clusters," "A Synopsis of the Scientific Writings of Sir William Herschel." Lists of his professional writings may be found in the indexes of the chief astronomical journals. In 1879 he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and in 1886 that of

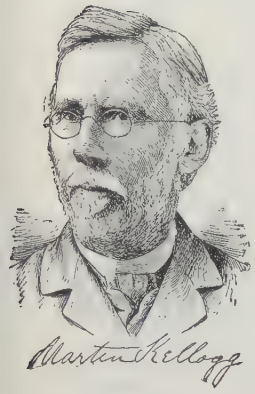


LL.D. from Wisconsin University, and in 1887 the same degree from Columbia College. He is a member of the California and Wisconsin Academies of Science, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, member of the German Astronomische Gessellschaft, corresponding member of the Academy of Science, St. Louis, associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, honorary member of the Astronomical Society of France, and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific. In 1885 he served as a member of the board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

DAVIS, Horace, manufacturer, congressman, and sixth president of the University of California (1888–90), was born at Worcester, Mass., March 16, 1831. His ancestors came from England about 1634; his father, John Davis, was U. S. senator and governor of Massachusetts; his mother was a sister of George Bancroft. The son received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and upon completing a preparatory course at Worcester High School, was matriculated at Harvard College, and graduated with honor in 1849. He next entered the Dane Law School, but ill health obliging him to abandon his studies, he went to sea before the mast, and subsequently, in the autumn of 1862, sailed by way of Cape Horn for San Francisco. Soon after his arrival, Apr. 1, 1853, Mr. Davis entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and after a time commanded a coasting steamer. In 1860 he established the Golden Gate Flouring Mills, which soon won high reputation and a large demand for their product. During the civil war Mr. Davis was a staunch Unionist, and an active member of the sanitary commission. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1876, and at the end of his term was re-elected. While in congress, Mr. Davis, in opposition to his personal interests, made a determined effort to restrict Chinese immigration. He was a member of the Republican national committee; in 1864 was president of the Mercantile Library Association; from 1866–76, president of the Produce Exchange; 1883–84, president of the chamber of commerce; and 1885, president of the Savings and Loan Society. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1889; and was the author of the following publications; a sketch of his ancestor, "Dolar Davis" (1881): "American Constitutions," in the Johns Hopkins' series (1885); and "Likelihood of and Admixture of Japanese Blood in the Northwest," contributed to the American Antiquarian Society, and other articles in magazines and reviews. From 1888 to '90 he was president of the University of California. In 1875 Mr. Davis was married to Edith S., daughter of Rev. Thomas Starr King. One son was born to them.

KELLOGG, Martin, seventh president of the University of California (1893–), was born in Vernon, Conn., March 15, 1828. His ancestors and relatives were people of education, including not a few prominent in professional and collegiate work. His great-grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Kellogg, a graduate of Yale in 1757, was for half a century pastor at North Bolton (later Vernon), Conn. His uncle, Prof. Ebenezer Kellogg, a graduate of Yale in 1810, was for over thirty years a professor of ancient languages in Williams College. Another uncle, Martin Kellogg, died in service in the war of 1812. His father, Allyn Kellogg, was a farmer, as his father was before him, and young Martin himself enjoyed the advantage of the open air, the patient work, and the steady discipline of farm life among the New England hills. His mother, Eliza White, was a descendant of Elder John White, who emigrated from Cambridge, Mass., with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1636, and settled at Hartford. That family has furnished its quota of substantial and useful citizens in church and state. Martin Kellogg lived at home until the age of sixteen, receiving his education at the district winter school and the so-called high school, taught for a few months by collegians who had not yet obtained their degree. He studied for two winters in neighboring towns, and was prepared for college at Williston Seminary. He was graduated at Yale, with first honors, in 1850. He taught for a time in the high school at Woodbury, Conn., then studied theology

at Union Theological Seminary, New York (where he was graduated in 1854), Andover, and New Haven. In 1855 he was ordained, and went as a home missionary to California. After four years' mountain residence at Shasta and Grass Valley, he accepted a professorship in the College of California. This was the first institution in the state to establish full and separate college courses on the model of the leading eastern colleges. It aimed to be Christian in a large sense, while as unsectarian as Harvard or Yale. In 1868 it was merged in the new State University of California, one of its contributions to the university being the fine site now occupied by the latter at Berkeley. The first two professors appointed in the new institution were Dr. John Le Conte and Prof. Kellogg, the latter to the chair of ancient languages, and later of the Latin language and literature. From 1870 to 1885 he was dean of the academic faculties of the university, and in 1888 went abroad for a much-needed rest, spending one winter in Berlin, another in Rome. Returning in 1890, he was made chairman of the academic faculties, and soon after became acting president, still retaining the chair of Latin and discharging most of its duties. In January, 1893, he was elected president of the university, and was inaugurated Charter Day, March 23d. His service as acting president and president has been coincident with a period of remarkable growth in the university. Throughout the country the higher education has awakened new interest, and the older and the newer institutions have alike received large accessions of students and equipment; but in none of them has the expansion been more rapid than in the University of California. Important additions have been made to the buildings and equipment at Berkeley. There has been a reorganization of colleges and courses in the academic departments, giving more of the advantages of elective courses, of which a part are free, and an equal part group-electives; and its policy of examining and accrediting high schools has done much to increase its numbers. In 1895 it numbered in all its departments nearly 2,000 students. Pres. Kellogg, while occupied with extra professional duties, has still found time to contribute something to educational literature, and has edited two works for college classes in Latin. He is especially interested in Cicero's writings on oratory. He is a member of the American Philological Association and of the California Historical Society. He has been honored by three degrees from Yale, A.B. in 1850, A.M. in 1853, and LL.D. in 1893. Dr. Kellogg was married at Ellington, Conn., in 1863, to Louisa Wells, daughter of Hon. John Hall Brockway, a graduate of Yale in 1820. His father, the Rev. Diodate Brockway, class of 1797 (son of Thomas, Yale College, 1768), was for more than twenty years a fellow of Yale College. Two children born to them died in infancy.

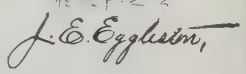


Le CONTE, Joseph, scientist, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Feb. 26, 1823. His brother was John Le Conte (q. v.). Joseph received his early education in a neighborhood school, and was graduated at Franklin College, University of Georgia, in 1841, with the degree of A.B. He took the degree of M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1845, and after practicing his profession for several years in Macon, Ga., entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard as a special student, under Louis Agassiz, in the department of geology and zoölogy. He took the degree of B.S. in 1851, and the same year spent two winter months with Prof. Agassiz as his assistant, studying the phenomena of coral formation on the keys and reefs of Florida. He was professor of natural sciences in Oglethorpe University, Ga., in 1852; of geology and natural history in Franklin College, 1852–56; of geology and chemistry in the South Carolina College, 1857–69; and of geology and natural history in the University of California in 1869, a position he holds at the present time (1896). During the war Prof. Le Conte served as chemist of the Confederate Government Medical Laboratory at Columbia, S. C., and later had charge in a similar capacity of the nitre and mining bureau until the end. Like most writers, his life has been comparatively uneventful, as his activity has been mainly in the field of thought. His scientific tastes and a spirit of adventure, however, led him to make several extensive tours. In 1844 he made a trip through the northwest in company with his cousin, John Lawrence Le Conte, which included Lake Superior and the head waters of the Mississippi, and they traveled nearly 1,000 miles in a birch-bark canoe, at a time when the region was inhabited only by Indians. After his removal to California, every vacation was devoted to camping excursions in the high Sierras, the object of study being mountain formation and sculpture, and the genesis of metalliferous veins. Many papers were the result of these studies. He has been a prolific contributor on scientific, philosophical and religious subjects, to scientific and philosophical journals, and his articles have attracted wide attention. Some of his theories are startling, but he sustains them with an array of facts which, if they do not in all cases produce conviction, show the most patient industry in the gathering of material. He contends that a true psychology has to be reached through investigations in physiology. Admitting that the greatest distinctions exist between the two, he calls attention to the demonstrated correspondence between mental and cerebral action. Prof. Le Conte's information and tastes are so versatile that he can hardly be called a specialist. This is the reason perhaps that he so strongly advocates a liberal education rather than the special one of the expert. He is of a strongly religious nature, but this has not deterred him from pushing his scientific ideas to ultimate conclusions. He is a most successful teacher and lecturer, and much beloved by his students. Prof. Le Conte was married, in January, 1847, to Caroline E., daughter of Alfred M. Nisbet. They have had five children, of whom four survived. He has published the following works: "Religion and Science" (1873), a series of Sunday evening lectures, delivered by request in the Independent Church, Oakland, Cal., and designed to give what seemed to him a rational view of the most fundamental religious truths from the standpoint of science; "Elements of Geology" (1878), is the standard class-book in American colleges; "Sight: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision" (1880). The subject treated in a thoroughly original way, and at least one-half is an original contribution to science; it is used in the psychological course in Harvard, and in the Ophthalmologic course in the Sorbonne, Paris; "Compend of Geology" (1884) is largely used in high schools throughout the country; "Evolution and its Relation to Religious Thought" (1887) strives to answer three questions: (1) What is evolution? (2) Is it

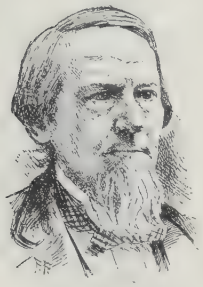
true? (3) If so, what then? This book has stirred up much opposition in some quarters, but has been most cordially received in scientific circles. It is used in the philosophical courses in Harvard, and in Oxford, England. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Prof. Le Conte by the University of Georgia in 1879. He is a fellow of the National Academy of Science, American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of the American Academy of Art and Science, and of the New York Academy of Science of which he has been president.

SATTERLEE, Francis Le Roy, physician, was born in New York city, June 15, 1847. His father was George C. Satterlee, one of the old merchants of New York, who, after being burned out by the great fire of 1835, organized the Washington Fire Insurance Co. The family is one of great antiquity, its English ancestry being traced back to 1209, during the time of the Crusades, when the Satterlees founded a chapel in Suffolk. The first of the name to settle in America was Lieut.-Col. Benedict Satterlee, great-great-grandfather of the present representative, who settled at Plainfield, Conn., served in the French and Indian wars, and lost his life in the Wyoming massacre. His mother was Mary Le Roy Livingston, a direct descendant of Robert and Philip Livingston, who were both signers of the declaration of independence. The boy's early school-days were passed in New York, where, after studying in a preparatory school, he entered the University of the City of New York, and afterward the University Medical College, obtaining his degree of M.D. in 1868. He had already attended the Bellevue Hospital for practical studies, and obtained the Mott medal for proficiency in surgery. In the same year Dr. Satterlee went to Europe, and studied in the great hospitals of England and France. He not only received courtesies from Sir Joseph Lister, but from Sir James Y. Simpson, Prof. John Hughes Bennett, Sir William Ferguson, Sir Erasmus Wilson, and others. Returning to New York, he began the practice of his profession, which soon became lucrative. Meanwhile, he was deeply interested in natural science, and particularly in chemistry, and did some excellent work in the latter direction, for which he received the degree of Ph.B., and a year later that of Ph.D., from the University of the City of New York, after prolonged study as an assistant of the late Prof. John W. Draper, and as the result of a rigid examination. In the meantime, Dr. Satterlee not only served as surgeon of the 84th regiment N. G. S. N. Y., with the rank of major, but filled the positions of medical director of two life insurance companies, attending physician at two large dispensaries, and advising medical officer to the police department. Filling the duties of the last-named position for sixteen years, he during that time gained a proficiency in medico-legal matters, for which he became so justly celebrated, and which led to his retention as medico-legal expert to the corporation counsel for several years. He acted the latter portion of his service, with Mr. William Collins Whitney, who, later, became secretary of the navy. In 1869 he was elected professor of chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics in the New York College of Dentistry, a position which he still holds, and in which he has delivered more than 1,200 lectures. As a lecturer upon hygiene, chemistry and physics, Dr. Satterlee has for twenty years past enjoyed a high reputation, attracting to his discourses numbers of his professional brethren, many of them in high standing. On the organization of the American Veterinary College he was chosen professor of chemistry, a position which he eventually resigned, consenting, however, to act as one of the trustees. He is attending physician of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, consulting physician of the Midnight Mission, and medical director of the Mutual Benefit Life Association. Dr. Satterlee has published a number of important papers on medical subjects, two of which, "The Treatment of Erysipelas" and a "Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism," published at Detroit, Mich., have attracted general attention from the medical profession on account of the novelty of the system of treatment advocated. He has a large consultation practice in gout and rheumatism, and is an acknowledged authority on those diseases in this country. Dr. Satterlee is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, fellow of the Academy of Sciences, member of the Geographical Society, Medico-Legal Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Neurological Society, New York Historical Society, St. Nicholas Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and American Medical Association, besides being an honorary member of the Society of Arts, London, England. He is now one of the officers of the Society of Colonial Wars.

EGGLESTON, Joseph Emmett, jurist, was born at Cortland, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1847. His education was obtained at an academy and the State Normal School in his native village, at the same time working on his father's farm. Completing the normal school course, he began the study of law in the office of Waters & Waters, at Cortland, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1875, at Schenectady, N. Y. He soon attained a wide reputation for ability as a trial lawyer, his power with a jury being very great. His practice became very extensive. In 1889 he was elected county judge and surrogate for Cortland county on the Republican ticket, and held the office with great credit and acceptance until the fall of 1895, when he was re-elected without opposition. His administration of this important office has been noted for faithful devotion to the public interests and also for that unflagging purity and integrity which, while the proper attribute of the judicial office, always adorns it. As was pertinently said of his election by a local journal, it was "gratifying in the extreme to the Republicans, and we are pleased to record the assurance that it has not been distasteful to the Democrats." Judge Eggleston has a great reputation as a public speaker, and has made many able and memorable addresses at public gatherings, political and social, for the last twenty years. His mind is formed in an eminently logical mold, and his judicial decisions are always clear and cogent, while his thorough knowledge of the law has admitted of few appeals. Coupled with the qualities of mind and character, which have gained for him the affection and confidence of the community, Judge Eggleston possesses a modesty of demeanor all too rare in prominent men. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Co. of the town, and has taken an active interest in the work of firemen throughout the state, being at present a trustee of the State Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y. He was married, in September, 1874, to Alta D. Moore of Cortland. They have one daughter, Arla Eggleston.



LOOMIS, Elias, scientist, was born in Wilmington, Conn., Aug. 7, 1811. His early education was given him by his father, who was an eminent physician. He received his graduate's diploma from Yale in 1830, and three years later he became a tutor in the college. He was greatly interested in the study of astronomy, and during this period, conjointly with Prof. Alexander C. Twining of West Point, he began the first observations in this country to determine the altitude of shooting stars. He was untiring in his observations upon the magnetic needle, devoting fourteen months to the study. His first distinction in the field of science was made in 1835, while still a tutor at Yale. When computing the elements of its orbits from his own observations, he was the first to discover Halley's comet on its return to perihelion in 1838, and from his own data determined its orbit afresh. A year later he studied at Paris, under Arago, Biot, Pouillet, and others. Until 1844 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Ohio Western Reserve College, devoting every spare moment to the study of his favorite pursuit. During these years Prof. Loomis made 260 observations of the moon, of the determination of longitude, besides other observation upon particular stars for latitude, and made sufficiently extended observations upon five comets to determine their orbits. He also traveled from the Atlantic making observations to determine the dip of the magnetic needle. From that date until 1860 he occupied the chair of natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, which gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1854, when he was but forty-three years old. He then accepted the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy at Yale, and has devoted his time to original researches, which have been published in the "American Journal of Science," under the title of "Contributions to Meteorology." In 1873 he was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His name was also a distinguished one on the rolls of the different scientific societies of America and Europe. He is widely known by his series of text-books, embracing the whole scope of scientific subjects. These have become class-books in high schools, and colleges all over the land. He was also the author of popular treatises on natural philosophy, astronomy, and meteorology. Many of his treatises took the form of contributions to the different scientific publications in this country and Europe. Not the least work performed by him was his comparison from 1846 to 1850, by telegraph of different longitudes, and also his successful observations determining the velocity of the electric fluid on telegraph wires. His works include "Elements of Algebra, designed for Beginners" (1851); "Treatise on Algebra" (1857); "Geometry and Conic Sections" (1857); "Trigonometry and Tables" (1856); "Analytical Geometry and the Calculus" (1856); "Introduction to Practical Astronomy" (1855), which was recommended by J. H. Nichol as the best work of the kind in the English language; "Recent Progress in Astronomy" (1850), which the "Westminster Review" highly commended; "A Treatise on Arithmetic, Practical and Theoretical" (1857); "Treatise on Meteorology" (1868); and "Elements of Astronomy" (1869). The Rev. J. McClintock commended his text-book in mathematics as a model of neatness, precision, and practical adaptation to the wants of the student. He contributed many papers to the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, besides occasional articles to the scientific journals of the day. Apart from the qualities to be naturally looked for in one of his high scientific attainments, Prof. Loomis possessed such kindly traits of character as to endear him to the students who had the good fortune to come under his instruction. He died in New Haven, Aug. 15, 1889.



Elias Loomis.

COBB, Levi Henry, clergyman, was born at Cornish, Sullivan co., N. H., June 30, 1827, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854. He studied theology in Andover Theological Seminary and became, in 1857, pastor of the Congregational church at North Andover, Mass. After being superintendent of schools at Memphis, Tenn., 1864-65; and instructor in natural sciences and Latin in Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., 1865–67, he again took a pastoral charge at Springfield, Vt., in 1867. In 1874 he became superintendent of home missions in Minnesota; in 1881 superintendent of home missions in the Rocky Mountain district; and, in 1882 secretary of the American Congregational Union, New York city, now the Congregational Church Building Society. He has published biographies of E. Adams Knight, M.D., and Deacon Oren Locke (Springfield, Vt., 1872), besides numerous articles in "The Congregationalist," "The Advance," etc., and since 1883, has edited "The Church Building Quarterly." In 1881 he received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College.

AMES, Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hudson), journalist and author, was born at Utica, N. Y., May 6, 1839. Her ancestors on both sides came from famous families. Abraham Clemmer, her father, a native of Pennsylvania, was of Huguenot descent, and her mother, Margaret Kneale, was a descendant of the Crains, a well-known family of the Isle of Man, who trace a direct line back to 1600. In early girlhood Mary Clemmer's father removed to Westfield, Mass., and she received her education at the Westfield Academy there. When a schoolgirl she showed a great fondness for literature and poetry, and began writing for the Springfield "Republican," "just for her own amusement," she said. When quite young she unfortunately yielded to the wishes of others, and was married to the Rev. Daniel Ames, a Presbyterian minister, who was many years her senior, and from whom she was divorced in 1874. In 1865 she became regularly connected with the New York "Press," and in 1866 removed to Washington, where she resided three years. She became a correspondent of the New York "Independent," to which she contributed for many years under the title of "A Woman's Letters from Washington." These letters were informal talks on parties, politicians, and principles, interspersed with clever descriptions of prominent men and women, and they established her reputation in the literary world. In 1869 she engaged for three years' work on the Brooklyn "Daily Union," the last year of that engagement receiving a salary of $5,000, the largest sum ever paid to a newspaper woman for one year's labor at that time. She early made the acquaintance of Alice Cary, with whom she formed a lasting friendship, and to whom she afterward paid high tribute in her work, "Memorial to Alice and Phœbe Cary" (1872). She wrote three novels, "Victoria" (April, 1864), "Eirene, or a Woman's Rights" (1870)—this is a chronicle of her personal experiences while residing at Harper's Ferry,

Mary Clemmer Ames

Va., during the war—and "His Two Wives" (1874), appearing first in "Every Saturday," of Boston. In later years she resided in Washington, where her home attracted very agreeable gatherings of literary people. She published "Ten Years in Washington: Life and Scenes at the National Capital as a Woman Sees Them" (1871); "Outlines of Men, Women and Things" (1873); and "Poems of Nature and Life" (1882). And a complete edition of her works was published in Boston in 1885. On June 19, 1883, she married Edmund Hudson, who was editor of the "Army and Navy Register," and immediately afterward went to Europe. Her strength was constantly diminishing from the effects of a runaway accident in Washington, which caused a fracture of the skull. After a long illness, she died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1884, in the prime of her intellectual powers. She was an earnest and conscientious worker, and all her literary work shows talent of a remarkably high and fine order.

CLEMENS, Jeremiah, statesman, was born at Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 28, 1815. He was educated at La Grange College, and at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, where he was graduated in 1833; studied law at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the northern district of Alabama, and in 1839, 1840, and 1841 was elected to the state legislature from his native county, Madison. In 1842 he raised a volunteer company, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and went to the Texas frontier. In 1843 and 1844, having returned to Alabama, he was elected to the legislature, and in the latter year became a Democratic presidential elector. He was appointed major of the 13th infantry March 3, 1847, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel 9th infantry, July 16, 1847, and in 1848 was appointed governor of the civil and military department of purchase in Mexico. At the close of the Mexican war the army was reduced, and Col. Clemens was discharged. From 1849 to 1853, he represented Alabama in the national senate, and in 1856 was a presidential elector. In 1858 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and became editor of the "Eagle and Enquirer." He accepted office under the Confederate government, although originally opposed to secession; but in 1864 became a pronounced Union man. He published the novels: "Bernard Lyle" (Philadelphia, 1853); "Mustang Gray" (1857); "The Rivals" (1859); "Tobias Wilson, a Tale of the Great Rebellion" (1865), and left an unpublished history of the civil war as it related to northern Alabama. He died in Huntsville, May 21, 1865.

Jere. Clemens

SEISS, Joseph Augustus, clergyman, was born in Graceham, Frederick co., Md., March 18, 1823, of Alsatian origin. The ancient name of the family was Suess, and the American branch of the family having emigrated to the western hemisphere, the name underwent an accidental change. The family settled near Reading, Pa., but afterward removed to the Moravian settlement of Graceham, Md. The father was a farmer, but the son had no taste for farming. He was of studious inclinations, and received in early life the name of "Dreamer Joseph." Although his father preferred that he should become a tiller of the soil, like himself, the lad had the sympathies of his mother, who encouraged his studious habits and thirst for knowledge. In his sixteenth year young Seiss received, according to custom, the rite of confirmation in the Moravian church. He manifested a desire to devote himself to the ministry. Neither his father nor the congregation gave him any encouragement, but he was determined in making a future for himself, according to his own liking, and finally succeeded in becoming matriculated in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa. Nearly two years were spent in the ordinary curriculum, when he entered privately upon a course of theological study. So successfully were his studies prosecuted that in 1842 he was licensed to preach and in 1844 was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. He held various pastorates in Virginia and Maryland for fourteen years, when, in 1858, he was called as pastor to St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. In 1874 he established the Church of the Holy Communion in the western section of the city of Philadelphia, and was made its pastor. A church was erected under his direction. The cost was $225,000. Its location was made at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, and the building proved to be one of the finest public structures in the great city. As an orator, Dr. Seiss is ranked among the most eloquent in the country. As a pulpit orator, his style is clear, ornate, attractive, and forcible. As an author, he began at the early age of twenty-two years, and his publications have reached more than 100 volumes. A great majority of his works have been republished in England, and very many of them have been translated into foreign languages. Among the more important are to be recorded: "Popular Lectures on the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1846); "The Baptist System Examined" (1854, revised in 1858); "The Last Times" (1856); "The Lutheran Church" (1859); "Holy Types" (1860); "Petros, or the Wonderful Building" (1862); "Lectures on the Gospels of the Church Year" (1868). The general divisions into which his mental powers developed themselves were homiletical, expository, eschatological, historico-ecclesiastical, archæologico, scientific-educational, catechetical, liturgical, musical, controversial, and necrological, with many works of a miscellaneous character. The bibliography of his published works, made in 1887, in Philadelphia, form a duodecimo volume of fifty-seven pages. In addition to his work as an author, extending over all the mature years of his life, he was in 1861–61 joint editor of the "Lutheran," published in Philadelphia; also editor of the "Lutheran and Missionary," both in an associate capacity, and as a principal for many years, and editor of the "Prophetic Times" from 1863 to 1875. During the years 1864–65 he journeyed in the oriental countries, and on his return to the western hemisphere, delivered many lectures regarding his observations in the East, several of which were published in pamphlet and book form.

Joseph A. Seiss

TUCKERMAN, Henry Theodore, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 20, 1813. He was the grandson of Edward Tuckerman, one of the founders of life insurance in New England, and was the nephew of Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, whose study of pauperism and the administration of charity has made him one of the prominent benefactors of mankind. Henry's early education was received in the schools of Boston, but when prepared for college ill health obliged him to relinquish study and go

abroad. He visited Italy for a year, where he gathered the material for "The Italian Sketch-Book." Upon his return he resumed his studies, which were again relinquished to make a second trip to Europe in 1837, when he visited Gibraltar, Malta, wintering at Palermo, and passing the next summer in Florence. As a result of his observations he published, "Isabel, or Sicily : a Pilgrimage," in which the peculiar features of the island in its natural beauty, and its remains of art are exhibited. His health was greatly improved, and he devoted himself to literary work, and was a frequent contributor to the literary periodicals of the day. In 1845 he removed to New York, where he became one of the leaders of literary society and culture. His writings include poems, travel, biography, essay, and criticism. A characteristic of his books is that each represents some phase or era of experience or study. They are the studies of a man true to his convictions and the laws of art. As a result of a visit to England in 1853 he published, "A Month in England," which illustrates the literary and art side of that country. He published in the magazine a similar memorial of France. In 1846 the first of his collections from the magazine was published under the title of "Thoughts on the Poets," which was acute and kindly in its criticism. It was followed by a series of home studies entitled, "Artist Life; or, Sketches of American Painters," in which the artist and his work illustrate each other, and which was in a measure made up from facts gathered from the artists themselves. The sketches were written with a keen appreciation of the romantic, ideal life of the artists, and with a delicate affection and sympathy which enlists the favor of the reader. During 1849 and up to 1851 Mr. Tuckerman brought out his "Characteristics of Literature, Illustrated by the Genius of Distinguished Men," which illustrated the refinement of his taste. These sketches, scattered through the periodical literature of the country, did much to cultivate the public thought and taste. They were written in the large and liberal spirit of a genuine scholar, who was never tempted to wound a contemporary interest, or thwart a rival author. In addition to what has been mentioned, Mr. Tuckerman published, "The Optimist, a Collection of Essays," which exhibit a thoughtful study of the times. "The Leaves from the Diary of a Dreamer," described the sensitive emotions of a passionate lover, with keen susceptibility to the art and nature around him. There are frequent personal anecdotes of the celebrities of the day. In poetry he published, "The Spirit of Poetry," which traces the objects of fancy and sentiment in life and nature with an observant eye. His poems, "Love of Fame," "Mary," and "The Apollo Belvidere," are admired for their charming sentiment. Mr. Tuckerman published in 1857 a series of "Essays Biographical and Critical, or Studies of Character," which included prominent representatives of various classes of men who have influenced modern society. In 1859 the Putnams published his "Essay on Washington," with an additional paper on the "Portraits of Washington," with numerous valuable portraits in most elaborate form, limiting the edition to only 156 copies. At an early stage of the civil war, Mr. Tuckerman published a series of letters under the title of "The Rebellion ; Its Latent Causes and True Significance," in which he reviewed the influences growing out of the evil which alienated the two sections of the country, and which is a thoughtful memorial of the time. He contributed to the Sanitary Commission Fair, "A Sheaf of Verse," which included his uncollected poems in Italy. In 1866 appeared "The Criterion ; or the Test of Folks about Familiar Things," a collection of genial essays on various topics, and abounding in thoughts, healthy in sentiment, and a storehouse of varied reading. In 1868 was published "Book of the Artists : American Artist Life," which is ranked among the best works of the kind, and which in many respects was the crowning effort of his literary career. In 1871 he published, "The Life of John Pendleton Kennedy," which was an invaluable contribution to biographies of men of letters. Mr. Tuckerman spent his summers at Newport, where there is a memorial of him, presented to the Redwood Library by his sister, consisting of a complete set of his writings in a beautiful ebony case. He was greatly beloved for his grace of manners, the high order of his intellectual attainments, and his remarkable personal magnetism. He was an indefatigable worker, having published twenty distinct volumes, besides numerous ungathered articles in the magazines of the day, which are to be counted by the hundred, and it is wonderful that in so many there should be such an amount of picturesque illustration. "There is a prodigality of literary anecdote in phrases, sentences, suggestions, and the supply is never exhausted." Besides the works mentioned he published : "Rambles and Reveries," "Life of Commander Silas Talbot," "Memorial to Horatio Greenough," "John Wakefield Frances" and "America and her Commentators." In the midst of his literary work, Mr. Tuckerman was prostrated by a sudden attack of pleurisy, and died Dec. 17, 1871.

H. T. Tuckerman

BOTTA, Vincenzo, scholar and author, was born at Cavallero, Maggiore, Piedmont, Nov. 11, 1818. He was educated at the University of Turin, and afterward became professor of philosophy in that institution. He was elected to the Sardinian parliament in 1849, and the next year, in conjunction with Dr. Parowa, he was appointed by the government to examine the educational system of Germany, the report of which was published by the government. Dr. Botta came to the United States in 1853, for the purpose of studying the public school system, but after a sojourn of several months, was so attracted by the country that he settled in New York city and became naturalized. He was soon after called to the chair of Italian language and literature in the University of the City of New York, which he held until a few years before his death. In 1855 he married Anne Charlotte Lynch, and established a salon, at which the most famous authors, painters, and musicians of Europe and America congregated. Dr. Botta's best known works are: "Account of the System of Education in Piedmont," "Discourse on the Life, Character, and Policy of Cavour," "Dante as a Philosopher, Patriot, and Poet," "An Historical Account of Modern Philosophy in Italy," "An Introduction to Dante." Dr. Botta was one of the vice-presidents of the Union League Club, of which he had been a member since 1863; he was also a member of the Century Club. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Berlin, in recognition of his services in Germany. He fell from

V. Botta

the window of his bed-room to the yard of his home, and received injuries from which he died, Oct. 5, 1894.

BOTTA, Anne C. (Lynch), author, was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1820. Her father was one of the United Irishmen, and was banished from Ireland on account of his implication in the same rebellion with Robert Emmet. He was offered pardon, and a commission in the English army, upon condition of swearing allegiance to the government. Refusing, he was imprisoned for four years. With several of his compatriots he came to America, where he married the daughter of a revolutionary officer. Anne was carefully educated at a ladies' seminary at Albany, N. Y., and began early to contribute prose and verse to the literary periodicals. On her father's death, Miss Lynch went with her mother to Providence, R. I., where she edited the "Rhode Island Book," a tasteful collection from the writings of the authors of that state. She soon after removed to New York, and published a collection of "Poems," choicely illustrated, in 1848. In 1855 she married Prof. Botta (*q. v.*), and the "Botta Evenings" became famous among the literary gatherings of the city. When contributions were being made for the sufferers from the Franco-Prussian war, Mrs. Botta contributed an album of autographs, photographs, and original sketches by celebrated artists, which was sold for $5,000; but as the war had closed before the completion of the collection, the sum was appropriated for the founding of a prize at the French Academy for the best essay on the "Condition of Women." The prize is to be awarded every five years, when the interest shall have reached the sum of $1,000. Mrs. Botta's voice was musical and finished. Her sonnets have unusual excellence. Among her notable poems are: "Paul at Athens," "Wasted Fountains," "Books." Her publications include: "Poems," "Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse," which appeared in the "Gift," of 1845. Her best-known work is "Hand-book of Universal Literature," which attracted wide attention for its excellence, and has been adopted as a text-book in many of the educational institutions of the country. She died, of pneumonia, March 23, 1891.

Anne C. Lynch

FOOT, Samuel Alfred, jurist, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1790. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war. He attended Union College, where he was graduated in 1811, and first began to read law in the office of James Thompson, completing his legal studies in the office of his brother, Ebenezer. In 1813 he was admitted to practice at the bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1817 won a case in which he was pitted against Thomas Addis Emmett, receiving a fee amounting to $10,000. With this money he paid the debts of his brother, who had died insolvent. In July, 1819, Mr. Foot was appointed district attorney for Albany. Six years later he entered into partnership with the late Judge William Kent, of New York. He afterwards became associated in business with his nephew, Judge Henry E. Davies, and later on with William E. Curtis, afterwards chief justice of the superior court, who was also his nephew by marriage. While a resident of New York, Judge Foot became identified with many prominent institutions. In 1831 he became a member of the African Colonization Society, which brought about the Liberia settlement. In 1839 he took an active part in the convention held at Ithaca for the purpose of promoting the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad. In May, 1844, he went to Geneva to live, and was shortly after appointed a judge of the court of appeals, in which position he served until 1852, when he was retained by Gov. Hunt, in pursuance of an act of the legislature, to argue the great canal litigation. In November, 1855, Judge Foot was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of assembly, where he served two terms. He was twice married. His first wife died very young, leaving one child, and his second wife died in 1868, having borne him thirteen children. Judge Foot was a constant contributor to the periodicals, and in his most advanced age he appeared as a very formidable opponent of the redoubtable Jerry Black, as against the latter's article on the electoral commission. In his early life Judge Foot was a Democrat in politics, but became a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party fell into its ranks. He was a warm friend of Pres. Lincoln, who consulted him on many occasions. He kept an extended diary, which he elaborated in 1872 into an autobiography of two volumes, which were privately printed. He died at Geneva, N. Y., May 11, 1878.

PRIME, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born at Milford, Conn., July 21, 1700. His grandfather, James, came to America from England, about 1644. The subject of this sketch, pursued his studies under the direction of his pastor, Rev. Samuel Andrew, the acting president of Yale College, and was graduated therefrom in 1718. He entered upon the study of theology at once, but in 1719 accepted an invitation to become an assistant to the Rev. Eliphalet, Jones, for nearly sixty years pastor of the church at Huntington, L. I. Here he served for four years, and was ordained and installed as Rev. Mr. Jones's successor, June 5, 1723. He held this pastorate until his death. The farm, with a residence, which he purchased near the church at Huntington, remained in the possession and occupancy of himself and his direct descendants of the name, for more than 150 years. Rev. Mr. Prime kept a register of his sermons, with texts, dates, and places of delivery, and they numbered more than 3,000. Although trained as a Congregationalist, he came to prefer the Presbyterian order of church government, and in 1747 his church and others in Suffolk county, L. I., organized a Presbytery, and were received into the synod of New York, Rev. Mr. Prime being the first moderator of the new organization. He was a man of eminent public spirit, and preached to the provincial regiment, raised in Suffolk county to take part in the French and Indian war (1756–63), May 7, 1759, from the text, Judges iv. 14, the discourse being printed in compliance with the "request of the soldiers, inhabitants, and strangers, that were hearers." As a spiritual pastor, Rev. Mr. Prime made full proof of his ministry. As a patriot, his record was one of exceptional interest and moment. After the British had taken possession of Long Island, in 1776, no portion of the territory suffered more severely than did the town of Huntington, where the troops were quartered on the inhabitants, and treated them with all the rigors of war. The Presbyterian Church where Rev. Mr. Prime had ministered, was taken for a depot, and the pulpit and pews were broken up for fuel. His house was occupied by the soldiery, his valuable library was used for lighting fires, and otherwise mutilated and scattered abroad. Driven from home in his seventy-seventh year, he retired to a quiet part of the parish, preaching in private houses whenever he could gather any of his people. Towards the close of the war Col. Benjamin Thompson (afterwards Count Rumford) occupied the village with a force of British troops, ordered the church to be torn down, desecrated the church cemetery by lev-

eling the graves, and permitting his men to use the grave-stones for the bottoms of their ovens. He gave orders, also, that his own marquee should be pitched at the head of the grave of Rev. Mr. Prime, so that he might have the satisfaction of treading on the "d——d old rebel," every time he went in and out of his tent. Happily the grave stones of the pastor and his family had been taken down by a colored servant, and carefully covered with earth. After the revolution they were recovered and re-erected. Rev. Mr. Prime was three times married, his second wife being Experience Youngs of Southold, L. I. Especially persecuted because of his devotion to his country, he died, Sept. 25, 1779.

PRIME, Nathaniel Scudder, clergyman, was born at Huntington, L. I., Apr. 21, 1785. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1804. He pursued theological study under the Rev. William Schenck, at Huntington, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Long Island, Oct. 10, 1805. His first place of labor was at Cutchogue, L. I., but in the autumn of 1806 he began his supply of the Presbyterian pulpit at Sag Harbor, L. I., where he married, July 5, 1808, Julia Ann, daughter of Maj. John Jermain of that place. On Oct. 24, 1809, he was ordained at Huntington, L. I., and then preached for two years at Smithtown and at Fresh Pond, on the island. He then spent a winter at Milton, N. Y., which was reached after a seven days' trip up the Hudson river, in a sloop. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Cambridge, N. Y., July 14, 1813. His pastorate here was commemorated by his son, S. I. Prime, in his book, "The Old White Meeting House." His family increasing, he accepted the charge (1821) of Washington Academy at Cambridge, N. Y., an institution which for many years had been sending out a large number of influential men, continuing at the same time, by request of his congregation, the charge of the church. He was an enthusiast in electrical science, besides being a fine classical scholar, and in his visits to Albany, N. Y., came into contact with the late Prof. Joseph Henry, afterwards of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., then a young jeweller in that city, and stimulated him to enter upon his scientific career. He was a zealous advocate of missions to the heathen, and it is recorded that in this little inland town, through the agency of this Christian pastor, over $500 were secured for that cause at one time by the Rev. Levi Parsons, afterwards of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He was also a moral reformer, and after a temperance sermon of his, delivered before the Long Island Presbytery, Nov. 5, 1811, that body voted "that hereafter ardent spirits and wine shall constitute no part of our entertainment at any of our public meetings; and that it be recommended to our churches not to treat Christian brethren, or others, with ardent spirits as a part of hospitality in friendly visits." This discourse had also a powerful effect in promoting the nascent temperance reform in wider areas. He was a trustee of Middlebury College, Vt., from 1822–26, and of Williams College, Mass., from 1826–31. In 1830 he took charge of Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, N. Y., and at the same time of the Presbyterian church in that village. He established a female seminary there the following year, which acquired a high reputation. In 1848 Princeton College gave him the degree of D.D. In 1835 he removed to Newburgh, N. Y., where he resided for eight years, not accepting another pastoral charge. Dr. Prime published a "History of Long Island," and other books, besides occasional sermons. He died suddenly at Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 27, 1856.

PRIME, Samuel Irenæus, clergyman and editor, was born in Ballston, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1812, the son of Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prime and Julia Ann Jermain. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Milton, and thence to Cambridge, N. Y., where he spent his boyhood, and received his early education. Not yet fourteen years of age, he entered Williams College, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1829. He at once became engaged as teacher in a school at Cambridge, N. Y., and later at Sing Sing. After three years in this occupation he took up the study of theology, at Princeton, N. J., was licensed to preach in 1833, and delivered his first sermon at Bedford, N. Y. He was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1835, but after a year of service there, was forced to resign on account of failing health. He returned to teaching, and while thus employed at Newburgh, N. Y., on May 23, 1837, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Matteawan, N. Y. Ill health, however, again compelled him to abandon pastoral work. While in charge of the pastorate at Matteawan, he began to contribute articles to the New York "Observer," the first of which, entitled: "The Eleventh Hour," and over the signature of "Irenæus," appeared in the copy of Aug. 18, 1838. From this time on his contributions were published almost regularly every week, and when, in the spring of 1840, he removed to New York city, he was appointed editor of the "Observer." His connection with that journal was thenceforth unbroken for nearly half a century, with the exception of the years of 1849 and 1850. During the first of these years he was secretary of the American Bible Society; and during the second, editor of the "Presbyterian," of Philadelphia, Pa. For the first nine years of his editorship of the "Observer," his salary being almost too slender for the barest necessities of life, he performed alone the duties which were afterwards divided among several persons. He acted in the capacities of editor, proof-reader, reporter, and news-editor, and thus, virtually unaided, turned out edition after edition of his paper. In 1853, attacked by his old disease, he went abroad to recruit his health, and returned somewhat improved though by no means a well man. In the following year Hampden-Sydney College of Virginia conferred upon him the degree of D.D. His ability had been well demonstrated by his successful work for the "Editor's Drawer" in "Harper's Magazine," as well as other literary labors. In 1858 he became proprietor of the "Observer." It was only by the strictest economy, however, that he managed to save up sufficient funds to own the enterprise, that for so long claimed all his time and energy. Dr. Prime was an influential editor, an able preacher, and pre-eminently a popular and useful writer. After a few years residence in Newark, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was invited to supply the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. M. W. Jacobus was pastor, and who at that time was traveling abroad, he spent the closing portion of his life in New York city. He was a member and officer in numerous societies for the promotion of Christian benevolence, and by voice and pen made himself widely felt in their advocacy. He was an active director of the American Bible Society, and a director and president of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. His published works were numerous, and many of them had a large circulation. Most prominent are: "Thoughts on the Death of Little Children;" "The Power of Prayer," of which more than 175,000

copies were sold, and which was republished in London, Paris (in French), at the Cape of Good Hope (in Dutch), and in the East Indies (in Tamil); and "Travels in Europe and the East." Among his public addresses, which were separately published, are: "Address at the opening of the Newark Library Building, Feb. 21, 1848," and "Presbyterianism in the United States of America," read at the Presbyterian General Council, Edinburgh, July, 1877. Dr. Prime died at Manchester, Vt., July 1, 1885. His funeral services were attended at the West Presbyterian Church in New York city, and in January of the following year the United States branch of the Evangelical Alliance, of which he had been secretary, held a public service in New York, in commemoration of his life and services.

PRIME, Edward D. G., clergyman, was born at Cambridge, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1814, the third son of the Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime. He was prepared for college at Washington Academy in his native town, and entered Union College at the time the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott was president, and in the height of his vigor and celebrity as an educator. He was graduated in 1832 with one of the honors of his class, the Latin oration, and subsequently spent three years in teaching, as assistant to his father in the Mount Pleasant Academy. He afterwards began the study of medicine, but in 1835 decided to devote his life to the ministry, and entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was graduated in the class of 1838, and licensed to preach by the presbytery of North River. On Dec. 26, 1839, he married Maria Darlington, daughter of John S. Wilson of Princeton, N. J., who died of cholera in 1857. In 1847 he was appointed pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Scotchtown, Orange co., N. Y., and in 1850, accompanied by his wife, went to New Orleans, La., where he accepted an invitation to fill the pulpit of the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church for six months during the absence of the pastor. He filled several other pastorates, and in 1853 temporarily assumed the editorial management of the "New York Observer," and continued his duties as editor, in connection with his brother, until 1885, when his brother died. His literary work was not confined to his editorial labors. He published several volumes on religious and other subjects, besides his notes, geneological, biograhical, and bibliographical of the Prime family. He spent the winter of 1854–55 in Rome, officiating as chaplain of the American embassy, under the appointment of the American and Foreign Christian Union. He was awarded the degree of D.D. by Jefferson College in 1857, and June 14, 1860, was married, for the second time, to Abbie Davis, daughter of Rev. Dr. Wm. Goodell of Constantinople. He died in New York city in 1891.

Wendell Prime

PRIME, Wendell, clergyman, was born at Matteawan, Dutchess co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1837, the son of Samuel I. Prime. He was graduated at Columbia College, in New York city, , in 1856, and studied theology in Union Theological Seminary; Hampden-Sidney, Va.; but principally in Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1860. His first pastoral charge was the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit, Mich. In 1869 he became pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church in Newburgh on the Hudson. During his seven years there, a new and spacious edifice was erected. He resigned his pastorate in Newburgh, to enter the service of the "New York Observer," in 1876. After the death of his father, Samuel Irenæus Prime, and the retirement from active service of his uncle, E. D. G. Prime, in 1885, he became the editor-in-chief of the "Observer," which position he has occupied to the present time. His editorial and other contributions to its pages have been continuous from early life, including descriptive notes of foreign travel, of outdoor life, and natural objects. His chief work has been editorial writing. He edited the "Autobiography and Memorials" of his father, S. Irenæus Prime, published by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. His "Fifteenth Century Bibles," published by the same firm, is an elaborate monograph on the earliest printed Bibles, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the origin and progress of the art of printing. He received the degree of D.D. from Union College, New York Dr. Prime is a frequent speaker in the pulpit and on the platform, and is actively interested in various benevolent enterprises.

RUNCIE, Constance Faunt Le Roy, musical composer, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 15, 1836. Her parents were Robert Henry Faunt Le Roy of Virginia, and his wife Jane Dale Owen of New Lanark, Scotland, sister of Robert Dale Owen, the abolitionist (*q. v.*). The name Faunt Le Roy is the English corruption of "Enfans du Roi," a Huguenot family which fled from France to England to avoid Romish persecution. They were directly descended from King John of France, who, while the prisoner of Edward the Black Prince, had married the Countess of Salisbury, sister of the Earl of Warwick. Their three sons were upon their father's restoration brought up as sons of France, although they were debarred from succession to the throne, their mother being of noble, not royal, blood. The first American ancestor, Viscount Faunt Le Roy, settled in Virginia, where in later years George Washington twice proposed to, and was twice rejected by, the mother of Robert Henry Faunt Le Roy. A cousin of Mrs. Runcie's father married Miss Patterson of Baltimore, a sister of Madame Jerome Bonaparte. On her mother's side her lineage is equally distinguished. David Dale, Lord Provost of Glasgow, Scotland, was her maternal great-grandfather; Robert Owen, the founder of New Harmony, Ind., her grandfather; and her great grandmother was Lady Anne Campbell, daughter of Lord Colin Campbell of India fame. One of her mother's cousins married Pamela, daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, her mother having been daughter of the celebrated Madam de Genlis. Constance received her early education at home. At the age of five she was a creditable performer on the piano, composing and playing her own pieces. She also developed a remarkable ability for story-writing, and when very young wrote her first poem. During her subsequent attendance at the school of New Harmony, Ind., she busied herself in writing stories, poems, and songs. Upon the death of her father the family went to Stuttgart, Germany, where Constance, then sixteen, devoted herself to the study of music, the languages, drawing, and painting, her tutor on the piano-forte being Boherez, a pupil of Moscheles. At the age of twenty-two, after a six years' absence, she returned to New Harmony, Ind., where, in 1858, she organized the first woman's club in America. This society was known as the Minerva

Constance Faunt Le Roy Runcie

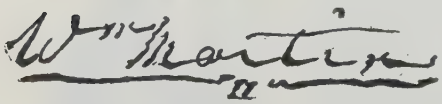
Club. About this time, too, Miss Faunt Le Roy became a zealous worker in religion, and through her personal efforts a Protestant Episcopal chapel of New Harmony, which had become closed and deserted, re-entered upon a life of activity. In 1861 she was married to Dr James Runcie, a young minister of the Episcopal church, and removed with him to Madison, Ind. Here Mrs. Runcie organized the "Bronte" Club, still in existence under another name, and now the oldest existing woman's club in America. Upon Dr. Runcie becoming rector of Christ's Church, St. Joseph, Mo., she, in conjunction with her husband, in 1871 established in that city Christ's Church League, for the purpose of stimulating interest in both art and literature. In conjunction with the distinguished astronomer Richard Procter, she later on framed the constitution for another literary society. Mrs Runcie's "Divinely Led," the story of her conversion to religion, appeared in 1873. In 1888 her verse was collected in a volume entitled "Poems, Dramatic and Lyric," while "A Burning Question," another story, was published in 1891. Her career as a composer of music dates from her twenty-eighth year, when she wrote the music for the hymn "There is a Land of Pure Delight." She has also composed the following numbers: "Around the Lord in Glory" (chorus); "We have Sinned unto Death" (cantata); "Hear, oh, Hear Us" (quartette); "Take my Soul, O, Lord" (offertory); "I hold my Heart so Still" (offertory); "There is a Land" (quartette); and has written many songs, Easter hymns, Christmas carols, and lighter music. Her "Te Deum in E flat" is pronounced unusually good. "The Prince of Asturia," an opera, is Mrs. Runcie's latest musical achievement, and has earned her much commendation. All her music is characterized by strongly pronounced melody. The critics have described it as "being cumulative, progressive, and climatic."

MARTIN, Joseph, pioneer and Indian fighter, was born in Albemarle county, Va., in 1740. His roving disposition caused him to run away from home toward the close of the French and Indian war, and with Thomas Sumter, later of South Carolina, he joined the English army at Fort Pitt. After the end of the war he spent several years in trading for furs and poultry, in what is now southwestern Virginia and Tennessee. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with the richness of Powell's Valley, and in 1769, under the patronage of Dr. Thomas Walker, undertook a settlement at a place that has since been known as Martin's Old Station, about twenty miles from Cumberland Gap. The settlement was soon broken up by the Indians. Martin spent the next few years as a farmer, and in 1773 removed to what is now Henry county, Va. On the outbreak of the Shawnee war in 1774, Lord Dunmore commissioned him a captain in the Pittsylvania militia, and he saw service as a commander of scouts in Culbertson's Bottom, on New river. He became interested in the Transylvania purchase of Henderson & Co., and in 1775 was made entry taker, business agent, and attorney for the Powell's Valley division of their purchase, and at the beginning of that year had led a company of men to the valley, where they reoccupied the station fortified six years before, and maintained themselves against the savages for more than a year. He was with Col. Arthur Campbell on his expedition against the Cherokees in the fall of 1776, and in the winter and spring following was stationed first at the Rye Cove fort on Clinch river, and then at Fort Lee, on the borders of Washington county, Tenn. He was with his company at the treaty of the Long Island of Holston, July 20, 1777. At this treaty the savages agreed to surrender territory, expel the British agents, and receive agents from the states instead. On Nov. 3, 1777, he was commissioned agent of Virginia among the Cherokees, and took up his residence on the Long Island of Holston. In the summer of 1780 the patriot cause was gloomy in the Southern colonies. Gates had been defeated at Camden; Savannah and Charleston were in the hands of the British; South Carolina and Georgia were conquered, and the enemy was on his way northward to the conquest of North Carolina and Virginia. Col. Campbell had written Gates that the Indians were harrassing their frontiers, and that they could not come to his aid; for the same reason, Col. Shelby was unwilling to take the militia of Washington and Sullivan counties, Tenn., across the mountains. At this critical moment, Martin, who had been adopted into the Cherokee tribe, by his address, tact, and energy, quieted the Indians for the time, and thus set the militia of the western counties free, and made it possible for them to strike their blow for freedom at King's Mountain. This was the turning point in the Southern campaign. When North Carolina called on Sevier and Shelby in February, 1781, to again cross the mountains, they were unable to do so, for a new Indian war had broken out. Maj. Martin was with Col. Arthur Campbell on his campaign against the Cherokees in December, 1780, and January, 1781, in which a good many of their towns were destroyed, and a valuable lesson taught. He was unceasing in his efforts to counteract the machinations of the British agents, and in February, 1781, was one of a number of commissioners appointed by Gen. Greene to treat with the Cherokees about terms of peace. In 1783 he was appointed by Virginia as commissioner to treat with the Cherokees, Creeks, and Chickasaws, and in May of the same year was made Indian agent for the state of North Carolina, and continued to fill this position until that state ceded her western lands to the United States. In 1783 he succeeded in a third attempt in the settlement of Powell's Valley, and was at the same time engaged in a large land speculation in the bend of Tennessee river, then in Georgia, now in Alabama, along with Gov. Caswell, Gov. Blount, John Sevier, and others. This venture did not prove a success. In 1785 Martin was appointed by the Confederation, with Benjamin Hawkins, Lachlan McIntosh, and Andrew Pickens, a commissioner to treat with the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. At Hopewell, on the Keowee, on Nov. 28, 1785, the commissioners signed the treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. It secured for the whites a considerable section of Indian territory, including all that was settled in the Cumberland country. The treaty, while a compromise, was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and was successful in its immediate object. It lessened Indian outrages for the next year. In January, 1786, treaties were also signed with the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Col. Martin was a member of the first convention of the so-called state of Franklin, but was opposed to secession from North Carolina, and in December, 1787, was made brigadier-general of the North Carolina militia in the western district. This threw him into direct antagonism with the authorities of the new

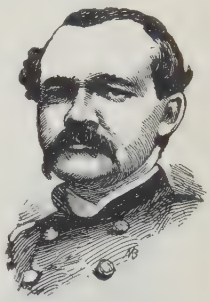
Jos Martin

state, but by a wise and conservative policy, Martin ended tumult and confusion, and prevented what might have been, under other circumstances, a civil war. The state of Franklin died a natural death in 1788. Martin was appointed Indian agent for the United States in June, 1788. In the fall of that year he led an expedition against the Chickamauga division of the Cherokee tribe, who were located near Lookout mountain. He devastated a good deal of the Indian country, but was driven back in an effort to pass the mountain; the men became panic-stricken, and forced him to retreat. For the next few years Martin was a private trader among the Cherokees, and in this capacity was able to give valuable information to the authorities concerning their contemplated movements. He was accused of intriguing with the Spaniards, had his conduct investigated by the North Carolina legislature, and was triumphantly vindicated. He was made a brigadier-general in the troops raised by Virginia in 1794, to be used in the whiskey insurrection. In 1795 and 1799 he was a commissioner to settle the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky, and in 1802 to settle that between Virginia and Tennessee. He was twice in the North Carolina legislature from Sullivan county; was a member of the N. C. convention of 1788, which voted on the Federal constitution, and of that of 1789, which adopted it, voting for it on each occasion. He represented Henry county in the Virginia legislature 1791–99, inclusive, and was strongly in favor of the resolutions of 1798–99. Martinsville, Va., is named in his honor. He died in Henry county, Va., Dec. 18, 1808. A sketch of his life, by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, is printed in the "Report of the American Historical Association for 1893."

MARTIN, William, pioneer and Indian fighter, the oldest son of Gen. Joseph Martin, was born in Orange county, Va., Nov. 26, 1765. He went to Tennessee, and was on an expedition against the Indians with some of Col. William Campbell's men in 1781. He went to Powell's Valley in 1785, which had been settled through his father's influence, and remained on the frontier for two years; he shared the hardships of the settlers, and protected them with a company of rangers under his command. He was sometimes stationed in forts, was sometimes pursuing marauding parties of Indians, and again opening up channels of travel, by which emigrants could more easily reach the forming settlements. He was sent to middle Tennessee, *via* Kentucky, about 1787, in charge of a company of men by the state of North Carolina, and continued in command about two years. He then returned to Virginia, and in 1791 removed to Tugaloo, Pendleton district, S. C. He was a member of the South Carolina legislature, and lived there until 1798, when he migrated to the Cumberland, and settled at Dixon's Springs, Smith co., Tenn. In 1800 he was engaged in surveying the Indian boundary, was a Jefferson elector in 1804, and a Madison elector in 1808. He was in the Tennessee legislature 1812–13, and was vice-president of the Whig convention of 1844. In the war of 1812 he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of Tennessee volunteers. He served in the Natchez campaign, and in that against the Creeks; at Talladega, after the wounding of Col. Pillow, he took command, and was conspicuous for his good conduct. Owing to a conflict of opinion as to the date of expiration of their time of service, some of the Tennessee regiments, including that of Col. Martin, undertook to return home after Dec. 10, 1813. This caused his character to be attacked by anonymous scribblers in the public press, and caused him to publish: "The Self-Vindication of Col. William Martin Against Certain Charges and Aspersions Made Against Him by Gen. Andrew Jackson and Others, in Relation to Sundry Transactions in the Campaign Against the Creek Indians in the year 1813" (Nashville, 1829). No one ever doubted the accuracy of his statements. It was republished about 1850. Col. Martin died in Smith county, Tenn., Nov. 4, 1846.



McQUADE, James, soldier, was born in Utica, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1829. He was educated in a Catholic school in Montreal, Canada, and developed remarkable linguistic powers. Returning home to Utica after graduation, he studied law, but abandoned it for banking. In 1851–53 he served as assistant clerk of the assembly, and in 1859 was a member of the body. Previous to the breaking out of the civil war, his military proclivities had led him to organize the Utica citizens' corps, and when the first call for troops came in April, 1861, the corps enlisted as a company, and he was elected colonel of the 14th New York infantry. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862, by reason of the death of his senior colonels in the brigade, he took command and held it for eighteen months. At Chancellorsville he was ill, but insisted on leading his forces into battle until he fell exhausted from his horse. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. When he retired to private life at the end of the war, he returned to politics, and was also elected department commander of the G. A. R. in New York in 1879. Gen. McQuade's contributions to literature were confined to the publication of several army songs, among the most popular of which was "The Loyal Legioner." He died in Utica, N. Y., March 25, 1885.



FRENCH, L. Virginia, author, was born in Frederick county, Va., in 1830. Her maiden name was Smith. Her maternal grandfather, was Thomas Parker, a captain of a volunteer company during the revolution. Her mother dying when she was very young, she and her sister were sent to the Washington Female Seminary in Pennsylvania, to be educated under the care of their grandmother. She completed the course of study there, and was graduated in 1848 with high honors, after which she went with her father and sister to Memphis, Tenn., where she established a school. She soon began to turn her attention to literary pursuits, and contributed occasional articles to the journals and magazines of that region, under the name of "L'Inconnue," which soon won for her a literary reputation. In 1852 she became an associate-editor of the "Southern Ladies' Book," published in New Orleans, La. On Jan. 12, 1853, she was married to John H. French, of McMinnville, Tenn., a gentleman of fortune, who sought her acquaintance after reading a number of her poems. In 1856 Mrs. French published a collection of her poems under the title of "Wind Whispers." She has written a series of metrical "Legends of the South;" a tragedy in five acts, entitled "Iztalilxo, the Lady of Tala;" and besides contributing to the current literature of both North and South, she became editor of "The Crusader," a magazine published in Atlanta, Ga. She died in her home in McMinnville, Tenn., March 31, 1881.

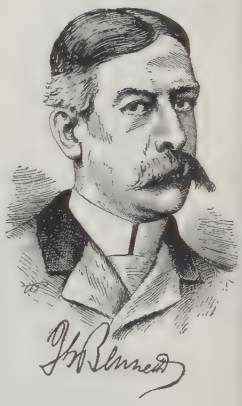
HOPE, James Barron, poet, was born March 23, 1827, in Norfolk, Va. He received his early education in the public schools, and entered William and Mary College, where he was duly graduated in 1847, when he studied law, and began practice in Elizabeth City. He began writing at at early day, and achieved some literary reputation from a series of poetical sketches, which were published in a Baltimore journal, under the pen-name of "The late Henry Ellen, Esq." Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army, and reached the grade of captain and quartermaster, serving during the entire war. At the close of the war, when penniless and crushed, he was made superintendent of the public schools of his native town, and at the same time edited the "Norfolk Landmark." He produced "Leoni di Monota" in 1851, "A Collection of Poems" in 1859, "Elegiac Ode, and Other Poems" in 1875, and "Under the Empire, or the Story of Madelon" in 1878. A poem of especial merit is "The Charge of Balaklava," which the "Literary Messenger" says "combines all the wild and incongruous elements of battle, victory, defeat, death, and glory, in its triumph and rhythm." His verse is characterized by thought, dramatic effect, and swift observation. Mr. Hope was invited by a joint committee of the U. S. senate and house of representatives to deliver an address at the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown, and read "Arms and the Man," which was highly praised as not containing a single commonplace line. His devotion to the lost cause is shown in his memorial songs, which are very touching and noble. In "Summer Studies" he has reproduced summer sounds and summer scenes. He never fully recovered from the exposure and hardships of the war, and after years of failing health, he died Sept. 15, 1887.

SCHMUCKER, Beale Melanchthon, clergyman, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 26, 1827, son of S. S. Schmucker, D.D. He was educated in his native town, graduating at Pennsylvania College in 1844, and at the Seminary in 1847; entered the Lutheran ministry, and held pastorates successively at Martinsburg, Va., 1848–51; Allentown, Pa., 1852–62; Easton, Pa., 1862–67; Reading, Pa., 1867–81, and from 1881 to his death, at Pottstown, Pa. Adopting views the opposite of his father's, he became a leader in the Pennsylvania synod, and in the revival of "old," symbolic, or historical Lutheranism; was a founder of the general council in 1867, a constant and active delegate at all its sessions, its corresponding secretary from 1867, and its secretary for foreign missions from 1869. He was a man of intense convictions, but of calm and philosophic temper, of wide culture, and of profound liturgical scholarship. He prepared the liturgy of his synod in 1860, and was the chief compiler of that now used. With F. M. Bird, he formed the working sub-committee which reported the hymn-book reported in 1865, revised in 1868, and adopted by the general council. He wrote much for the "Lutheran," and other journals, was an editor of the "Halle Reports" (1886), and published "Acts of the General Council" (1887). The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of D.D. in 1870. He died suddenly, of heart-disease, at Phœnixville, Pa., Oct. 15, 1888, while on his way from Pottstown to Philadelphia.

BENNETT, James Gordon, Sr., founder of the New York "Herald," was born near Keith, Scotland, Sept. 1, 1795. He was of Catholic parentage, and his father intending him for the priesthood, he was sent to a Catholic seminary at Aberdeen, where he remained until he was nineteen. The idea of the ministry, however, was distasteful to him, so he abandoned his studies, and emigrated to America, landing at Halifax in 1819, and attempted to gain a livelihood by teaching. Not succeeding in this he journeyed to Boston, where for about three years he obtained employment at proof-reading. He then went to New York, and for something like a year managed to obtain a precarious living by writing items for the various newspapers; but, tiring of this, he accepted a position on the "Courier" of Charleston, S. C., to do translating from the Spanish-American journals At the end of a twelve-month he drifted back to New York, and made an effort to open a commercial school, but was again unsuccessful. He made several unsuccessful attempts to become a lecturer on political subjects, and then returned to newspaper work, reporting and writing all kinds of articles. By close economy he had accumulated a little money, which he now invested in a Sunday newspaper, styled the "Courier," but this proving unprofitable, he abandoned it, and returned to reporting. This he followed for a couple of years, in connection with editorial work upon an anti-tariff journal, but in 1827 he relinquished both to engage as Washington correspondent of the "Courier and Inquirer," then one of the leading dailies of New York city. In this position he made a new departure in journalism. His reports of the proceedings of congress were models of accuracy, and his descriptions of Washington life, trenchant, spicy, and graphic, wholly unlike the dull accounts of previous correspondents. His letters gave him a reputation, and added materially to the popularity of the "Courier and Inquirer." He became at this time an influential member of the Tammany society. He continued in his editorial position until 1832, when a disagreement with the editor, James Watson Webb, over the advocacy of Nicholas Biddle against Jackson, led him to sever his connection with that journal. He then again established a newspaper on his own account, which he called the "Globe"; but the "Globe" one morning failed to turn its face to the sun, and closed its career in darkness. He then removed to Philadelphia, and became editorially connected with the "Pennsylvania," but this connection lasted only a little more than a year: indeed, throughout his life Mr. Bennett seems to have worked better in single than in double harness. The year 1835 found him again in New York, with $500 in his pocket and an experience of fifteen years in journalism—an experience so disastrous that it would have deterred any other man from ever again attempting to establish a newspaper. But it did not deter Mr. Bennett, for he was not like other men; and, moreover, he had during these fifteen years acquired some journalistic ideas that he felt assured would yield him a fortune. These ideas, briefly stated, were: a daily journal that should be absolutely free from party control; that should make the acquisition of news at any cost, its first and leading aim; that should discuss finance and stock-jobbing with fearless honesty; and that should obtain its foreign news largely from paid correspondents residing at the great European centers, and its intelligence respecting great social or political movements at home, directly from the actors in such movements. These journalistic features, entirely new then, but now very generally adopted, were the foundation of his fortune. Accessory to them he added Sensation—the keeping of himself and his journal constantly before the people. With these ideas, and $500 of legal currency as his capital, he started May 6, 1835, in a dingy Wall street basement, the New York "Herald." He was his own editor, wrote his own editorials, was his own office clerk, and sold his own newspapers His desk was

the top of a packing box, and his business counter a plank resting upon the ends of two empty barrels. He arranged with two young printers, Anderson and Smith, to print it, sharing the profits and losses. Within half a year he lost by fire even these scanty furnishings, but forthwith he hired another basement, and on the following morning the "Herald" appeared as bright and cheery as usual. His associates abandoned him in the crisis and henceforward he was sole proprietor. In seeking to create a sensation he adopted a form of what may be termed intensified personal journalism. Individuals, both public and private, he attacked with the utmost acrimony—an acrimony he did not feel, for at heart he is said to have been one of the kindest of men. This, of course, made him enemies, but every enemy bought his newspaper, and so he said gayly to his friends: "I shall yet make the 'Herald' produce $30,000 a year." This, at the time, seemed a preposterous prediction; but it was dwarfed by the actual result. The common report was that before his death the journal paid to its founder not less than ten times that sum annually. This success, said his principal competitor, Horace Greeley, "was the result of no trick, no lurk, no accident. There were never seen a more logical and necessary issue of a given course of action. He was a man of extraordinary capacity. An iron constitution enabled him to do the work of three ordinary men without fever or fatigue. To these qualifications was added a gift which is common enough now, but which, at the time when he began his career, was so rare that it partook of the exceptional quality of genius. He understood the value of news. He may almost be said to be the inventor of journalism in its latest and highest development as a means of disseminating all accessible contemporaneous intelligence. This was the sole secret of his success." On June 13, 1835, he introduced a then novel feature in journalism, an article on finance, which was continued and became a prominent feature of the paper, adding greatly to its influence. He reported the great fire of Dec. 16, 1835, with unusual fullness, which afterwards became one of the characteristic features of his paper. In 1838 he made arrangements with European journalists to furnish foreign news from the large centres of the Old World, and extended the system to the large American cities. He also adopted the novel method of employing newsboys to distribute his paper. He described the personal encounters in which he became involved through his scathing attack in such lively and picturesque style, that they but served to enchance the value and influence of his paper. His only aim in life was to build up a great newspaper, and this aim he accomplished. He did not strive to regenerate the world; he did not seek to make men either better or happier for his living among them; and he did not pretend to have any such purpose. Some men hated him, others despised him, and but few loved him, and yet, it is said that he was just in his dealings, kind to all about him, and irreproachable in his domestic relations; and he certainly possessed one shining virtue—personal honesty, both in life and expression. Neither in act nor word was he a hypocrite. He did not professs to be what he was not; he did not rail against abuses and practice them himself; nor was he that most contemptible of all modern inventions—the sham political reformer. He was the centre and life of his paper. He seemed to have the faculty of grasping upon the instant what would be of the greatest interest to the public, and he went to the office to unload his suggestions upon his assistants. He insisted upon a daily meeting with all his co-laborers, when he distributed to them the hints gathered from his reading of the exchanges, of which he was a closer reader than any of his editors. On June 6, 1840, Mr. Bennett married Henrietta Agnes Crean, an accomplished musician of New York city, who died in Italy, leaving one son who was named after his father. He died in New York city, June 1, 1872.

BENNETT, James Gordon, journalist, was born in New York city, May 10, 1841, the only son of James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York "Herald." He was educated for the pursuit of journalism, being carefully trained by his father in all the details of the profession. To build up a great newspaper had been the leading purpose of the father's life, and it is said that his last injunction to his son was to sustain that which he had created. This injunction the son has faithfully followed, and in doing so he has displayed all the energy, sagacity, varied ability, and personal probity that distinguished his father. In fact he has shown a broader mind, a stronger grasp of far-reaching results, and a more decided genius for world-wide journalism, than even his remarkable father. It is a great mistake to suppose that in his office in Paris he gives, as has been said, "his attention chiefly to the collection of foreign news." His office in the Champs Elysees is the headquarters of three great newspapers, one issued in Paris, another in London, another in New York, and he there not only directs their general policy, but attends personally to the minutest details connected with their management. Said a gentleman who had a recent interview with him in his Parisian quarters. "It was the greatest surprise of my life. He seemed to know perfectly every member of his staff, and his exact capabilities, as well as every detail connected with his establishments in Europe and America." He keeps thus informed, by receiving from every mail, copies of the London and New York "Heralds" in which each item is marked, the name of the writer in blue, that of the editor in red. He scrutinizes each writer's work carefully, and any needed corrections or suggestions as to general policy are transmitted at once by telegraph to the respective managing editors. He is equally well-informed as to the mechanical details of his printing establishments. On his periodical visits to New York, he goes carefully through the composition and press-rooms, observing the condition of the machinery, and now and then suggesting improvements to increase the speed or capacity. With all this attention to detail he is a keen observer of current events and the drift of public opinion, that is, he has the true journalistic instinct; and he is also a forceful and trenchant editorial writer. That he has the capacity for extended operations is evidenced not only by his successful conduct of three widely-separated journals, but by the various schemes of discovery and commercial enterprise in which he has been engaged, such as the publication in England of his storm-warnings, the fitting-out of the Jeannette expedition to the Polar Sea, the despatch of Stanley in search of Livingstone, and the building of an ocean telegraph line to curb two giant monopolies. All these enterprises may have been conceived mainly to extend the reputation and influence of his newspaper, nevertheless, they are evidence that Mr. Bennett is possessed of a broad mind and a capacity for extended transactions. So far from his being a dilettant man of leisure, he is one of the ablest, most earnest, and most indefatigable workers connected with the newspaper press in either Europe or America. He has always taken great interest in sports, especially in yachting, and sailed two races across the Atlantic; the first in Henrietta in 1886, which he



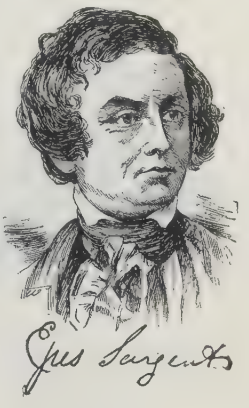
won, and in 1890 in his yacht Dauntless, in which however, he was beaten by two hours. In 1894 the "Herald" removed to its present quarters in Herald Square, where Mr. Bennett erected a beautiful building occupying the entire gore to Thirty-sixth street. A beautiful bronze statue of Minerva in heroic size surmounts the southern façade. Below are two figures in bronze wielding sledge hammers, with which they strike the hour upon a huge bell. This beautiful group is the work of Carlis, a French sculptor, who exhibited the Minerva at the Paris Salon where it received great praise.

KARGE, Joseph, educator, was born in Poland in 1815. He came of a noble and wealthy family, and after finishing his education at the University of Breslau, entered a cavalry regiment of the German army. During the Polish insurrection he took the side of his native country, and when the Poles were defeated he found employment as private tutor in a Dutch family in Holland. Pursued by the Russian authorities for his part in the insurrection, he made his way to Havre, and as a sailor before the mast worked his passage to England. In London he met an elder brother from whom he had been separated for many years and together they came to the United States. During the rebellion Joseph Karge rendered gallant service as an officer in the Federal army. Soon after the close of the war he became professor of modern languages in Princeton College, which position he retained for many years, and in which, by reason of his fine scholarship, his amiable qualities, and his rare gifts as a teacher, he became one of the best-known educators of his time. He died suddenly in New York city, Dec. 29, 1892.

SALTONSTALL, Dudley, commodore in the Continental navy, was born at New London, Conn., Sept. 8, 1738, grandson of Gov. Gurdon. He had command of a vessel in the first squadron sent out by the colonies, under Com. Esek Hopkins, in February, 1776, and took part in its attack on New Providence. He was commissioned captain, Oct. 10th, and in 1779 was entrusted with the command of the fleet in the ill-fated expedition to the Penobscot. This might have been successful had the attack on the British post been made at once on the arrival of the Americans, as the commodore desired, but the militia under Gen. S. Lovell would not co-operate. Nor was he supported when he prepared to fight a superior British fleet under Sir G. Collier, which appeared at the mouth of the river. The American vessels, caught in a trap, were abandoned, and their crews, with the militia, took to the woods and retreated to Boston. The blame of this expensive fiasco was laid by a court of inquiry on Com. Saltonstall, and he was cashiered Oct. 7, 1779. He afterwards had command of a privateer, the Minerva, and took several prizes. He died in the West Indies in 1796.

READ, Daniel, hymn-tune composer, was born at Reheboth, Mass., Nov. 2, 1757. He was one of the earliest psalmodists and hymn-tune writers. Several of his tunes are still copied in our church music collections. He led a retired life; little of his public career has been recorded. In 1778 he was settled in New Haven, Conn., where he compiled and published several collections of sacred and secular music, some of their later editions were issued at Boston. He also edited the "American Musical Magazine," that flourished for a time soon after the days of the American revolution. Mr. Read died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1836.

SARGENT, Epes, author, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 27, 1813. He was a brother of John Osborn Sargent. His education was received chiefly at the Boston Latin School, which he entered when only nine years of age. Although matriculated at Harvard College, he did not remain for graduation. When a boy he accompanied his father upon an extended trip to Russia, where he spent much time at the palace studying the fine collection of paintings. Upon his return, with some of his companions, he started a small weekly paper called the "Literary Journal," in which he gave an account of his Russian experiences. Upon the interruption of his college course, he devoted himself to literature, for which he had already shown marked ability in the columns of the "Collegian." His first contributions appeared in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," but some changes occuring, he associated himself with S. G. Goodrich in the preparation of the "Peter Parley" books. In 1836 he wrote for Josephine Clifton a five-act play, entitled "The Bride of Genoa," which was brought out at the Tremont Theatre with great success. It was subsequently acted by Charlotte Cushman at the Park Theatre. The next year he produced the tragedy of "Velasco," for Ellen Tree, which was played in many places with enthusiasm, and finally brought out in London with success. In 1837 Mr. Sargent became connected with the "Boston Atlas," as Washington correspondent and passed much of his time at the capital, but removed to New York in 1839, upon the invitation of Gen. Morris, and took charge of the "Mirror," returning to Boston in 1846, where for several years he edited "The Evening Transcript." He established himself at Roxbury, and after editing the "Transcript" for a few years, withdrew from newspaper life and engaged exclusively in literary pursuits. During this time he wrote a number of children's books, some of which reached a large sale. He also wrote a comedy, "Change Makes Change," which was produced at Niblos, and afterwards by Burton in Philadelphia. In 1846 he edited the "Modern Standard Drama," which he, however, shortly sold. In 1852 he produced the "Standard Speaker," a work of rare completeness, which passed through thirteen editions within three years. He prepared with minute care and good taste a series of readers for the public schools, which had an enormous sale. In 1855 Mr. Sargent produced at the Boston Theatre, under the auspices of his friend Barry, the five-act tragedy, "The Priestess," which was played by Silvia Dean Hayne, and which achieved a decided success. Mr. Sargent's poems, under the title of "Songs of the Sea and Other Poems," were published in 1849. It included a number of spirited lyrics, several of which have been set to music, and a series of sonnets which were of unusual merit. Mr. Sargent was well known as a lecturer throughout New England. He was on terms of intimacy with Henry Clay, and wrote a life of that distinguished statesman. Mr. Horace Greeley, in a preface to a recent edition of this life, says, "I have reason to believe that Mr. Clay himself gave preference, among all the narratives of his life, to that of Epes Sargent." Sargent had a wide acquaintance with the prominent men of his day, numbering among his friends Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, William C. Preston, and Henry Clay. Of fiction, he wrote "Wealth and Worth," "What's to Be Done, or the Will and the Way;" "Fleetwood, or the Stain of a Birth," and "Peculiar, a Tale of the Great Transition." His poems were many, comprising among others: "Songs of the Sea," "The Woman Who Dared," "Life on the Ocean Wave," a lyric on the death of Warren, and lines beginning, "Oh, ye keen breezes from the Salt Atlantic." In addition to the works mentioned, he



was also the author of the following miscellaneous works: "American Adventure by Land and Sea," "The Critic Criticised," "Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land," and "Original Dialogues." He edited a number of memoirs, comprising those of Campbell, Collins, Goldsmith, Gray, Hood, Rogers, Benjamin Franklin, and James and Horace Smith, and a "Cyclopædia of English and American Poetry" completes the list of his publications. During his residence in New York city Mr. Sargent was a member of the Union Club, and one of the founders of the New York Club. He died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 31, 1880. If for nothing else, he will always be remembered as the author of that stirring song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

MOODY, Dwight Lyman, evangelist, was born in Northfield, Franklin co., Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. He was brought up on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home and went to Boston, where he was employed in a store for several years. Here he became a professor of religion under the preaching of Dr. Kirk, and shortly after went into business as a clerk in a large wholesale shoe store in Chicago, and soon became one of the most successful salesmen in the place. While thus engaged he spent his evenings in missionary work among the lowly and destitute of the city. This work grew to such proportions under his earnest and energetic management, that he was induced to give up his profitable business engagements and to devote all his time to religious work in connection with the local Young Men's Christian Association of which he became president. He soon became known as one of the most acceptable public speakers of the country, and was in constant demand at Christian conventions throughout the West and South. During the war he joined the work of the Christian commission and spent much of his time looking after the sick and wounded of both armies. At the close of the war he returned to Chicago and resumed his work there, soon having a large and flourishing independent church as the result of his labors among the people. This church is now one of the largest and most prosperous in the city, presided over by a regular pastor, and still known to the public as "Moody's Church." He never became a regularly ordained minister. After the great fire of 1871, which destroyed his church, the Young Men's Christian Association buildings, and his home, he made arrangements for rebuilding the church, and in June, 1873, went with Mr. Ira D. Sankey to Great Britain on an evangelistic tour which continued for a period of over two years, inaugurating one of the greatest evangelistic movements of the age. He has founded two great schools at Northfield, one for young woman and one for young men, with an average attendance of 800. These schools are intended to provide for the thorough education of young men and women who, though possessed of excellent character have not the means of securing an education in the leading colleges of the land, a fee of $100 a year being charged each pupil. The balance of the expense being paid in part from royalties derived from the "Moody and Sankey hymn-books." He has also founded a large school in Chicago known as the Bible Institute, where from 300 to 400 men and women are trained each year for the various departments of Christian work, both at home and abroad. He is the author of a number of books of sermons and addresses which have had a very wide circulation. Mr. Moody is supposed to have spoken to more people, and addressed larger audiences than any man of his generation, and will be known to the world as the leading evangelist of the nineteenth century.

Yours D. L. Moody

SANKEY, Ira David, author, and evangelist, was born at Edinburgh, Lawrence co., Pa., Aug. 28, 1840. His father, David Sankey, was a prominent citizen of western Pennsylvania in his day, having served as state senator for a number of years, after which he became in turn a banker and an editor, and was appointed by Abraham Lincoln a collector of internal revenue. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and although a man of business, was often called upon to address large audiences on religious subjects. Ira was noted for his fondness for music and his ability to sing well even as a child; he joined the church of his father and mother when he was fifteen years of age, and soon became leader of the choir, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. It was while filling these positions and in connection with various other lines of Christian work that he developed his remarkable power of rendering sacred songs impressively. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was one of the first to enlist in the service of his country. On his return home he was appointed to a position in the U. S. internal revenue service, which appointment did not, however, in any way interfere with his religious work, and as a singer of sacred songs he was in constant demand at all kinds of religious gatherings. Having been sent as a delegate from New Castle, Pa., to the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which met at Indianapolis in 1870, he there met Dwight L. Moody, a delegate from Chicago, who, on hearing Mr. Sankey sing, at once invited him to come to Chicago, and assist him in his evangelical work there, which offer, after some deliberation, he decided to accept, and six months after their first interview he resigned his position and joined Mr. Moody in Chicago. In 1871 the city having been destroyed by fire, they accepted an invitation to visit England, and commenced their work there in June, 1873. It was during this first visit to the old country that Mr. Sankey's singing began to give him an international reputation; his wonderful compass of voice, clear enunciation and evident sincerity made a deep impression throughout Great Britain, so much so that before he returned to America the names of "Moody and Sankey" had become household words throughout Europe. Mr. Sankey is the author of one of the most popular hymn and tune books in the English language, entitled "Sacred Songs and Solos," published in England, which together with the celebrated "Gospel Hymns," of which he is one of the authors, have had the largest circulation perhaps of any evangelical hymn books ever published. It was while he was on his first visit to Scotland that he wrote the words of his most famous song, "The Ninety and Nine." He is the author of a large number of popular tunes, and has written a number of hymns under various noms-de-plume. He is also the author of the popular book "Christian Endeavor Hymns," as used by the Society of Christian Endeavor in America, and of a number of Sunday-school hymnals, but it

Ira D. Sankey.

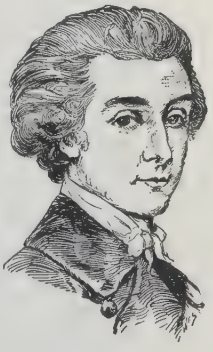
is on his gospel singing and life-long companionship with Mr. Moody that Mr. Sankey's reputation will chiefly rest.

CRAWFORD, Dugald, merchant, was born at Strone Point, in Argyleshire, Scotland, Feb. 2, 1830, the eldest son of eleven children of James and Janet Weir Crawford. He was educated in the best schools in Rothesay, and at the age of fifteen went to Glasgow, where he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods business. After serving his apprenticeship he went to Dublin, acting as salesman there for several years in the best houses in that city. In 1856 he went to Toronto, Can., where he was employed as salesman in some of the principal dry-goods stores. In June, 1861, he married Jane, eldest daughter of John Forsyth, leather merchant, of Aberdeen, Scotland, she having come to America the same year as Mr. Crawford. They have had six children, four of whom are now living, two boys and two girls. In February, 1864, he went to St. Louis, Mo. Two years later he bought out a shoe store, and commenced the dry-goods business for himself in a very modest way. By his indefatigable energy, close attention to business, honorable methods, a thorough knowledge of his business, he has made it one of the largest concerns in the country. He is one of the trustees of Drury College, and has been so for eight years; president of the Caledonian Club, or St. Andrew's Society, for twelve years; vice-president of the St. Louis Bethel Association for eighteen years; is the first and only president since the starting of the Congregational City Missionary Society of St. Louis in 1887. He is a member of the St. Louis and Mercantile Clubs, and an honorary member of the Scottish Clans.

FISKE, Nathan W., professor at Amherst College, was born at Weston, Mass., Apr. 17, 1798. Until he was nine years old he showed more fondness for mechanics than for books. He entered Dartmouth College in September, 1813, and was graduated in 1817, in the same class with Pres. Marsh, and the missionaries, Goodell and Temple. After a year spent in charge of an academy at Newcastle, Me., he returned to his alma mater as tutor, in which capacity he was associated with Rufus Choate. In 1820 he entered the theological seminary at Andover, where he remained for three years. On Sept. 25, 1823, he was ordained an evangelist at the Tabernacle Church, Salem, and immediately went to Savannah, Ga., to preach among the seamen and other non-church members. Before leaving Savannah Mr. Fiske was appointed professor of mathematics and natural history at Middlebury, Vt., which he declined, however, as he also did an invitation to supply the pulpit in Concord, N. H., during the legislative session, and a call to become a missionary of the American board to China or Palestine. In 1824 he was elected professor of languages and rhetoric at Amherst College, but accepted only the chair of languages. From 1825 to 1833 he added the department of *belles-lettres* to his other duties as instructor; from 1833 to 1836 he was professor of languages (including the modern), and from 1836 to 1847 he filled the chair of intellectual and moral philosophy. In connection with *belles-lettres*, he also taught history for a number of years. Prof. Fiske's chief literary labor was his edition of "Eschenburg's Manual of Classical Literature" (1836, fourth edition, 1843). He also published "Sermons" (1850); "Young Peter's Tour Around the World," and "The Story of Aleck; or the History of Pitcairn's Island." On account of ill health, he visited Palestine in 1846, where he died at Jerusalem, May 27, 1847. His daughter was the well-known author, Helen Hunt Jackson.

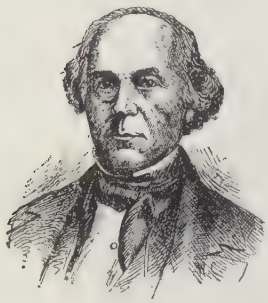
MELLEN, Grenville, poet, was born at Biddeford, Me., June 19, 1799. He was the son of Prentiss Mellen, the first chief justice of Maine. From his earliest childhood he showed decided literary ability, which his father fostered and stimulated. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, after which he studied law with his father in Portland, and when admitted to the bar removed to North Yarmouth, where he remained for five years. He contributed many poems and essays to the periodicals and magazines. In 1826 he delivered a notable poem called, "The Rest of Empires," before the Peace Society of Maine, and in 1828 an anniversary poem entitled "The Light of Letters," before the Athenian Society of Bowdoin College. He was also a contributor to the "United States Literary Gazette," published in Boston. In 1827 he published "Our Chronicle of Twenty-six," a satire, and in 1829 a collection from his contributions to the periodicals, entitled "Glad Tales and Sad Tales." Subsequently he relinquished a profitable practice that he might devote himself exclusively to literature, living first in Boston, and later in New York city. In the latter place he established and for a brief time edited a magazine, which after a few numbers was discontinued. Both his prose and verse were a feature of the periodicals of the day, and he was esteemed a writer of much merit. The chief collection of his poems appeared in Boston in 1833. His health was much enfeebled, and he made a voyage to Cuba, but returned without much success. His poems show a delicate susceptibility to poetical impressions, but were impaired by lack of strength, which was probably owing to his own weak health. His principal publications were: "The Martyr's Triumph and Other Poems," "Buried Folly," and "The Passions." Many of his poems were addresses to college societies. He died in New York, Sept. 5, 1841.

FERSEN, Count Axel, revolutionary soldier, was born in Stockholm in 1750. His father was field-marshal of the Swedish army, who sent his son to the Military Academy, at Turin, to be educated according to the fashion of the time. Upon the son's return, when he was but quite a youth, he entered the Swedish service. He shortly afterward received the commission of colonel in the Swedish bodyguard of Louis XVI. of France. He was a friend of Lafayette, and shared his friendly feeling toward the United States, and when the French forces embarked for the United States, he accompanied them as a member of the staff of Rochambeau. He fought under Washington and Lafayette at Yorktown, where he greatly distinguished himself, and after Cornwallis's surrender, he was specially honored by receiving the order of Cincinnati from Washington in person. His letters to his father, narrating the treason of Benedict Arnold, and describing the leading men of the revolution, with interesting personal incidents, have been published. He returned with the French fleet to France, and became deeply attached to the royal family, and assisted Louis XVI. and his family in their flight from Paris in 1791, when he drove the coach in the disguise of a coachman. He returned to Stockholm after the death of Louis XVI., and became a favorite at the court, though exceedingly unpopular with the people. He was appointed chancellor of the Upsala University,



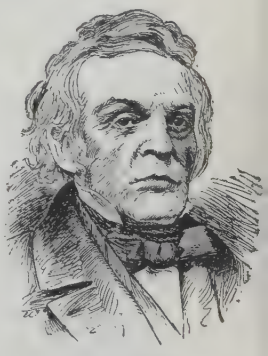
and subsequently became grand marshal of the kingdom. When the crown prince Christian died suddenly in 1810, Count Fersen and his sister, Countess Piper, were suspected of having poisoned him, and at the prince's funeral Count Fersen was attacked and killed by a mob which was incited to believe in his complicity. The charge was subsequently proved to be unfounded, and he was buried with honor by the king. He died June 10, 1810.

JEROME, Chauncey, manufacturer, was born at Plymouth, Conn., June 10, 1793. He was the son of a blacksmith and nail-maker, who also was a farmer, and the little Chauncey, until he was ten years old, worked on the farm, excepting three months in the winter, when he went to the district school. The following year he was employed in his father's shop, and when the latter died, young Chauncey hired out to a neighboring farmer, where he remained until he was fourteen, badly lodged and fed, and terribly overworked. Having reached the apprentice age, in accordance with the New England custom, he was bound out to a carpenter until he was twenty-one, during which time he was to give his entire labor for board and clothes. His industry and perseverence made him an excellent carpenter in a short time, and though constantly at work, walking frequently many miles to the job, and having only two holidays in the year—4th of July and Thanksgiving—he was happy, because living with a family which treated him kindly. Before he left his father's home his childish imagination had been excited by the mysterious work of a neighbor—Eli Terry, the famous Yankee, who made the wooden clocks. During the winter it was this man's custom to cut out with a saw and jack-knife the works for twenty-five clocks, which he sold during the following summer, the village carpenter making the tall cases. Every one, who could afford it, supplied himself with one, but they were expensive in those days, the case often costing $15 and the works $25. Chauncey decided that he would be a clock-maker, and when he was eighteen years old, in consideration of furnishing his own clothes, his master let him off for four months in the winter, which he improved by learning the business at Waterbury, Conn. His ideas of the world in general, and New York in particular, were a good deal enlarged by a trip to New Jersey, which he made in company with two Yankee peddlers, in order to make the cases for their clockworks. As soon as his apprenticeship was ended—when for the first time in his life he owned a pair of boots—he began to make clocks, putting the works together, and into mahogany cases. His first order was from the South, and for twelve clocks, at $12 a-piece. He delivered them himself, thus making a very considerable journey in those times. With this money he continued his business, which grew rapidly, and made many improvements, the most important of which was the use of brass instead of wood for the works. By this invention his clocks could be carried to the most distant parts of the world, as they were, without injury. He introduced the use of machinery in clock-making, and experimented until he could make a good brass clock for $2, and a fairly good one for less than half that money. In his early days it was thought madness for Jerome to make 200 clocks at one time, but he lived to turn out of his factory in New Haven 600 clocks a day, and his annual manufacture reached the immense number of 200,000 He retired from active business a very rich old man, but lost his fortune through the mismanagement of his partners, when, though feeling his misfortunes acutely, with characteristic energy, at seventy he began life over again, as a superintendent in a Chicago clock factory, The integrity which he had displayed through a long life, and the courage with which he endured the destruction of his splendid business, won him the esteem and respect of every one.



Chauncey Jerome

PARKER, Samuel, pioneer missionary, was born in Ashfield, Mass., Apr. 23, 1779, son of Elisha Parker, of Yarmouth, Cape Cod, one of the coast-guard at the beginning of the revolution, and afterwards, after removing to Ashfield, a soldier in the series of battles of the revolution, from Bennington to Saratoga. His mother was Thankful Marchant, and it was said of the two families, "the Parkers and Marchants are always praying." His first paternal American ancestor was Robert Parker, of Barnstable, Mass. The son inherited from his mother a love of knowledge, and was prepared under private tuition for college, entering the sophomore class of Williams, and was graduated in the class of 1806. His journey from home to the college was made on foot, and he paid, on the loan he obtained to pay his way in college, ten per cent. interest, and early discharged the debt and interest by teaching school, serving one year as principal of the academy at Brattleboro', Vt. He then studied theology with Rev. Dr. Theophilus Packard, of Shelburne, and became an itinerate preacher under the Massachusetts Society of Domestic Missions. He traveled on horseback winter and summer in the wild west of New York and Pennsylvania. He then entered the new Andover Seminary, and was graduated with the first class, and returned to western New York to resume his mission work. From 1812 to 1826 he served the Congregational Church at Danby, Tompkins co., commencing to preach in a barn, and leaving the congregation with a large church edifice and strong membership. While in Ashville he married Miss Sears, who died a few months thereafter. After settling in Danby he was married to Jerusha Lord, a niece of Noah Webster, and a native of Salisbury, Conn. On leaving Danby Mr. Parker settled in Ithaca, N. Y., and while there he became an agent for the Auburn Theological Seminary, to solicit funds in New England. His success secured a second appointment. He next settled at Apulia, N. Y., where he built a church in the midst of great opposition and danger of personal hurt from the ungodly people. After winning the place and people to a better life, he accepted a call to Middlefield, Mass., where his wife's health broke down, and he returned to Ithaca and opened a young woman's school. About this time (1833) a wonderful narrative, "Wise Men from the West," was published, stating that four Indians from Oregon came to St. Louis to learn about the white man's God and Bible, a narrative afterwards confirmed by Schulanft. The reading of this book led Mr. Parker to offer himself to the A. B. C. F. M. to go beyond the Rocky mountains and establish a mission among the Indians. The plan was to them so visionary that they hesitated. He, on his return to Ithaca in January, 1834, proposed that the church send him on a mission to Oregon, and he asked for volunteers from the young men to accompany him. After long waiting, on



Samuel Parker

May 5, 1834, they started, and reached St. Louis too late to join the American Fur Co.'s caravan. This put the project back one year. In March, 1835, he joined Dr. Whitman at St. Louis, and they accompanied the fur-trading caravan, and in 126 days from St. Louis they reached the fur-traders' rendezvous on Green river, now southwestern Wyoming. He then went on alone, through what is now Idaho and Washington, to the Nez Percé country, where the Indians met the missionary, built a tabernacle of fur skins and their tent material, and 400 to 500 men heard him preach through an interpreter. He was at that time fifty-six years old, and alone with the Indians. Mr. Parker's book of this expedition gave the first full information of the country, people, productions, animal life, and climate, with a vocabulary of several Indian languages. He was the first missionary of the American board beyond the Rocky mountains, preaching through an interpreter and doing pioneer missionary work. He came home by sea, *via* the Sandwich Islands and Cape Horn, in 1837. His book went through five editions, and was published in England, and with his subsequent lectures through the East, resulted in the claiming and recovery for the Hudson Bay Co. of the great northwest to the domain of the United States. In his later days Mr. Parker did much volunteer mission work, and preached with his old vigor far past his three-score-and-tenth year. He was a plain, practical, prayerful, and earnest man, who maintained due regard for the amenities of civilized life, even when in a wilderness camp, and among savage surroundings. He died in Ithaca, N. Y., March 21, 1866.

BYRD, William, the founder of Richmond, was born at Westover, Va., March 16, 1674. His father was William Byrd, colonist, who emigrated to Virginia in 1674 and settled near the falls of the James river, and soon after purchased the estate called Westover, on which still stands the fine old colonial mansion in which he lived. At an early age the son was sent to England to be educated under the care of his father's friend, Sir Robert Southwell. Having made a happy proficiency in polite and various learning, he traveled in France and the Netherlands, and returning to London, was called to the bar in the Middle Temple. He was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and was on terms of intimacy with many of the most distinguished men of the time, particularly with Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery. Being appointed receiver-general of the revenues of the Crown in Virginia, he returned to America, and on the death of his father came into possession of the estate of Westover, and also of extensive tracts of land, on portions of which he laid out, in 1733, the present cities of Richmond and Petersburg. He took an active interest in the affairs of the colony, and was for thirty-seven years a member of the council of Virginia, and towards the close of his membership, the president of that body. He encouraged immigration into the colony by granting land to industrious settlers at merely nominal prices, and on one occasion, in 1699, received a body of 300 destitute French Huguenots upon his estates, giving them the most liberal assistance. His large wealth gave him the opportunity to exercise a princely benevolence, which he showed towards all without regard to race or nationality. He was a man of fine literary taste, and a generous patron of all plans for the education of the people; his private library numbered nearly 3,500 volumes—no doubt the largest then in America. In 1728 he was one of the commissioners on the part of Virginia for running the boundary line between that colony and North Carolina, and taking notes of the expedition, he wrote them out afterwards in a narrative, which he styled a "History of the Dividing Line between Virginia and North Carolina." He also wrote sketches of his travels in various parts of Virginia. These important papers remained in manuscript until 1841, when a small edition of them was published by Edmund Ruffin of Petersburg, in a sumptuous style and quarto form, under the title of the "Westover Manuscripts." They are delightful reading, and show the author to have been equally at home among books and men. Their style is fresh and vivid, and they have an undercurrent of racy humor that is worthy of Irving or Fielding. He especially enjoys a bit of fun at the expense of the border North Carolinians, who, according to his description, were at that period in a somewhat crude state of civilization. The work was read and greatly enjoyed by Thackeray and Dean Stanley when they were in Richmond. The edition having been small, it is not in general circulation, but it may now be found in nearly all the larger public libraries. Col. Byrd's first wife was a daughter of Col. Daniel Parke of the British Army, who was aide-de-camp to Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim, and his messenger to Queen Anne to announce that important victory. By her he had two daughters, one of whom, Evelyn, was a celebrated beauty. She accompanied her father to England when quite young, and there remained for several years, mingling in the highest circles of society. While there she is said to have been betrothed to the celebrated Earl of Peterborough, but he being a Catholic and she a Protestant, the marriage was broken off, the young lady being taken back to Virginia, where she died unmarried at the early age of twenty-nine. His second wife was Marion, daughter of Thomas Taylor of Kensington, England. Col. William Byrd, 3d, was her eldest son. The estate of Westover and its fine old colonial mansion, on the James river below Richmond, is still in the possession of his descendants. Col. Byrd died Aug. 26, 1744.

SMITH, Julia E., reformer, was born at Glastonbury, Conn., May 27, 1792. She was the daughter of a clergyman, a graduate of Yale, and a man of unusual acquirements Her mother, Hannah Hickok, was an earnest student, and had a strong liking for mathematics and astronomy. She made an almanac for her own use, in the days when almanacs were not common. Their children were educated in a superior manner, and had no mean acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. She and her sister, Abby, had learning, wealth, and social position, and they only complained of one disability—they protested that taxation without representation was as unjust to women as to men. They refused to pay their taxes in their native town, on the ground that they were not represented in town meetings, and, therefore, had no voice in the expenditure. Four times their property was seized and sold at the sign-post, and at last eleven acres of land, worth $2,000, was sold for a tax of $50. Their many friends would have gladly paid their taxes, but the two old ladies would not permit any one to stand in the way of the working of the law. Twice they appeared before the legislature of Connecticut, and at last they addressed to it a petition, which is the most extraordinary in the history of woman suffrage. The notoriety which attached to their conduct, and which

they neither sought nor avoided, did much to attract attention to the anomalous condition of women under the law. Abby died July 23, 1878. Julia translated the Bible five times—twice from the Hebrew, twice from the Greek, and once from the Latin. In 1879 she married Amos G. Parker, of New Hampshire, then eighty-six years old. She died in Hartford, Conn., March 6, 1892.

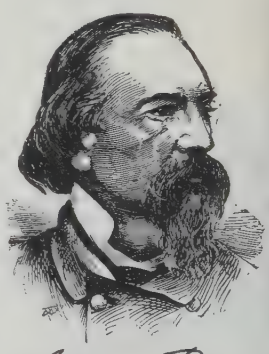
ZALINSKI, Edmund Louis Gray, soldier and inventor of the pneumatic dynamite gun, was born in Kurnich, Russian Poland, Dec. 13, 1849. His parents came to the United States when he was four years of age, and settled in Seneca Falls, N. Y. He obtained his education in the schools of that town and in the Syracuse (N. Y.) High School, where he studied from 1861 to 1863. In 1864, being then but fifteen years of age, he entered the army as volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and served under that officer until the close of the war in April, 1865. The gallantry which he exhibited at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., attracted the attention of his superior officers, and led to his promotion in February, 1865, to be second lieutenant in the 2d New York heavy artillery. In September, 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and in February, 1866, having been recommended for appointment in the regular army, he was made second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. artillery. He was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant in January, 1867, and commissioned as captain in December, 1887. From 1872 until 1876 he was professor of military science in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in 1880 he was graduated at the Fortress Monroe (Va.) Artillery School, and the Willet's Point (N. Y.) School of Submarine Mining. In 1889–90 he was traveling in Europe under orders to obtain military information. Capt. Zalinski's time and ability have been mainly devoted, since 1883, to the development and perfection of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo gun, a weapon where pneumatic power is used for propulsion in lieu of gunpowder, and throwing a torpedo projectile weighing 1,000 pounds charged with 500 pounds of high explosives. His improvements have made the weapon available for practical use. The U. S. cruiser Vesuvius is armed with three of these guns, and it has also been conditionally adopted by several foreign governments. At a test made by the English government at Shoeburyness in March, 1891, most satisfactory results were secured. Six projectiles, selected at random, were consecutively fired at a target two miles distant, and were all landed in a space represented by less than thirty square yards. At 2,290 yards, two successive shells were dropped into the same spot—the second entering the hole made in the sand by the first. A third shot at this range was dropped three yards from the other two. High British ordnance authorities stated this to be the most remarkably accurate performance of record, and it is believed that the Zalinski gun will obviate, in a large measure, the use of the torpedo, in warfare. Capt. Zalinski has also invented an intrenching tool, a ramrod bayonet, and a telescopic sight for artillery, and a system of range and position finding, for sea-coast artillery firing. He is now (1892) on garrison duty in San Francisco, Cal.

E. L. Zalinski

SARGENT, Winthrop, author, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1825, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and in law at Cambridge, and practiced in Philadelphia and New York, but gave much of his time to historical studies. Besides contributing to the "North American Review," etc., he wrote a "Life of Major André," (1861); and edited the narrative of Braddock's expedition, (1855); 'Loyalist Poetry of the Revolution" (1857); a similar volume, "Loyal Verse of J. Stansbury and Dr. J. Odell" (1860); and the "Letters of John Andrews" (1866). He died in Paris, May 18, 1870, leaving an incomplete list of books concerning America, which he had been preparing for years.

MASON, Richard Barnes, soldier, was born in Fairfax county, Va., Jan. 16, 1797. He was a grandson of Geo. Mason, the eminent revolutionary statesman and friend of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison. He was carefully educated, and entered the U. S. army as second lieutenant of infantry Sept. 2, 1817. He was immediately promoted to be first lieutenant, and on July 31, 1819, was advanced to the rank of captain. He was appointed major of the first dragoons March 4, 1833, lieutenant-colonel July 4, 1836, and colonel June 30, 1846. On May 30, 1848, he reached the rank of brigadier-general. He took part in the Black-Hawk war, and in 1846 and 1847 was stationed in California, where he acted as civil and military governor of the state until succeeded by Gen. J. W. Riley. He died in St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1850.

READ, Abner, naval officer, was born in Urbana, O., Apr. 5, 1821. His education was obtained in the Ohio University, but at the age of eighteen, and one year previous to his contemplated graduation in 1839, he was appointed a midshipman to the U. S. navy. The earlier part of his midshipman life was passed in a voyage to South America, after which he prosecuted his studies for a year at the Naval School in Philadelphia. He became past midshipman in 1845, and was appointed master Apr. 12, 1853, owing to the reputation he had gained as a sailing master. He took part in many of the naval operations connected with the Mexican war; was advanced to a lieutenancy, Feb. 6, 1854; in 1855 placed on the retired list, but afterward reinstated by the examining board. He was early in the field at the outbreak of the civil war, and, as commander of the Wyandotte, rendered important services in saving Fort Pickens from falling into the hands of the Confederates. In 1862 he took command of the New London, and cruised in Mississippi waters, both river and tributaries. He succeeded in taking more than thirty prizes, and proved himself such a terror to the Confederate trade between New Orleans and Mobile, that the trade was effectually broken up. He had many engagements with Confederate steamers, and among other victories silenced and captured a battery at Biloxi, Miss. He was advanced to lieutenant-commander, July 16, 1862, and two months later, Sept. 13, 1862, commissioned commander. In June, 1863, he was ordered to the command of the steam-sloop Monongahela, of the Mississippi squadron. While engaging the batteries at Donaldsonville, some eighty-eight miles by river above New Orleans, he was mortally wounded by a rifle shell. Com. Farragut said of him: "Com. Read was one of the most enterprising and gallant officers in my squadron, and the very mention of his name was a source of terror to the Confederates—the country could well have spared a better man." He died July 12, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La., from wounds received in action.



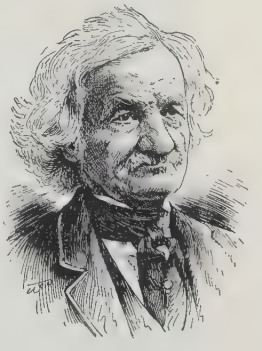
Abner Read

SILL, Edward Rowland, educator and poet, was born in Windsor, Conn., Apr. 29, 1841, of English and Welsh ancestry. His father and grandfather were both physicians and surgeons, and his mother's father was a Puritan clergyman of Windsor, who was known as "Priest Rowland." Young Sill had an elder brother, who was drowned in boyhood. At the age of twelve he lost his mother, and soon after, his father, and being thus left suddenly homeless, was taken in by relatives. His preparatory education was obtained at Phillips Exeter Academy, after which he entered Yale College, graduating in 1861, the poet of his class. He will always be remembered by Yale men of his time as the author of what, it may be said, is one of the most remarkable class poems of collegiate history. He went to California not long after graduating, and engaged in business, but in 1867 returned to the East, with the expectation of entering the ministry, and studied for a few months at the Harvard Divinity School. This purpose, however, he soon abandoned. In February, 1867, he was happily married to his cousin, Elizabeth Sill, and immediately thereafter removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he taught a boys' school, and also engaged in literary work, translating Rau's "Mozart," writing for the New York "Evening Mail" as literary critic, and bringing out his first volume of poems, "The Hermitage, and Other Poems." He soon after became principal of an academy in Ohio, and from there went to Oakland, Cal., in 1871 to teach in the high school. Three years later he accepted the chair of English literature in the University of California, and identified himself closely with the literary life which found its expression in magazine and social organization. He had the peculiar power of stimulating the minds of others, and took the lives of his pupils to his heart. As a teacher, he illustrated Emerson's definition of a friend – "One who makes us do what we can." Prof. Sill remained at the University of California until 1883, when he returned to the East, with the intention of devoting himself more exclusively to literary work. He lived quietly and remote from the press of active life in Cuyahoga Falls, O., and here his best work was accomplished. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps said: "He was a true poet, and our literature is poorer for his untimely loss. . . . His life was as simple and as honest as that of a tree. He could not attitudinize. He never posed. His literary 'effect' was the last thing he ever thought of. He cared more about being a genuine man than a recognized poet. Nevertheless, the truth remains, that he had come, at the hour of his untimely death, to an enviable recognition, and that it was the recognition of a faith in his promise surpassing that in his performance. . . . His beautiful work was a prophecy. His best was yet to be. Had he lived to do his best, Sill might have been called the American Shelley." In the midst of his mental activity, when he was acquiring great flexibility in the use of a variety of literary forms, he died at Cleveland Falls, after a brief illness, Feb. 27, 1887.

Edw. R. Sill.

HOPKINSON, Thomas, lawyer and electrician, was born in London, Eng., April 6, 1709. His father was a well-to-do merchant in London. The son was educated for the bar, and in 1731 came to America, settling in Philadelphia. He was soon after his arrival appointed deputy clerk of the orphans' court of Philadelphia county, and a few years later became clerk. In June, 1736, he was made master of the rolls and held that office until 1741. He was also at different times deputy prothonotary and prothonotary of Philadelphia county and a judge of the court of admiralty. In May, 1747, he was made a member of the provincial council, and in 1749 a county justice. He was a man of great energy and acute intelligence; a member of the first board of trustees of the College of Philadelphia; one of the founders and the first president of the American Philosophical Society, and aided in the incorporation of the Philadelphia Library Co. He was an ardent student of physical sciences; made numerous experiments in electricity; first discovered "the power of paints to throw off the electric fire," and rendered great assistance to Kinnersley and Franklin in their researches. Thomas's son Francis was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his grandson, Joseph (1770–1842), was a distinguished jurist and U. S. judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania from 1828 until his death. Thomas Hopkinson died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 5, 1751.

BALBACH, Edward, Sr., metallurgist, was born at Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, March 19, 1804. His family is one of the oldest of those belonging to the nobility of Baden, their ancestral castles, in the feudal times of that country, being situated about midway between the villages of Upper and Lower Balbach, both of which belonged to their possessions. Early in life, Mr. Balbach evinced a partiality for the study of chemistry, and he embraced every opportunity to gratify his inclination in this direction. He consequently selected chemistry as a profession, in connection with metallurgy. Starting in a modest way in his native city, by degrees he achieved considerable success, but owing to the limited amount of material available, and being anxious to employ himself in a larger field, at the age of forty-four years he visited the United States. His investigations during this visit were very thorough, and in addition to the fact that in this country he would meet with but little competition, he found also that he would be free from the trammels under which he had labored in his native land. He visited the principal cities in the United States and decided that Newark, N. J., offered the most favorable advantages for his business by reason of its situation as well as of its peculiar industries. The manufacture of jewelry was extensively carried on there, and the refuse from the factories furnished annually large quantities of material for a metallurgical establishment, which material up to that time had been disposed of in Europe. When about to start in business a serious family calamity befell him in the death of his brother and his brother's wife, leaving eight orphan children, and he was forced to return to Europe to make provision for his youthful kinsmen. In 1850 he returned to Newark and soon afterwards erected the first building, which formed the nucleus of an immense smelting and refining works, turning out large quantities of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The first work undertaken was the reduction of jewelers' "sweepings," an operation that, except on a very small scale, had never been attempted in this country. This work was done with such entire satisfaction that it was not long before the name of Balbach was known in all the jewelry manufactories



E. Balbach Sr.

in the land. He was soon called upon to erect furnaces for the smelting of lead and other ores; the fame of his establishment spread to distant lands, and in 1861 silver-bearing lead ore was consigned to him from Mexico, thus forming a business connection with that country. In 1871 he took his son, Edward Balbach, Jr., into partnership, and under the firm of Edward Balbach & Son the business was continued. Mr. Balbach remained in active business until his death, which occurred Oct. 14, 1890, and left a name which is an honor to the profession to which he belonged.

BALBACH, Edward, Jr., metallurgist, was born in Carlsrhue, Baden, Germany, July 4, 1839, and came to this country with his father, Edward Balbach, Sr., in 1850. After receiving his education at the public schools in Newark, at the age of fourteen he began to help his father in his then increasing business. He soon developed a taste for chemistry and metallurgy, inherited from his father, which he had every facility for cultivating. His inventive genius also soon showed itself in relation to the business, for in 1864 he obtained letters patent for a new de-silverizing process for argentiferous lead which was afterwards known as the "Balbach Process." In 1367 he also patented a process for the distillation of silver, lead, and zinc alloy in black lead retorts, which process became universally used in this and foreign countries. The water jacket used for smelting and refining furnaces was also patented by him in 1873, and was at once adopted by metallurgical works all over the world. Mr. Balbach was married to Julia Anna Nenninger, Jan. 21, 1869. In 1871 he was admitted into partnership by his father under the name of Edward Balbach & Son, and being of a progressive and energetic nature soon took the greater part of the management upon his shoulders, and the reputation and skill of the firm soon became still more widely known throughout the civilized world. In 1891 the corporation known as the Balbach Smelting and Refining Co. was formed, and Mr. Balbach was made its president. The works are the largest east of the Rocky mountains, and their output for 1823 represented an aggregate value of over $10,500,000.

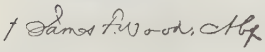
PROCTOR, Edna Dean, poet, was born in Herkimer, in the Comstock valley, Oct. 10, 1838. Her father, who died during her childhood, was born in Manchester, Mass. His family owned a certain area of land known as the "Singing Beach," a sandy shore that under special conditions gave out a singularly melodious sound. From her earliest years Miss Proctor not exactly "lisped in numbers," but her mind was steeped in poetical literature, and she read books that make a young woman a cultivated person. After her school-days were over, she lived for several years in Brooklyn, N. Y., and thus widened her contact with the world. She began to publish poetry of her own when about twenty years of age, and from that time onward has been in the circle of the best writers, preachers, and teachers of this generation. During the civil war her heart and mind were at a white heat, and she spent her energy freely in serving the cause in which thousands of Union men laid down their lives upon the altar of their country. It was through the New York "Independent" that she chiefly communicated with the public, and her work in prose and verse had much influence in arousing public sentiment at the North. She lived intensely in the excitement of the conflict, and one of her poems, entitled "The White Slaves," so interested the poet Whittier, that he not only wrote to her expressing his high admiration of her poetical gifts, but begged her to visit him in order that he might know her personally. This acquaintance ripened into a friendship which continued until the death of the poet. Miss Proctor's work is the outcome of her best moods, and has given her a prominent place among American poets and authors. Her first volume of poems was published in 1866. Then she went to Europe, travelling extensively over the Continent and in the East. A volume, "A Russian Journey," was one of the fruits of her experiences. She also published a "Song of the Ancient People," of which a celebrated critic said: "As a rendering of Moqui-Zuni thought, it is a contribution of great and permanent value to American literature. In 1892 she gave to magazine literature a notable song, "Columbia's Emblem," wherein she extolled the maize as America's national plant. For the national school celebration on Columbus day she wrote the lyric entitled, "Columbia's Banner," a poem which has the same thrill and fine, yet dignified emotion that one feels in "The Doom of the White Hills." It has been said of it that never before was a poem so immediately and so generally celebrated as it was when recited on that day in the schools throughout the country. In 1892, when President Harrison was enjoying a summer recreation among the hills in New Hampshire, he made a personal appeal to Miss Proctor to aid in preventing the destruction of the White Mountain forests. She gave as her response a poem entitled "The Doom of the White Hills," a plea for the preservation of the most beautiful features in the scenery of the "Granite State." Her "Song of the Ancient People" has taken rank as one of our creative American poems. It created and conveyed the same impression of a long-lost and beautiful life which Longfellow communicated for the first time in the undying poem of "Hiawatha." Mr. Cushing furnished a delightful commentary to this poem, and Mr. John Fiske has pointed out what rank the Zuni Indians have in our ancient civilization, but Miss Proctor made it a contribution of permanent value to American literature. She sings in the spirit of the original singers, and with that touch of the imagination which makes the ancient days alive.

NEEB, John Nicholas, journalist, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., March 19, 1851, son of William Neeb, a pioneer German of this state, proprietor of "The Freiheits Freund." His education was acquired at Mt. Troy, near Allegheny City, afterwards attending the public schools, passing through the junior year at the Western University. In 1868, he became a journalist, soon attaining editorial management, and becoming a writer of distinction. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the Allegheny county Republican executive committee, and henceforth took active part in politics. In 1875 he was elected a member of common council of Pittsburg, and also served as a member of the Morganza reformatory board, being appointed in turn by Govs. Hartranft, Hoyt, Pattison, and Beaver. In 1890, he was nominated and elected as Republican state senator. He served through the sessions of 1891, both general and extra sessions. As a senator he served on many important committees, on all rendering valuable service. He is an active member of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Allegheny. He organized and was president of the Pittsburg Press Club, and Y. M. Tariff Club. He was a congenial companion, loyal to his friends, firm in his convictions, of great determination and untiring activity, a quick thinker, and sound adviser. He died Feb. 19, 1893.

CARROLL, John Joseph, Roman Catholic priest, was born in Enniscrone, county Sligo, Ireland, June 24, 1856. He came to America with his parents in his infancy; they settling in western New York. Here the son was educated in the public schools, going through the successive grades until he passed the regents' examination and was admitted to St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario, where he made a six years' classical course with honors, becoming proficient in Greek, Latin, and French. In 1875 he enterd St. Joseph's Provincial Theological Seminary, Troy, N. Y., where, besides the regular curriculum, he prosecuted the study of Hebrew under the direction of Dr. Henry Gabriels of Louvaine University. He was, upon graduation, ordained to the holy priesthood for service in the archdiocese of Chicago, Dec. 18, 1879. He was made an assistant at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and, by his zeal and proficiency, was soon made pastor of St. Thomas' parish. Under his direction the parish has grown to be one of the most wealthy and populous in Chicago. Father Carroll's eloquence has won for him the admiration of all who have heard him, and he is acknowledged to be one of the few great orators of America. He has added to his reputation as a priest and orator, that of being one of the most renowned Gaelic scholars of the world. His theme for study is "The migrations and language of the children of *Fr.*" His profound researches along this line are unrivalled. He began with the language as found to-day in Scotland (*Scioth-land*) and Ireland (*Erland*) following the chief stream of their migrations back to *Ib-er-iat*, Iberia, or ancient Spain; thence to *Kathar-ce-dun*, which signifies in the Erian tongue "Land of the fortified city," *i. e.*, Carthage; thence to *Feine-ce*, or Phœnicia; thence to *Aoi-mag*, thence to the foothills of the *Cosan-gava* mountains, which we call the Caucasus. He discovered that *Naoi* and his followers, who came in their small ships up the Euphrates to *Ard-mion-iat*, Armenia, were a fragment of that great *Er-ian* or *Gaal-sciothic* empire, which had for its centre the plains of *Sean-athar*, Senaar, spreading over all the fertile lands watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, reaching even to the *Sceind* (probably means the Indus). This *Gaal-scioth-erian* empire crumbled into fragments by the impact and invasion of the *As-sior*, Asshur or Assyrians, meaning peoples from the East, the language of this empire was the *Erian*. Whithersoever these colonizing fragments of the *Gaal-scioth* migrated, they bore with them, not alone their language, but whatever literary records they most prized. Thus his investigation discovered the *Erian* tongue, dispersed to points geographically wide apart, *e. g.*: The keanfear *Naoi* and his colony brought it to the *Cosan-gava* Caucasus. *Og* and his hosts to the plains of *Mag-og*, *Ardfear* and his followers to *Go-muir* or *Go-mer*, *i. e.* (to the sea). Other *Cin-fir* with their followers brought the *Erian* tongue and annals (including hymns, sacred songs, and heroic poems), with them in their flight before the face of the torrents of *Assior*, into India (*An-dia-ait*). These are the literary remains called the *Sean-scrivt* (Sanscrit). *Sean-scrivt* meaning, "old writings," was not, as it is sometimes erroneously held, a language, but merely the annals of that primordial *Gaal-sciothic* empire, written in the *Erian* tongue. In a wide sense it could be termed the written language of the *Gaal-sciothic* empire and the *Erian* people before their dispersion. The ancient (Sanscrit) *Sean-scrivt*, was so corrupted and deformed by the successive priesthoods of India, that in the lapse of 3,500 years, it is not surprising to find the present Sanscrit of India to have lost much of its identity with its protoparent, the *Erian Sean-scrivt* of 3,500 years before. He has completed six manuscript volumes in the *Feinic* dialect of the *Erian* tongue, covering the history, law, and civilization of the *Gaal-scioth-ib-er* colony, which possessed the island of *Er-rion*. The work deals with the pre-Christian period. These productions will be a lasting monument to the profundity of his scholarship; to his linguistic and philological learning; and to his true worth as a historian.

WOOD, James Frederic, first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Philadelphia, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 27, 1813, of English Protestant parents. At an early age he was sent to an elementary school in Dock street in his native city, later going to the grammar school attached to the church of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester. Returning to Philadelphia after spending five years abroad, he attended a private school for the purpose of perfecting himself in the higher branches. Having received a thorough mercantile education, in 1827 young Wood went to Cincinnati where he obtained a positon as chief clerk in the Branch Bank of the United States. He soon gained the confidence and esteem of his employers, and in 1833 was made teller of the Franklin Bank of Cincinnati, one of the leading institutions of the city, and in 1836 became cashier of the bank. The same year he was received into the Catholic church by Archbishop Purcell, and the following year, deciding to become a priest, he gave up his position in the Franklin Bank and went to Rome, and began a seven years' course of ecclesiastical studies in the College of the Propaganda. His superiors soon discovered his ability, and appointed him to the important post of prefect of discipline. On March 25, 1844, Mr. Wood was ordained a priest by Cardinal Franzoni, prefect of the Propaganda. Father Wood at once returned to Cincinnati, and was appointed assistant rector of the cathedral. After filling this position for ten years, he was made pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Cincinnati. In 1857 he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Neumann, and was consecrated at Cincinnati on Apr. 26th of that year; bishop of Gratino pobis in partibus infidelium, and coadjutor to the bishop of Philadelphia, with right of succession. Archbishop Purcell was the consecrator, assisted by Bishops Neumann and Whelan of Wheeling. Bishop Wood at once assumed charge of the finances of the diocese, which were in a tangled condition. His fine business training and great executive ability now served him to a good purpose, and the greater the demand upon his wonderful resources the more readily did they seem to respond to it. The question of completing the new cathedral had become a vexed problem. Bishop Wood organized a cathedral parish and erected the cathedral chapel in which to hold service. The congregation thus formed became one of the largest in the city, and a source of revenue which materially assisted in the building of the new cathedral. He also erected a number of new churches, colleges, convents, and schools, and introduced various religious orders into the diocese. In 1860, upon the death of Bishop Neumann, he assumed entire charge of the diocese, and, now having full control of affairs, became even more active in his efforts to promote the advancement of the diocese. He finished the cathedral, which was dedicated in 1864, and at once began the building of the ecclesiastical seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, near Philadelphia, an undertaking that had been projected by Archbishop Kenrick. He placed the seminary on a footing that

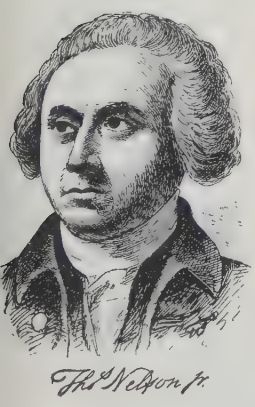
was not surpassed by that of any similar institution in the United States. He was wonderfully cautious in handling public questions where religious matters were involved, and heartily disapproved of the introduction of political questions from other countries into America. Bishop Wood was called to Rome several times during his administration: In 1862, when he was made an assistant prelate of the Pontifical throne by Pius IX., who held him in high esteem; in 1867, to take part in the celebration of the 1800th anniversary of SS. Peter and Paul; and in 1869, when he attended the Vatican council and the jubilee of Pius IX. On Feb. 15, 1875, he was appointed archbishop of the new archdiocese of Philadelphia; and on June 17, 1875, was invested with the pallium by Archbishop Bailey of Baltimore. In 1880 Archbishop Wood presided over the provincial council of Philadelphia, and also attended the provincial and national councils of Philadelphia. On Apr. 26, 1882, the silver jubilee of his consecration was celebrated with imposing ceremonies. In 1857, when he assumed administrative charge of the diocese, there were in the undivided see 147 churches, 155 priests, four colleges, four literary institutions for girls, one theological seminary, one hospital, eight asylums, and thirty-three parochial schools. At the time of his death there were in his diocese alone 218 churches and stations, 200 priests, ninety-nine ecclesiastical students, 1,020 religious men and women, three colleges, three ecclesiastical institutions, six orphan asylums, one widows' asylum, four hospitals, two homes for the aged poor, and 22,000 children attending parochial schools, and numerous academies and select schools for girls and boys, with a Catholic population of over 300,000. For many years Archbishop Wood was a sufferer from Brights' disease, but from his sick-bed guided the affairs of his diocese, his mind remaining clear and vigorous. The firm financial condition of the diocese of Philadelphia was due to his thorough business methods and able powers as an executive. He died at Philadelphia on June 20, 1883, and was buried under the cathedral, in the erection of which he had taken such an active part and interest. His biographer, Dr. Clarke, says of him that: "the innumerable and heartfelt tributes of respect and affection paid to his memory were so many evidences of his labors and services, of his fine character and virtues, and of the splendid results of his administration. Not only was he venerated and loved by Catholics; he was esteemed by all Protestants His case is an example how a good man and a pure citizen will be honored and respected by a whole community without distinction of sect or creed."



FITCH, Asa, naturalist, was born at Fitch's Point, Salem, Washington co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1809. He received his primary education at the district schools of the village, and subsequently at the Academy of Salem. He displayed, as a lad, the characteristics that have so strongly marked the man—keen powers of observation, lucidity of description, and accuracy of detail. In 1826 he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, where he immediately became engrossed in the study of natural history, the department of zoölogy particularly arousing his enthusiasm. The bent of his mind toward entomology was quickly developed. He was graduated with distinguished honors in the class of 1827, and at once began a course in medicine at the Vermont Medical Academy at Castleton. In 1829 he received his degree of M. D., and afterwards attended a course of lectures at Rutgers Medical College, New York city, where he made good use of the libraries to pursue his investigations in entomology. In 1831 he began the active practice of his profession at Fort Weller, N. Y., and Nov. 15, 1832, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John McNeil of Stilwater, N. Y. He formed a connection about this time with the Washington County Agricultural Society, and commenced writing for the local journals on economic entomology. These were the first of his prolific contributions to scientific bibliography. Many of the articles were widely copied into foreign journals, and brought the writer prominently into notice as a scientific investigator. In 1854 he was appointed state entomologist for New York, which position he held seventeen years, publishing annual reports on insects injurious to vegetation. His researches were soon brought to the notice of foreign entomologists, and he was quickly enrolled as corresponding member of several entomological societies, and was afterwards awarded their diplomas, medals, and other tokens of appreciation. His success could in no way be accredited to favor, but was the legitimate result of patience, labor observation, and study. He was a consistent Christian and scholarly student of the Bible. He died Apr. 8, 1879.

VINCENT, Strong, soldier, was born in Waterford, Pa, June 17, 1837. His early education was obtained in the academy at Erie, where he spent two years in his father's iron-foundry. Recognizing the need of a wider education, he took a course in the scientific department of Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn., and later entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1859. He studied law with such assiduity, that the following year he was admitted to the bar, and opened practice in Erie. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he volunteered for three months' service, and was elected second lieutenant, and later adjutant. Upon the expiration of the term of service, he re-enlisted for three years, and was appointed major, and in September, 1861, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 83rd Pennsylvania infantry. He took part in the siege at Yorktown, but succumbed to an attack of swamp fever, soon after the battle of Hanover Court House. Upon his recovery he was made colonel, and temporarily commanded a brigade during the retreat at Fredericksburg. In 1863 he was given command of a brigade as ranking-colonel, and rendered efficient service to the cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton, at Oldie. At the battle of Gettysburg, July 7, 1863, when Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren sent word from the front to have Little Round Top occupied by a brigade, Gen. Vincent, in the absence of the division commander, assumed the responsibility of sending his own brigade, and posted his men on the left hand crest, and in the hollow between it and Round Top, at the point where the first attempt was made by the Confederates to turn the left flank of the Union army. In the defense of this position he was supported by Gen. Stephen H. Weed's command, and the battery of Capt. Charles E. Hazlett who occupied the middle crest, and by Col. Patrick H. O'Rourke's regiment which arrived just in time to prevent the success of the enemy's movement. As this regiment met the charge of the enemy, it faltered for a moment, and Gen. Vincent sprang out in front and cheered them on, when he was shot and instantly killed.

NELSON, Thomas, Jr., signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at York, Va., Dec. 26, 1738. His father was William Nelson (1711–72), son of Thomas Nelson (1677–1745), an Englishman, who settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century, and acquiring a large fortune in mercantile business, invested it in landed estates. William Nelson was governor of Virginia between the administrations of Lords Botetourt and Dunmore (1770–71), and also presiding over the supreme court of the province, he earned reputation as the ablest judge of his time. He left five sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas, was sent to England to be educated in the summer of 1753; and after attending private school, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge University, being graduated in 1761. He returned to America in the following winter, and in 1762 was married to Lucy, daughter of Philip Grymes of Middlesex county, Va., and settled in York, where they lived in great elegance. His public career began in 1774, when he was elected member of the house of burgesses, dissolved by Lord Dunmore on account of its resolutions censuring and condemning the Boston port bill. He was one of the eighty-nine delegates who assembled at a friendly tavern the day following this act, and formed themselves into the celebrated association which resolved at all hazards to defend their rights and maintain their liberties. He was elected from York county to the first Virginia convention, which met at Williamsburg, Aug. 1, 1774; and in March, 1775, was again a representative, and prominent in the debate on the advisability of a military force. He took the stand that such a force was necessary to the interests of the colonists. When the third Virginia convention assembled at Richmond on July 17, 1776, he was again a delegate from York. The raising of colonial troops was now actively pursued, and he was made colonel of the second regiment raised, the command of the first being given to the celebrated orator, Patrick Henry. On Aug. 11, 1775, he was appointed a delegate to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and believing that the post of danger and duty was there, resigned his military command and took his seat Sept. 13, 1775. He was one of the first advocates of absolute separation from the domination of the British crown. In a letter to a friend, dated Feb. 13, 1776, Col. Nelson wrote: "Independence, confederation, and foreign alliances are as formidable to some of the congress (I fear a majority), as an apparition to a weak, enervated woman. Would you think we have still some among us who expect honorable proposals from the administration! By heavens! I am an infidel in politics; for I do not believe, were you to bid one thousand pounds per scruple for honor at the court of Britain, that you would get as many as would amount to an ounce! If terms should be proposed, they will savor so much of despotism that America cannot accept them. . . . What think you of the right reverend fathers in God, the bishops? One of them *refused* to ordain a young gentleman who went from this country, because he was a 'rebellious American,' and so that, unless we submit to parliamentary oppression, we shall not have the Gospel of Christ preached among us!" Through the opening of the session of 1776 he maintained this advanced position on the question of independence, and in that spirit signed his name to the Declaration. During the remainder of the term, and the beginning of that of 1777, he served on many important committees, and took an active part in all measures that advanced the general welfare of the new states. A severe indisposition seized him while in his seat in congress, May 2, 1777, and a recurring trouble of the head warned him, for a time at least, to cease his labors. He, therefore, returned home, allowing his term to be filled by another. In the following August the British fleet appeared off the coast of Virginia a second time, and Col. Nelson was again called to the field, and appointed by the governor brigadier-general and commander of the forces of the commonwealth of Virginia. He at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, refusing all compensation for his services from his impoverished country. Gen. Nelson continued in active service with the army until his health was restored. On Feb. 18, 1779, he took his seat in the state assembly, but again his same illness attacked him, and yielding to the expostulations of his physician, and the entreaties of his friends, he returned home to rest. In the following month he again took the field, and during the gloomy days of financial depression and disastrous defeats that followed, no man's influence was more widely felt or more generously given to the American cause than was his. While a member of the house of burgesses an incident occurred which shows the high sense of honor he had regarding financial obligations, both private and public. An act was introduced and passed by the assembly for the sequestration of British property. Such an act could, and would, of course, be construed so that all debts owed those who were known to be loyal to England, should be considered outlawed. Gen. Nelson vehemently opposed the passage of the bill, and in closing a speech denunciatory of it, said: "I hope the bill will be rejected; but whatever its fate, by God! I will pay my debts like an honest man!" The breach of order into which his feelings had betrayed him, was overlooked. The bill became a law. In the spring of 1781 he was elected governor; but after performing the arduous duties of the office until the following November, he was forced, by constant and increasing illness, to resign. His last days were those of pinched penury—he having been reduced from affluence to a state bordering on poverty by his lofty sense of honor, his honesty and self-denial and his patriotic efforts in the cause of his country's independence during the war of the revolution. When he was laid to rest in the old churchyard at York, without a headstone or slab to mark the spot, his property—save the old house in deserted York, and some broom-straw fields in Hanover county—was put up at public sale, to pay the debts contracted in his country's cause. Even the old family Bible, with the births and baptisms of the family, was sold. The state of Virginia honored his patriotic memory with a heroic life-size bronze statue in Capital Park, Richmond. He died on Sunday, Jan. 4, 1789.



SEAWELL, Molly Elliot, author, was born in Gloucester county, Va., in 1860, daughter of John Tyler and Frances (Jackson) Seawell. Her father was a nephew of Pres. John Tyler, and came of a family noted in many generations for high culture, and her mother was a daughter of Maj. William Jackson of Baltimore, Md., a distinguished soldier in the second war with England. Miss Seawell's education was irregularly conducted, but in her reading her parents were most particular that only the best standard works of history and literature should come into her hands. She lived on the old plantation until her father's death, and shortly after, with her family, took up her residence in Washington, D. C. After a visit to England, where she seems to have profited by every experience, she contributed to "Lippincott's Magazine" several short stories with a Russian setting, and under a Russian

name, founded upon incidents collected by her while abroad. Their speedy acceptance encouraged her to continue, and during the next few years she wrote short stories and sketches, under a variety of *noms-de-plume*, in the meanwhile gaining a practical experience in authorship and opportunities to correct any crudities of style. In 1886 she wrote "Maid Marian," which, published in "Lippincott's" attracted considerable attention, and being dramatized by Miss Seawell, was presented with success by Rosina Vokes. Her first novel, "Hale Weston," which appeared in 1889, was translated into German, and achieved even greater success. Thereafter she wrote under her own name, producing in succession the "Berkeleys and Their Neighbors" (1888); "Throckmorton" (1890); "A Strange, Sad Comedy" (1892); "Children of Destiny" (1893), and a number of short stories published in the leading magazines. In 1890 she undertook her first juvenile, "Little Jarvis," a naval story, which won a prize offered by the "Youth's Companion," over 2,000 competitors. This success, to use her own expression, served to "fix her destiny as a writer of naval stories," and was followed by a series of short tales published under the titles "Young Heroes of the Navy" (1891, '92, '93, '94); "Quarter Deck and Fo'K'sl'e" (1895), and others. In 1891 she contributed to the New York "Critic" her famous essay "The Absence of the Creative Faculty in Women," which excited widespread comment and discussion, and was reprinted in England and throughout the continent of Europe. The charm and merit of her style was still further shown in 1895, when with her novelette, "The Sprightly Adventures of Marsac," she won the $3,000 prize offered by the New York "Herald" in a competition for the best short story It is published in book-form, and will be dramatized. Miss Seawell's stories are notable for interesting motif and high dramatic quality, and amply justify her rapid success. Personally she is highly cultured and as the possessor of many charming graces of manner, is widely popular in the brilliant circles of the national capital.

KIMBALL, Eben Wallace, lawyer, was born in Rindge, Cheshire co., N. H., Aug. 31, 1828, eldest of the ten children of Ebenezer Dewing and Hannah (Wallace) Kimball. His father was a merchant well known throughout New England, who died in Boston in 1890, and his grandfather was Rev. Richard Kimball, a distinguished Methodist minister and a lineal descendant of Henry Kimball, who, with his brother Richard, emigrated to America from Boston, England, in 1634, with the Kimball and Cutting expedition. The brothers settled in Massachusetts, Richard at Ipswich and Henry at Watertown. Our subject's paternal grandmother was Sarah McIntire, whose father, Samuel, emigrated in the last century from Dublin, Ireland, and settled in New Hampshire, and his mother was a granddaughter of Capt. Jonathan Dodge of Sedgwick, Me., whose ancestors came from Wales. Capt. Dodge married Hannah Wallace (then Wallis), daughter of Deacon Eleazer Wallis, whose paternal ancestor was a native of Scotland, a brother of Sir William Wallis, and an early settler in Beverly, Mass. Eben W. Kimball received an academic education at the Latin School of Salem, Mass., the first free school in America, over the door of which still remains the Latin inscription "Schola Publica Prima." He was one class ahead of Jos. H. Choate of New York. He was afterward a student at Harvard College, and began to read law in the office of David Roberts, author of "Roberts on Admiralty Law," at Salem. James C. Carter was a classmate at Harvard. Beginning practice in 1857, he rapidly acquired rank at the bar and attained such wide popularity that he was elected to the state legislature while very young. In 1864 he removed to Indianapolis, Ind., where he speedily gained prominence, securing a good share of business and credit with such opponents as Benj. Harrison, Gov. Hendricks and Gov. McDonald. He stumped the state with Oliver P. Morton in his famous race against Joseph E. McDonald, for governor of Indiana; and in 1868 was selected as committee of one to entertain Pres. Andrew Johnson on his visit to Indianapolis, while making his famous "swing around the circle." After eight years he left Indiana for California, but stopping by accident at Kansas City, he changed his mind and opened a law office there with John K. Cravens. He at once became prominent at the bar and in politics, and with Col. R. T. VanHorn, canvassed western Missouri for the Republican party, in the Grant and Greeley campaign, adding much to his reputation as a campaign orator. After a two years' residence at Kansas City, he determined to seek a milder climate, and in 1874 removed to Little Rock, where he soon identified himself with the interests of the city and state, and became active in the promotion of worthy public measures. In 1887 he was president of the exposition of the resources of Arkansas, which created widespread interest. Enthusiasm was aroused, and a few weeks later the largest convention of business men ever assembled in Arkansas was convened to take substantial action in the line of developing the material resources of the state. Mr. Kimball was a prominent member of this body; drafted its constitution and many of the resolutions passed. A bureau was organized to be sustained by private contributions, but later the state created it into a permanent organization. He was also the prime mover and a commissioner in the movement to secure a national military post at Little Rock, and at the same time to establish a city park, both enterprises being secured largely through his intelligent effort. Mr. Kimball is a thorough and scholarly lawyer, unsurpassed as a cross-examiner, and as an advocate both logical and eloquent. His practice is largely in the federal courts, and he is also the regular attorney of the leading insurance companies and a number of wealthy corporations. He steadily declines all political preferment. He enjoys a wide popularity in the state and is noted as a good story-teller and as a brilliant conversationalist and eloquent after-dinner speaker. He is universally called "Judge Kimball." He has been twice married: first, in 1857, to Mary Carlton, daughter of Nathaniel Stowers of Salem, Mass., who died in 1880, and second, in 1882, at Little Rock, to Ada May, daughter of William Wallace Taylor of Middlebury, Vt., a most accomplished and beautiful lady. They have two children, Marie and Fletcher Kimball. By his first marriage Mr. Kimball had also two children, Marion, now Mrs. G. B. Rose of Little Rock, and Horace Kimball, a lawyer at Spokane Falls, Wash. Mr. Kimball is a leading member of the Quapaw Club, the most distinguished social club of Little Rock. He is a life-long Republican, but so just and conservative that his best clients are among the strongest Democrats of the state. He keeps abreast of modern thought and science, and is a student of Buckle, Darwin, Spencer and others. In his private library he has the most costly collection of works of art and pictures, in the state, including the only Japan edition of "Vanderbilt's House and Home," in Arkansas Judge Kimball is as full of business, progress and enthusiasm, as when forty years of age.

RUNYON, Theodore, soldier and diplomat, was born in Somerville, N. J., Oct. 25, 1822, son of Abraham and Mary Runyon, and of Huguenot descent. Having obtained a good preparatory education in the schools of his native county and in New York city, he entered Yale College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1842, subsequently receiving also the degree of A.M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead in Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1846. He was elected city attorney in 1853, and city counsel in 1856, and serving in the latter office for eight years, he was in 1864 elected mayor for a two-years' term. Prior to this he had served as one of the commissioners to revise and codify the militia laws of the state, and had been subsequently appointed brigadier-general of the Newark brigade, and then major-general of the state national guard. In 1860 he was chosen one of the presidential electors of the state, and in the electoral college cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas, one of the four candidates for the presidency. At the beginning of the civil war Gen. Runyon offered his services in behalf of the Union, and being accepted by the governor of New Jersey, was on Apr. 21, 1861, placed in command of the first full brigade that went from New Jersey to the seat of war. The services rendered by him at the national capital elicited the thanks of Pres. Lincoln in the presence of his cabinet. The legislature of New Jersey further acknowledged his gallantry and ability as a military leader by a vote of thanks and by requesting the governor to confer upon him the brevet rank of major-general of the militia of the state. Gen. Runyon was the first president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, and held that position until appointed by Gov. Parker chancellor of the state in 1873. The term of office was seven years, and on its expiration, in 1880, he was reappointed by Gov. McClellan, and continued incumbent until 1887. So great and sincere was the esteem won by him in the discharge of his duties as chancellor, that the entire bar of New Jersey urged his reappointment for a third term. He preferred, however, to resume the practice of his profession, and accordingly, opened an office in the city of Newark, where he once more became actively engaged in the interest of his clients, both old and new. The courts once more began to ring with his eloquence, when in March, 1893, he received notice that Pres. Cleveland had appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the German empire. On May 6, 1893, he departed for his new field of labor. In his quiet way he began to exercise the functions of his new office and soon, by his manners and the ability with which he discharged his official duties, won a reputation second to no representative of a foreign power at the German capital, and by common consent it was agreed that the United States had never had his superior in any minister. In October, 1893, he was raised to the rank of ambassador. Ambassador Runyon was a man of great natural ability, learned not only in law, but well versed in polite literature, master of several modern languages, an accomplished orator and a brilliant writer. His scholarly attainments won for him the degree of LL.D. from Wesleyan University in 1867; from Rutgers College in 1875, and from Yale University in 1882. In 1864 he was married to Clementine, daughter of William D. Bruen, a retired merchant of New York city. Their children are Mary Clementine, wife of H. C. Haskins of New York, Frederick Theodore, Julie Beatrice, Leonard Chauncey and Helen Louise Runyon. Ambassador Runyon died suddenly in the midst of his labors and with scarcely any premonition, on Jan. 27, 1896.

TAYLOR, Moses, merchant and banker, was born in New York city, Jan. 11, 1806, son of Jacob B. Taylor, a prominent citizen, active in the affairs of the city. He was of English lineage, his great-grandfather, Moses Taylor, emigrating to New York from London in 1736. He attended school until he was fifteen years old, and then entered the counting-room of G. G. & S. Howland, as a clerk. His intelligence and industry soon attracted the attention of his employers, who rapidly promoted him to more important positions. As he advanced he was allowed to make small adventures to foreign parts on his own account, and he soon accumulated a capital which enabled him to begin business on his own account in 1832, at the age of twenty-six. To experience and self-earned capital he added self-reliance, energy and a good character, which placed within his reach ample credit; this he kept good by never using it. Just as he opened his office the cholera broke out, and no sooner had trade revived after the depression attending the plague, than the great fire of 1835 swept away his store, and left him nothing but his books. But he was superior to all adverse circumstances, and pushing on with his life-work, he amassed in time a fortune. The island of Cuba was Mr. Taylor's main field of foreign commerce, but his ships were also well known in India, China, the West Indies and South America. He obtained great success in his field of operations, and soon established a wide reputation for diligence, capacity and honor among those with whom he transacted business. He became president of the City Bank in 1855, holding that office until his death. During memorable panics and financial trials the soundness of his judgment always influenced and commanded the respect of his associates. He was a staunch advocate of every measure for the aid and support of the government during the civil war, and as chairman of the loan committee of the Associated Banks it was chiefly owing to his efforts that the loan of $200,000,000 was raised and the government found itself in funds, in 1861, to carry on the war. Mr. Taylor held intimate personal relations with Pres. Lincoln, the secretary of the treasury, and the finance committees of both branches of congress. He refused the secretaryship of the treasury which was offered him by Pres. Lincoln in 1866. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, and many other of our large corporate enterprises owe their present prosperity in great degree to his earnest work and wise counsels. Mr. Taylor was also largely interested in many of the great railroads of the South and West, and devoted much of his energies to the development of the mineral and industrial resources of the country. He was one of the five associates who laid the first Atlantic cable. The last act of his life was the gift of $270,000 for the construction and maintenance of a hospital at Scranton, Pa., for injured and disabled employés of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. At the time of his death he was spoken of as "the boldest, most successful,

most sagacious merchant of our country, an old-fashioned, upright merchant of the first class." Mr. Taylor died in New York city, May 23, 1882.

SEARS, Robert, publisher, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, June 28, 1810, son of Thacher Sears, a prominent Loyalist, who left New York in 1783, and became one of the first settlers of St. John. At the age of twelve years he began his apprenticeship in a printing-office in his native city, and it was there and at home after the employments of the day were over that he equipped himself for his future career. In 1830, then only twenty years old, he went to New York, where soon he engaged in a small printing and publishing business, which a few years later assumed large proportions. He was one of the first American publishers who gave especial attention to the issue of illustrated books and the first, perhaps, to launch an illustrated magazine, and to dispose of it by subscription through agents in all parts of the United States and Canada. His disbursements to engravers and designers were larger than those of any other publisher of his time. In 1847 Mr. Sears presented a complete set of his illustrated books, bound in the highest style of the art, as it was then practiced in America, to Queen Victoria, which Her Majesty graciously accepted, and forwarded to Mr. Sears her personal acknowledgment of her gratification at the progress of the art of book-making in America. Mr. Sears edited with care and precision many of the works which he published, including "Illustrations of the Bible" (1839); "Bible History" (1841); "Bible Biography" (1843); "Description of Great Britain and Ireland" (1845); "Information for the People" (1845); "Guide to Knowledge" (1846); "History of the American Revolution" (1847); "Pictorial Description of the United States" (1849); "History of the Russian Empire" (1852). The latter was the most complete work on the subject that had been produced, and the war of the Crimea, which broke out about this time, caused such a demand for the book that it was with difficulty that it could be supplied. About ten years later, Mr. Sears withdrew from the publishing business and returned to St. John. In 1874 he removed to Toronto, Ontario, where he died in 1892, aged eighty-two years. (For genealogy, refer to "Sears Genealogy," Albany, N. Y., 1890.)

PORTIER, Michael, first Roman Catholic bishop of Mobile, Ala., was born at Mount Brison, in the province of Lyons, France, Sept. 7, 1795. He was pursuing his theological studies at the Seminary of Lyons when Bishop Dubois visited Europe, in quest of laborers for the American missions. Mr. Portier was among the first who offered his services. He sailed to America with Bishop Dubourg, and arrived at Annapolis on Sept. 4, 1817. After a visit of some length to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, he continued his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and in 1818 was ordained a priest at St. Louis, Mo., by Bishop Dubourg. During the first year of his priesthood an epidemic of yellow fever swept the country, and after untiring efforts in behalf of the afflicted, Father Portier himself succumbed to the disease. After his recovery he was called to New Orleans to establish a college on the Lancastrian plan, which was then so popular. He was eminently successful in his educational work, for which he evinced marked talent; and, in addition to his other labors, filled the office of vicar-general to Bishop Dubourg. In 1825 Dr. Portier was made vicar-apostolic of the new see of Alabama, east and west Florida, and Arkansas territory, and was consecrated bishop of Oleno and vicar-apostolic of the Floridas, by Bishop Rosati at St. Louis on Nov. 5, 1826. The scarcity of priests was then so great that the bishop had only a sub-deacon to assist him in ministering to his extensive diocese. His poverty was extreme, and, in writing to a friend, he said: "I need two or three priests, and dare not ask for them, as I am afraid I cannot now support them. I have neither pectoral cross, nor chapel, nor crozier, nor mitre." His many privations but increased his zeal, and he labored incessantly at his missionary labors, suffering from climatic fevers and the intense heat. On Jan. 1, 1827, began his first episcopal visitation of his diocese. Bishop Portier found his flock in such a condition that he was obliged to instruct adults as well as children in the fundamental principles of Christian doctrine and morality. His sermons, both in Spanish and English, were largely attended, by Protestants as well as Catholics. Having obtained a priest from Bishop England, to take charge of his vicariate, he sailed for Europe during the summer of 1829. Bishop Portier obtained substantial assistance during his stay abroad, both pecuniarily and in the acquisition of colaborers for his see. Two priests, four sub-deacons and two clerics accompanied him to America. They arrived in New Orleans on Dec. 24, 1829, and immediately left for Mobile, which had been created into a separate see during Bishop Portier's absence. He was appointed the first bishop of the new diocese, and was installated as bishop of Mobile, and at the same time celebrated his safe return. In 1835 he laid the corner-stone of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at Mobile, which was consecrated on Dec. 8, 1850. Bishop Portier founded Spring Hill College and the seminary attached to it, which was first placed in charge of the Eudists, afterward conducted by the Fathers of Mercy, and in 1846 transferred to the Jesuit Fathers, who have since retained charge of the college, and elevated it to an institution that is a worthy monument to the founder. He introduced the Visitation Nuns into the diocese, founded an orphan asylum that he placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity of Emmittsburg, introduced the Christian Brothers, founded parochial schools and a female academy at St. Augustine. In 1849 Bishop Portier again went abroad on business connected with the diocese. He was for a number of years the senior member of the hierarchy in America, and sat in various councils of the church at Baltimore, including the first national council in 1852, and the first provincial council of New Orleans in 1856, when he delivered the opening sermon. When death called him from the field of his active and unceasing labors he left the diocese which he had found in so impoverished a condition, supplied with twelve churches, twenty-seven priests, fourteen schools, three academies for boys, and three for girls, an ecclesiastical seminary, a college, free schools, two orphan asylums, and an infirmary. He died at Mobile, Ala., May 14, 1859, and was buried in the cathedral that he had built. The secular press, in commenting on Bishop Portier's life and death, said: "By his suavi-

ty of manner, liberality of sentiment, deeds of benevolence and charity, he obtained an influence and general esteem which are among the best human testimonies of a well-ordered life."

BENEDICT, Asa Gardiner, educator, was born at Lysander, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1848, son of Asa and Esther (Pardee) Benedict. His original ancestor in America, Thomas Benedict, emigrated from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1638, and residing first in Massachusetts, later removed to Southhold, L. I., and thence to Norwalk, Conn. He was appointed magistrate by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1663, being afterward lieutenant of his town, and holding various other civil offices. His second son, John, born at Southold in 1640, went with his parents to Connecticut, when he was selectman (1692–94, 1699); deacon of his church; served on several religious and educational commissions, and a representative in the general assembly (1722 and 1725). His third son, Benjamin, born in 1678, at Norwalk, Conn., settled in Ridgefield, where he served as selectman, and was prominent in church work. Amos, his sixth son (1722–1809), early removed to South Salem, N. Y. Solomon, the second of his five sons (1747–77), was married to Hannah, daughter of Col. Joseph Benedict, whose descent also derives from Thomas Benedict of Norwalk. He served with distinction in the continental army, and died in the service in 1777, leaving one son, Solomon (1776–1803). Solomon, 2d, was twice married: first to Abigail Rundell, who died in 1798, leaving two sons, Martin and Jesse; and, second, to Anna Northrop, whose only son was Asa (1801–73), father of the subject of this sketch. Asa Benedict, in 1824, removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., driving over the bottom of the newly completed Erie canal, and was long recognized as one of the most influential citizens of the community. His first wife, Eunice Northrop, died in 1842, leaving four children, and his second wife was Esther Pardee, who died in Clinton, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1888. Esther Pardee was a daughter of Stephen, and a granddaughter of David Pardee, who was captain of the South Salem company, 2nd regiment, New York state militia. His patriotism prompted him to pledge his credit for the pay of his company, and when the state did not furnish the requisite funds, he made it good, although obliged to sell his lands to raise the money. Mr. Benedict's early education was obtained at the district school of his native town, and afterward at Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. He made a creditable record in his studies, and in 1868 was admitted to Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. Although frequently compelled to be absent on account of his father's continued illness, he was awarded prizes in physics, chemistry and the classics, and was graduated with high rank in 1872. After leaving college he was appointed principal of the free academy in Rome, N. Y., and brought its standard to the highest rank with able management and unwearied energy. While in Rome he was for three years president of the Y. M. C. A., and made several valuable contributions to educational literature: one paper, being read at the regents' convocation of the state of New York, elicited high praise. In 1880 he returned to Clinton, N. Y., to become principal of Houghton Seminary, which he has since managed with ability and success. This school was founded, and for many years conducted, by Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Gallup, but the good reputation it had under them has been enhanced by the conscientious and efficient services of Prof. and Mrs. Benedict. Mr. Benedict has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association. In 1884 he was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church, Clinton, and has since been re-elected for succeeding terms. He is a splendid type of Christian gentleman, possessed of energy and tact, devoted to the work in which he is engaged, and well deserving the high place he occupies in the community. He is a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution. For two years (1892–94) he was president of the Grand Lodge of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He was married, July 18, 1877, to Emma C., daughter of the late Prof. Norman F. Wright of Skaneateles. Mrs. Benedict is herself a teacher of rare ability, and eminently qualified as an instructor for young ladies. They have three children: Florence, Pauline and Howard.

POOLE, Edward, colonist, was born at Weymouth, or one of the neighboring towns, in England, in 1609. He fled from religious persecution in England, that he might worship God in his own way, and founded Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. He was a large landed proprietor. His wife's name was Sarah, but of what family is not known. He died in 1664, at Weymouth, Mass. His will, of which his wife was executrix, was executed Aug. 22, 1664, and admitted to probate Sept. 16th, the same year. His will and the inventory of his estate were published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. 13, 1859). He left seven children: Samuel, Isaac, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Sarah and Jacob. Benjamin was a soldier on the Connecticut river in King Philip's war in 1676. Capt. Joseph, a large landed proprietor and mill-owner, who died at Weymouth, in 1706, was the father, by his wife Mary, of Samuel Poole, the first representative sent by the town of Abington, Mass., to the general court, in 1735.

POOLE, Samuel, 2d, patriot of the revolutionary war, was born at Abington, Mass., Sept. 18, 1713, son of Samuel and Sarah (Nash) Poole. Sarah Nash was the daughter of Jacob Nash, son of James Nash and Abigail Dyer, daughter of Thomas Dyer and Alice Reed, daughter of William Reed, all representatives and early settlers of Weymouth, Mass. His father was the first representative sent by Abington to the general court in 1735. Samuel, Jr., was selectman (1758–64), and representative (1765, '78, '79, '80); member of the first state constitutional convention (1779); member of the committee of safety and correspondence during the revolutionary war, and chairman of the committee on the "Noble Resolves," which were published in the Boston "Gazette," passed at the first town meeting, of which he was chairman, called May 10, 1770, to resist British aggression. He furnished four sons for the patriot army, Lieut. Samuel, 3d, Capt. Jacob, of Col. Asa Whitcomb's Massachusetts regiment, Corporal Jeptha and Joshua. He was a deacon in the Congregational church and justice of the peace for many years. He was married in November, 1733, to Rebecca Shaw. He died Apr. 28th, either in 1795 or 1796, at Plainfield, Mass.

POOLE, Samuel, 3d, soldier, was born at Abington, Mass., Aug. 27, 1736 (O. S.), and was a son of Samuel Poole, 2d, representative (1765 '78, '79, '80), and Rebecca Shaw, his wife. He was a soldier in the old French and Indian war (1757), and participated in the capture of Fort Frontenac and Louisburg. He was second lieutenant in Capt. Abial Pierce's company, of Col. Nicholas Dike's regiment, in the revolutionary war, and served five years, participating in the various battles in which the regi-

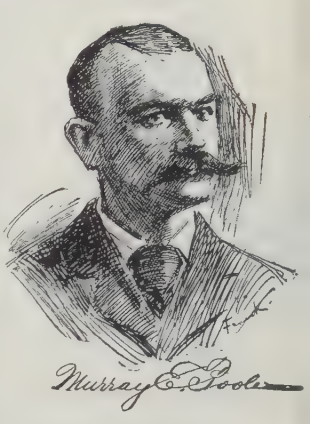
ment was engaged. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church at Easton, Mass., and a delegate to two church councils. His farm contained a forest from which large quantities of ship-timber were taken. He was married, Jan. 24, 1760, to Ruth Fullerton of Bridgewater, Mass., who was born July 14, 1738, and died Aug. 3, 1835, at Easton, Mass. Their son, William, was the father of Daniel Poole. He died at Easton, Dec. 19, 1830.

POOLE, Daniel, inventor, was born at Abington, Mass., June 10, 1797, son of William and Sarah (Packard) Poole, and grandson of Lieut. Samuel Poole, 3d, of the Continental army. His father was a soldier in the Abington artillery company in the war of 1812, and Daniel himself served in Capt. Benjamin King's Abington rifle company, and was stationed at the fort at the Gurnet in old Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, in the same war. He afterward marched with his brother William to the relief of Baltimore. Later he was captain of a militia company. He was the inventor of shoe nails, nothing but wooden pegs having been previously used. He removed to Philadelphia, Pa., about 1825, where he engaged in the manufacture of nails and tacks on a large scale. He invented a cracker machine while living there; also a spinning jenny, and later, while living at Mt. Carmel, a dredge and a brick machine. He constructed rolling mills in the state of North Carolina. He resided for several years at Beaumont, Pa., where he served as a school director. He removed to Mt. Carmel, Ill., in 1849, and was elected its mayor in 1854. He invented, and patented, May 30, 1854, a quartz-crusher with which he visited the California gold mines in 1854, remaining three years. He was taken sick with a fever at the Isthmus of Panama, on his way back, but afterward arrived safely at home. He engaged in mercantile business and lumber manufacturing. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, Apr. 7, 1825, to Anna Rebecca, daughter of Valentine Gardner, merchant, of Philadelphia. She was born Jan. 7, 1807, and died at Smithboro, N. Y., May 28, 1883. He died at Mt. Carmel, Ill., March 5, 1864.

POOLE, Edward Valentine, banker, was born at Manayunk, Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 3, 1826, son of Daniel and Anna Rebecca (Gardner) Poole. He prepared at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. (1849–50), for Harvard College, intending to become a lawyer, but immediately entered upon an active business career, in which he became eminently successful. He commenced in the mercantile and lumbering business at Beaumont, Pa., which he continued at Center Moreland, Pa., Mt. Carmel, Ill., and Smithboro, N. Y. He owned steamboats on the Mississippi river. He was one of the founders of the First National bank of Pittston, Pa., and the Home Savings bank at South Waverly, Pa., a private bank in which he was one of the partners. He owned valuable real estate at Ithaca, N. Y., where he resided (1876–80), at Mt. Carmel, and in other places. At the time of his death he had accumulated one of the largest fortunes in the southern-tier counties of the state. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, captain of militia, and a school director. He was married at Center Moreland, Pa., Sept. 11, 1850, to Susan Carey, who was born July 26, 1826, at Dolsontown, near Middletown, N. Y., and died Nov. 24, 1892, at Waverly, N. Y. They had five children, Charles Franklin, born June 1, 1851; Emily Ann, born March 27, 1853, died Aug. 8, 1854; Murray Edward, born July 17, 1857; Clara Isabel, born Oct. 14, 1859, married George Titus Baker, C.E. (Cornell University, 1879), representative of Davenport, Ia.; Laura Frances, born March 3, 1861, married Thomas Blake Campbell. Mr. Poole died at Wyoming, Del., Oct. 6, 1887.

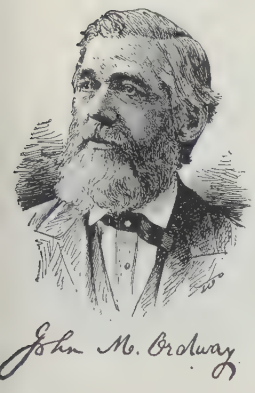
E. V. Poole

POOLE, Murray Edward, lawyer, was born at Center Moreland, Wyoming co., Pa., July 17, 1857, son of Edward V. and Susan (Carey) Poole. His father was a private banker of Ithaca and Smithboro, N. Y., and son of Daniel Poole, mayor of Mt. Carmel, Ill., who was a descendant of Capt. Edward Poole, who came from Weymouth, England and was the founder of Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. After completing his preparatory training at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., Mr. Poole entered Cornell University and was graduated A.B. with honors in 1880. Being inclined to the legal profession, he read law in the offices of Judges Lyon and Almy of Ithaca, Judge Clark of Owego, and Judge Allen of Waverly. On May 3, 1889, he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Ithaca. He rapidly advanced to the front rank of his profession, his legal ability being recognized in his appointment to the office of special county judge by Gov. David B. Hill in 1889. In the spring of 1890 he was elected by the Democratic party, justice of the peace of the town and city of Ithaca for four years (1891–95). Judge Poole's literary taste and ability have attracted widespread attention, and his graphic and graceful pen has received ready recognition by such publications as the "American University Magazine," of which he has been an associate editor; the "Magazine of American History," the "Green Bag," "Harper's Weekly," the Detroit "Free Press," Utica "Saturday Globe," Buffalo "Illustrated Express," and many other newspapers and periodicals. A man of high social and political standing, he is prominent in Masonic circles, having reached the 32d degree; is a member of the American Historical Association, New England Historic Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society of American Revolution, Order of the Old Guard, Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Society of the War of 1812, Essex Institute and New York State Press Association. He was acting recorder of the city of Ithaca two years, 1893–95, and was the Democratic candidate for delegate to the state constitutional convention held in 1894. Besides his contributions to periodical literature, he is the author of the "History of Edward Poole of Weymouth, Mass., 1635, and his Descendants" (1893); "History of the Town of Tioga" (1887), written for "Gay's Historical Gazetter of Tioga County"; and biographical sketches in "Landmarks of Tompkins County, N. Y." He has also been a prominent contributor to several biographical cyclopædias. Mr. Poole was married, Nov. 4, 1891, to Eva Zeliffe of Limestone, N. Y. She was born March 31, 1862, and graduated at Baxter University of Music, Friendship, N. Y., in 1880. They have one daughter, Laura Frances, born Dec. 4, 1893. Mr. Pool is a member of over one hundred historical and learned societies in the United States and foreign countries. Among those not already mentioned, the Society of Colonial Wars, Military Order of Foreign Wars, American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association and New York Historical Society.



Murray E. Poole

ORDWAY, John Morse, chemist, was born in Amesbury, Mass., Apr. 23, 1823, a descendant of James Ordway who came from England or Wales to Massachusetts in 1638, and settled in Newbury, now Newburyport. He passed the first seven years of his life in Amesbury, and afterward lived in Lowell until 1840. At the age of thirteen he left school to serve an apprenticeship with a chemist and apothecary, and remained three years; returning then to the Lowell High School, he completed his preparatory studies and entered Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1844. He began the study of medicine, but was induced to engage in the manufacture of chemicals in Lowell. In 1847 he became the superintendent of the Roxbury Color and Chemical Co.'s Works in Roxbury, Mass. After continuing in the business three years, he removed to Illinois; thence to St. Louis, and became a professor in Grand River College, Trenton, Mo. In the course of three years the entire control of the college passed into his hands. He married Virginia C. Moore. But in 1854 the college building was burned to the ground, and means could not be obtained to erect another. After continuing the school for a time in a hired room, and serving as superintendent of schools for the county, he was invited back to his old position at Roxbury. Meanwhile the chemical works had suffered from mismanagement, and, during the commercial crisis of 1857, the company collapsed. Ordway then accepted the offer of a place in the Hughesdale Chemical Works in Johnston, R. I., where he remained until called to the Manchester, N. H., Print Works in 1860. He served the company as chemist, then as manager, then as superintendent. As the aniline colors were at that time just coming into use, there was much scope for chemical skill in the application of these then exceedingly costly dyes to printed goods. In 1865 Ordway removed to Jamaica Plain, near Boston, and being engaged as chemist by the Bayside Alkali Works of South Boston, and the Hughesdale Chemical Works of Johnston, he spent alternate days at the two places. In 1869 he was appointed professor of industrial chemistry and metallurgy in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and gave up the place in Rhode Island. The Bayside Chemical Works were burned down in 1874, and soon after he devoted his whole time to his professorship, instruction in biology having been added to the other work. In 1877 he was made chairman of the faculty of the institute, and for four years performed most of the duties of the president while continuing his previous work. In 1884 he went to New Orleans, having been appointed professor of applied chemistry, and director of the manual training department in Tulane University, New Orleans, La. He also organized the biological department, and gave instruction in that branch until 1890. And when the Newcome College for women was added to Tulane University he became professor of biology in that institution. In 1891 the instruction in engineering was assigned to him, the biological work being turned over to Prof. Lingle. His first wife died in Rhode Island in 1860, leaving one daughter. In 1864 he married the widow of Capt. N. S. Manross of Forestville, Conn., who lived until 1873, and bore one daughter. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Evelyn M. Walton, who had been his assistant in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the same year he visited various countries of Europe, with the object of examining the means and methods of industrial education. Unexpectedly finding the Slöjd schools in operation in Stockholm, he visited the Slöjd Teachers' Seminary at Nääs, and after returning to Boston, translated from the Danish an account of the Swedish system, which was published by the Massachusetts Board of Education and reprinted in London in connection with the report of the parliamentary commission on industrial education. He has been active in promoting the cause of manual training, and during a long life has found time to do something in the way of scientific investigation. The results have partly appeared in several papers contributed to the "American Journal of Science." Other work relating to lubricating oils and to non-conducting coverings for steam pipes, has been made known by the Manufacturers' Insurance Co., at whose expense the numerous experiments were made.



John M. Ordway

MIDDLETON, Edward, rear admiral, U. S. navy, was born in Charleston, S. C., Dec. 11, 1810. He was the grandson of Arthur Middleton, signer of the declaration of independence, and son of Henry Middleton, governor of South Carolina from 1810 to 1812. He entered the navy in July, 1828; passed the grade of midshipman in June, 1834; and from 1835, until 1842, was attached to the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant in February, 1841, and saw varied service until 1854, when he joined the Decatur, and participated in the campaign against the Indian tribes of Oregon and Washington. He was made commander in January, 1856; became captain in April, 1863, and until 1865 commanded different vessels of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to be commodore in November, 1868, and after further service in the Pacific, and at the Mare Island and Pensacola navy yards, was placed on the retired list in December, 1872. In August, 1876, he was given the rank of rear-admiral. His last years were spent in Washington, D. C., where he died, April 27, 1883.

STURTEVANT, James Watts, merchant, was born in Sangerfield, Oneida co., N. Y., July 25, 1811. His father, James Sturtevant, a well-to-do farmer, gave his son all available opportunities for securing an education. Our subject entered his mercantile career at an early age as a traveling salesman. He accumulated considerable means, and in 1834 opened a store in Homer, N. Y., under the firm name of Sturtevant, Stebbins & Co., being associated with Kellogg & Son of Utica, N. Y. In 1842 the connection with Kellogg & Son was dissolved, and the business was transferred to Auburn, N. Y., and continued under the firm-name of Sturtevant & Stebbins, until the firm was dissolved in 1845. Mr. Sturtevant removed to Cortland, N. Y., and with Enoch H. Dowd then formed the firm of J. W. Sturtevant & Co., which was successfully continued until 1861, when by the admission of Emmet A. Fish the style was changed to Sturtevant, Dowd & Co. This firm was favorably known throughout the country, and was one of the most successful in the history of Cortland. In 1869 Mr. Dowd retired, and with Calvin P. Walrad the style was changed to Sturtevant, Fish & Co., and so remained until 1871, when Mr. Sturtevant retired. During the period covered by the existence of these firms, the reputation and business of the house constantly grew in favor. Mr. Sturtevant married Sarah R., daughter of John A. Free of Cortland, Nov.

J. W. Sturtevant

24, 1834. Their only child died when but four years of age. Our subject was a man of positive convictions, sound judgment, and high moral principles. He died Aug. 9, 1873.

FORD, John S., soldier, was born in Greenville District, S. C., May 26, 1815. His parents removed to Tennessee, where he was educated as a physician. He removed to Texas in 1836, and his name is closely associated with its history as citizen and soldier. His devotion to her interests dates from her struggle for independence, when he entered the military service, where he did duty until 1839. In 1844 he entered the congress of the republic of Texas as representative of the district of San Augustine, and there employed all his energies in behalf of the bill for the annexation of Texas. In 1846 he established and ably edited a paper in Austin, the state capital. The opening of the Mexican war in May, 1846, saw him a volunteer. As adjutant of Col. John C. Hay's celebrated regiment of Texas rangers, he went to Vera Cruz, and won his spurs in guerilla warfare. He accompanied Maj. Robert S. Neighbors to El Paso, and was made captain of the rangers in 1849. Later he was elected to the senate, at the same time engaging in editorial work, until called to command the state troops in 1858. In that year he was sent in charge of an expedition against the Comanche Indians, in which he was victorious over greatly superior odds, gaining for himself a great reputation as an Indian fighter; and the following years at the head of ninety rangers, defeated Juan N. Cortina, a noted bandit, with his company of 700 men, which added still further to his renown. With Maj. (afterwards General) Heintzelman, who commanded the U. S. troops, he next overcame Cortina at La Mesa, and afterward at a ranche near Metamora, thus wiping out a system of brigandish Mexican raids. In 1861 he was sent by the secession convention in charge of an expedition to

Brazos, Santiago; was made commander of conscripts, and then became commander of the expeditionary forces. When secession was declared he was made colonel of the first regiment organized in the state, and served with that rank chiefly on the Rio Grande, until the close of the war in 1865. In 1875 Col. Ford was appointed member of the constitutional convention, where he gained distinction through the liberality of his views and his energetic efforts to enforce them. His main interests in the legislature were: provision for the defense of the Texas frontier; the preservation to the state of valuable historical collections, and liberal support for popular education. He served for some years as superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Austin, and during the last few years resided in San Antonio Tex., a loved and honored citizen. He has been a benefactor to his state and an instructor to its people.

FESSENDEN, Thomas Green, author, was born at Walpole, N. H., Apr. 22, 1771. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Fessenden, and grandson of Rev. William Fessenden, eminent clergymen of Cambridge. Thomas completed his course at Dartmouth in 1796, having supported himself during the course by giving music lessons and teaching school during vacation. While at college he composed a ballad, entitled, "Jonathan's Courtship," which was widely circulated in England. He then entered the law office of Nathaniel Chipman, of Rutland, Vt., amusing his leisure hours by contributing to the "Dartmouth Eagle" and the "Farmer's Weekly Museum" a number of humorous poems similar to Royal Tyler, and the other "Walpole wits," one of which, "The Country Lovers," became very popular. In 1801 he went to England to introduce a new hydraulic machine in which he had become interested, but, owing to defects previously unnoted, it proved a financial failure. He then embarked in the construction of a patent water mill on the Thames, and by the failure of which he was completely ruined. The consequent depression of mind confined him for a time to his bed, when he made a literary composition, which was as successful as his previous ventures had been disastrous. "The Terrible Tractoration" was composed to advertise metallic tractors, an invention of Benjamin D. Perkins for the application of galvanism in the treatment of diseases. It was written in Hudibrastic verse, purporting to be in the interest of the medical faculty, but really satirized unmercifully the fraternity for its opposition to this new instrument. It was published anonymously, and was attributed to Gifford, to Wolcot, the author of "Peter Pindar," and to Huddesford. It was afterward enlarged and republished in New York under the title of "The Minute Philosopher." It made a tremendous hit, and relieved him immediately from his embarrassments. He soon followed it up by the publication of a collection of newspaper contributions under the title of "Original Poems." In 1804 Mr. Fessenden returned to the United States, and settled in Boston, where he published a violent attack on the Jeffersonians, entitled, "Democracy Unveiled." He then removed to New York, where he started "The Weekly Inspector," which was a miscellany of literary rather than of political character, enlivened by "Christopher Caustic's" verses and his lively prose, but after two years of precarious existence it failed. In 1812 he practiced law at Bellows' Falls, Vt., where he married. He subsequently removed to Brattleboro', Vt., where he became the editor of the "Reporter," a political newspaper. In 1816 he returned to Bellows' Falls, and edited "The Intelligencer," which position he retained until 1822, publishing in the meantime "The Ladies' Monitor," and then removed to Boston, where he established the "New England Farmer," a weekly, agricultural journal, which attained high rank in his hands. At the same time he edited "The Horticultural Register" and "The Silk Manual," and prepared a number of treatises on similar subjects. In addition to what is mentioned, he published: "Pills Poetical, Political, and Philosophical, prescribed for the purpose of purging the public of Peddling Philosophers, Penny Poetasters, Paltry Politicians, and Petty Partisans. By Peter Pepperbox, Poet and Physician;" "American Clerks' Companion;" "Laws

of Patents for New Inventions." His last literary work was a satirical poem, entitled, "Wooden Booksellers." He was a prodigious worker, but his health gave way under the strain, and he died at his post of apoplexy, Nov. 11, 1837. The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture erected a memorial over his grave at Mount Auburn.

MALLALIEU, Willard Francis, thirty-sixth bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, was born in Sutton, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 11, 1828, son of John and Lydia (Emerson) Mallalieu. On his father's side, he is descended from Francis Mallalieu, a Huguenot, who escaped from France shortly after the massacre of St. Bartholomew. On his mother's side through the Emersons and Davenports, he is descended from Ensign Richard Davenport, who came from England, and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1628. He received the usual common and high-school training, and prepared for college at East Greenwich Academy in Rhode Island, and at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and was graduated in 1857 with honor at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. In April, 1858, he was admitted to membership in the New England conference, and in October of the same year he was married to Eliza F., daughter of Capt. George and Paulina (Freeman) Atkins, of Sandwich, Mass. He was at an early period of his ministry appointed to some of the most important pulpits of his church, and became a conspicuous member of the conference, and one of the leaders of his denomination in New England. In 1867 he was elected president of Central Tennessee College, but he declined, preferring the pastorate. In 1875 he spent several months in Europe, making a special study of the current educational, religious, and social questions. In 1876 he was elected assistant secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, but declined the office. He was elected to represent the New England conference in the general conferences of 1872, 1880, and 1884, and in the last, which met at Philadelphia, he was elected to the episcopal office. His episcopal residence from 1884–92 was at New Orleans, La., but was changed to Buffalo, N. Y., at the latter date. In the discharge of the duties of his office, he visited Europe in 1888, his labors extending from Naples to Throndhjem, and from Switzerland to the shores of the Black Sea, including a trip to Finland, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, for the purpose of developing and opening mission work in the Russian empire. The winter of 1889 and 1890 he spent in Mexico, presiding at the conference, and inspecting the mission work throughout the republic. In June, 1892, he left San Francisco *via* Honolulu for the purpose of visiting the missions in Asia. On this tour he traveled extensively in Japan, Korea, and China. He spent some time in Peking and the adjacent cities; thence to Shanghai, and up the Yangtse to Kiu Kiang, visiting all the principal cities along the route; thence to Foo Chow and several interior cities of the Foh Kien province. On his home journey he visited Hong Kong, Saigon, Singapore, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. From Calcutta he made a journey of 1,500 miles up the valley of the Ganges, and then crossed over from Delhi to Bombay. He continued his episcopal itineracy in the interests of the world-encircling missions of the Methodist Episcopal church *via* Egypt, France, and Italy to New York. Bishop Mallalieu has always taken a deep interest in the political affairs of this country and of Europe. When a college student, in 1856, he actively canvassed the state of Connecticut in the interest of Fremont. While a pastor he was in constant demand in the lecture-field. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press, and also to the reviews and magazines. He is a clear, incisive, and eloquent preacher, easy of approach and affable; he has especially endeared himself to the young men in the ministry. He has been a man of affairs and action, and is accredited throughout his denomination as a thorough, careful, and successful administrator, and a radical Methodist, thoroughly progressive in all genuine reforms.

Willard F. Mallalieu

DEWITT, John, Greek and Oriental scholar, was born at Albany, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1821, and was graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1838. He studied theology at the Reformed Dutch Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and was pastor at Ridgeway, Lenawee co., Mich., 1842–44; Ghent, N. Y., 1844–49; Canajoharie, N. Y., 1849–50, and Millstone, N. J., 1850–63. In 1863 he was appointed professor of Oriental literature in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, and in 1884 professor of Hellenistic Greek and New Testament exegesis. He was a member of the Old Testament company of the American committee on Bible revision, and has published "The Sure Foundation, and How to Build on it" (New York, 1848, new edition 1860), and "The Praise Songs of Israel," a new rendering of the "Book of Psalms" (1884). In 1860 he received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers College, and in 1887 that of L.H.D. from Columbia College.

McLOGHLIN, John Joseph, clergyman, was born near Strokestown, Roscommon county, Ireland, in 1855. Having acquired a liberal education in the national schools of his native town, he evinced a desire to study for the priesthood. Entering the College of the Immaculate Conception, Summer Hill, Athlone, in 1874, he completed his classical course in 1877. He passed the examination for philosophy in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, Niagara, October, 1877, and completed the seminary course in 1881. Having been adopted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierney of Albany, he entered St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, there receiving all orders preparatory to holy priesthood. He was ordained priest, Dec. 27, 1881, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Albany, by Bishop McNierney. His first curacy was at St. Mary's, Oswego, where he endeared himself to all by his amiable disposition, priestly character, and faithful attendance to his sacred calling. When his cousin, Rev. Thomas M. McLoghlin, then assisting his uncle, Very Rev. Dean McLoghlin, in St. Mary's, Cortland, was promoted to the pastorate of Philmont, N. Y., Father John, as he was familiarly called, was sent by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McNierney to take his place. So faithful was he in the discharge of his duties, and so beloved by the people, that after the death of his venerable uncle, 1888, he was appointed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ludden pastor of St. Mary's Church, Cortland, N. Y. During his administration a palatial parochial residence was erected, and a new cemetery of forty-five acres purchased, artistically laid out, and consecrated by Bishop Ludden. The church has been enlarged and beautified, and the congregation is in a most flourishing condition.

J. J. McLoghlin

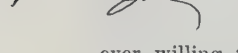
GARRISON, Cornelius Kingsland, capitalist, was born at Fort Montgomery, near West Point, N. Y., March 1, 1809, son of Oliver and Catherine Schuyler (Kingsland) Garrison. He came of a stock noted for brilliant achievements, liberal culture, strong personality, and unbending integrity, the blood of English, Dutch, and Huguenot ancestors being mingled in his veins. His paternal ancestors were some of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam, among the allied families being the Garrisons and Coverts, of Dutch and English descent. For three generations the Garrisons owned and occupied estates at Fort Montgomery, which were purchased in the year 1750; and to Beverly Garrison, the great grandfather of our subject, is due the credit of having first developed the famous Forest of Dean iron mines in the state of New York. The mother of Cornelius Kingsland Garrison was a descendant of the Schuylers on the maternal side, of the Kingslands on the paternal side, and of other old Knickerbocker and New Jersey families, whose names are famous in the history of the state and country. Cornelius was the second of five brothers, all of whom achieved marked distinction and success in life. Oliver, Daniel and Isaac made their careers in St. Louis, and the late Abraham Garrison in Pittsburgh, Pa. Oliver Garrison, father of Cornelius, lost his valuable estates through indorsing notes for friends in New York city, but, undaunted by these misfortunes, the son started out to take care of himself, and in his determination to surmount difficulty, discovered in early youth the germ of that will and energy which served him so well in after-life. He quickly became interested in enterprises connected with the navigation of the Hudson, and thus passed three years. In the meantime he studied diligently, and at the age of sixteen, by his mother's earnest request, he went to New York for the purpose of learning the profession of architecture, to which, during the next three years, he devoted himself with unremitting energy. In 1828 he removed to Canada, where he remained until 1833, actively engaged in planning buildings, designing steamboats for the lakes, and in the general occupation of an architect. At Goderich, Canada, he constructed a notable bridge, which still remains as a monument of his practical artistic talent. He also acquired a reputation for reliable, clear-headed business sagacity, as was evidenced by the Upper Canada Co. giving to him the general supervision of its affairs in Canada. This position, valuable as it was, considering the vast wealth and power of the company, he soon renounced, on account of the then threatening aspect of affairs between England and the United States. Returning to the States, Mr. Garrison located in St. Louis, where he entered largely into various enterprises connected with the navigation of the Mississippi. He had constructed the Convoy, at the time the largest steamboat on the river. On her first trip she carried a cargo of cotton which quite hid her from view with the exception of the smoke-stacks, the planters having held their shipments for her arrival, in order to show appreciation of the risk in building a boat of such dimensions. On the discovery of gold in California, he went to Panama and established a banking house, which proved most successful. In 1852 he visited New York, with the view of establishing a branch bank, but receiving a proposition from the Nicaragua Steamship Co. to reorganize their affairs at San Francisco, he accepted, and set out immediately for that city. With characteristic energy he mastered difficulties which threatened the company with financial ruin, and by his wonderful administrative ability inspired life in every department of the service, restoring almost magical prosperity to the enterprise, and placing it in powerful competition with the strongest lines on the Pacific coast. He also established the banking-house of Garrison & Fritz, one of the most successful in the state. Almost from the time of his arrival he found himself a universal favorite, and this appreciation found expression in his election as mayor of San Francisco at the end of the first six months of his residence. The honor came wholly unsolicited by Mr. Garrison, who preferred the pursuit of his great business interests to political preferment. Still, so graceful a compliment to one almost a stranger could not be declined. He entered upon his new duties with many misgivings; but it soon became evident that the sound judgment and executive talent so potent in the practical administration of business and financial affairs could, with equal facility, administer the government of a community. His inaugural address, delivered in October, 1853, to the two branches of the common council was a model of plain, unpretending common sense, and abounded in practical suggestions such as were characteristic of his methods in the management of all business enterprises. A month later he submitted a message which may challenge any paper of the kind for sound business ideas and financial propositions. In it were the germs of what became, years afterward, the basis of reform in the administration of the city government; the first outspoken denunciation in any official document of the disgraceful public gambling then prevalent in the many saloons of San Francisco; the first rebuke of Sunday theatricals, and a recommendation of ordinances for their suppression. He never ceased to wage war against these evils until the desired reforms were completely effected. The crime of a public gaming-hell has never blackened the fame of San Francisco since Mayor Garrison's term, and for this act alone he is entitled to the gratitude of all who respect morality, decency and good order. The first proposal of an industrial school for juvenile delinquents, who should be thus separated from contact with the hardened criminals in the cells of the city prison; the earliest suggestions of a tariff of hack fares for the protection of strangers from extortion; the taxation of non-resident capital; the building of substantial, well-ventilated school-houses in place of the shanties then used in various districts; and other proposals, equally sensible and at that time novel, were embodied in the message, and pushed to a successful issue by this model mayor. In the way of education he accomplished much. When the money required for the construction of school-houses was called for, and could not be obtained through the usual channels, Mr. Garrison advanced it from his private means. He organized the first African school in San Francisco, believing firmly in the future enfranchisement of the negroes, and the consequent need for educating them. At this time, amid the many engrossing duties of his office and business, he never lost sight of two cherished schemes—a steamship line to China, Japan and Australia, and the exploration of a route for the Pacific railroad; and urged immediate action whenever occasion offered. He was one of the promoters of the pony express for carrying the mails across the continent, and the first subscriber to a telegraph line over the Sierras, to demonstrate the practicability of overland telegraphic communication between San Francisco and New York. The first engine on the Pacific railroad, which ran thirty miles out of Sacramento, was called the "C. K. Garrison" in his honor. It was during

these stirring times that he received the title of "Commodore." There were few charitable enterprises to which he was not a constant and liberal contributor. Serving the public gratuitously during his whole term as mayor, he drew a check for the entire amount of his salary, and divided it equally among the Roman Catholic and Protestant orphan asylums of the city. Nor were these benevolent dispensations confined to San Francisco or California; hundreds of destitute people in Panama were relieved at Com. Garrison's personal expense, and in September, 1853, he was the foremost contributor in the movement for aiding the yellow fever sufferers in New Orleans. In recognition of Mayor Garrison's development of the city's interest by his enlightened coöperation in great works of public improvement, moral, social, and educational, the citizens of San Francisco presented him with a dinner service of forty pieces in solid gold. He returned to New York city in the year 1859, and became at once one of its most successful financiers, taking a principal part in some of the heaviest transactions of the times. He was for many years extensively interested in the manufacture of gas in various cities of the country; one of the founders of the People's Gas Light Co. of Chicago, and saved that concern from absolute wreck by his own efforts and means. He was also the chief organizer of the Equitable Gas Light Co. of Baltimore, and was supposed to own several millions of dollars' worth of gas stock. He also invested largely in railroad securities, and became gradually the largest owner of the bonds of the Pacific railroad of Missouri, and upon the sale of its property under foreclosure, in 1876, assumed control. The road was reorganized under the title of the Missouri Pacific, and Mr. Garrison made president. Mr. Garrison was also owner of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad, in which he is said to have invested over $6,000,000. He was one of the leading steamship proprietors in the United States, and during the late war assisted the government in a multitude of ways, rendering incalculable service by the aid of his steamships alone. When the Federal cause was in sorest need, and capital hesitating, Mr. Garrison fitted out, principally at his own expense and responsibility, what was known as "Butler's Ship Island Expedition." This patriotic endeavor was formally acknowledged by Pres. Lincoln, Sec. Seward, Mr. Sumner, and some leading members of congress. His visit to the metropolis of the Pacific, one of the earliest over the railway across the continent, after an absence of ten years, was the occasion of an enthusiastic ovation tendered in the way of heartfelt congratulations and kind wishes by his many friends who welcomed his return. Mr. Garrison was recognized by his coworkers in great business enterprises and by all who knew him as a man of extraordinary energy, keen foresight, and a perseverance which regarded the word difficulty only as a summons to renewed exertion. Warm in friendship, tolerant yet conservative in opinion, of fine social qualities and conversational powers, and a remarkable force of character, joined to an enlightened and progressive estimation of duty, he was one who would honor any community. Although coming of an ancestry of whose record he might well be proud, he believed that Americans should depend for distinction solely upon their individual efforts, and exemplified the principle in his own heroic career. The history of San Francisco and of the whole United States were newly shaped and changed from what they might have been because of his efforts and his life. In the social world he was noted for a characteristic charm of manner peculiar to the courtesy and dignity of gentlemen of the old school. He was married, in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1831 to Mary Noye, daughter of Esther Ferguson and William Re Tallack of Cornwall, England, a descendant of an ancient English family. She died Sept. 28, 1876. By her he had seven children, but one of whom survives. Com. Garrison died in New York city, May 1, 1885.

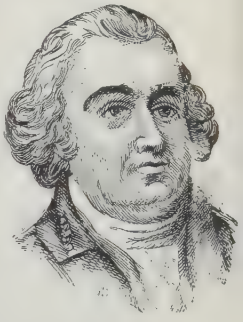
GARRISON, William Re Tallack, financier, was born in Goderich, Canada, June 18, 1834, son of Cornelius Kingsland and Mary Noye (Re Tallack) Garrison. He was graduated at Palmyra College in 1852, and the next year joined his father in San Francisco. He immediately entered the bank of Garrison & Fritz, where his remarkable executive ability enabled him in a few months to assume the responsibilities of a man twice his years. He was, from the first, his father's closest adviser and associate in all his far-reaching enterprises, and for five years was his active successor, devoting himself to the development of their mutual interests with the earnestness, fidelity and rare executive ability that were conspicuous traits of his character. He became identified with all the leading interests of the Pacific coast. When his father was elected mayor of San Francisco, he was appointed an aide on the staff of the governor of California, and was for several years acting colonel of the state artillery. In 1864 he rejoined his father in New York city, where he resided until his death. He established steamship lines between the port of New York and New Orleans, Savannah, Cuba and Brazil. He made two visits to Brazil for the purpose of establishing a coastwise steamship and railway service. In 1876 Mr. Garrison became almost engrossed in railway matters, being drawn in that direction by his father's purchase of the Missouri Pacific property, under foreclosure. He was vice-president and acting president of the company until the road, having proved a link in the transcontinental railway system, was disposed of to advantage. As his father had been a pioneer in developing western transportation, he became prominent in the cause of rapid transit in New York city. He was made president of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad, when he and his father obtained control of the Loan and Improvement Co., which owned and had built the lines of the road. Subsequently, when the Manhattan railroad leased the two rival lines, the Metropolitan and New York, he was chosen president of the consolidated company. Mr. Garrison carried into every branch of life a reputation for administrative capacity and ability of such quality that his co-operation was frequently sought in undertakings of great magnitude. He was a director of the Mercantile Loan and Trust Co. of New York; the Mutual Gas Light Co. of Boston; the Hoosac Tunnel and Western and the Northern Pacific railways, and vice-president of the Flatbush Railway Co. He was also a director of the U. S. Life-saving Service, and identified with many organizations of a charitable nature. He was much interested in the promotion of liberal education, and his special attention had long been engaged in the organization for obtaining a better endowment for Washington and Lee University, Va. At the time of his death he was president of the New York Club, and a member of the Union, New York Yacht, Jockey, and other clubs of New York city. He also belonged to several fishing clubs of Long Island and to the Society for the Protection of Game. Mr. Garrison was possessed of the broadest culture, and his journeyings in many lands had given him a versatility

and knowledge of tongues, which always made him an honored and favored guest. When occupied with business engagements, he was deaf to all outside interests, having a truly remarkable power of will and concentration. Indeed his attention to even the minutest details was the true source of his success, as it had been of his father's before him. His wonderful memory served him better than the best-kept records, and enabled him to display that remarkable generalship which characterized all his activities. Like his father, W. R. Garrison was a man whose tastes and ambitions pointed beyond the mere acquisition of wealth and power. Upon questions of honor he was uncompromising, and the motto of his life was, "there is no middle course in right; success never concealed a wrong." He was married, in 1856, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. James Madison Estill of Kentucky, then commander of the state forces of California. She is a direct descendant of Capt. James Estill, the historic hero of the Indian wars in Kentucky, and her great-grandfather was for fifty years judge of the supreme court of that state. Her family was allied by marriage to Sir William Wallace, the hero of Scotland, and Wallace Estill, the original representative in America, was commander of a company of cavaliers, who settled in Virginia in 1666, under letters patent from Charles II. His wife was Mary Ann Campbell, of the Argyle clan. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison had four children: Mary Noye, wife of Baron Gaston Chandon de Briailles of France; Martha Estelle, wife of Charles Maule Ramsay, son of Adm. Ramsay, twelfth earl of Dalhousie; William Re Tallack, who was married to Constance Clementine, daughter of Charles Coudert of New York, and Katherine Esther Garrison. In the midst of his brilliant career the life of W. R. Garrison was terminated by a railroad accident at Elberon, N. J., July 1, 1882.

GOTZIAN, Conrad, manufacturer, was born in Berka-on-the-Werra, in Saxe-Weimar, Prussia, Aug. 15, 1835. He obtained his education in his native city. In 1852 he emigrated to America and located in Philadelphia, where he apprenticed himself to a shoe manufacturer, and after having mastered his trade thoroughly he removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, and secured employment. He started a retail shoe business, and soon added a manufacturing branch. On Jan. 13, 1859, he was married to Caroline Busse of Cincinnati, O. He established an exclusively jobbing and manufacturing concern in 1865, and about the year 1873 took into partnership George W. Freeman, under the firm-name of C. Gotzian & Co. In 1882 Mr. Gotzian was elected to the state legislature. He was an active and valuable member of the chamber of commerce, board of trade and jobbers' union. He was for many years a director of the German-American National Bank. Mr. Gotzian contributed largely toward the growth and prosperity of St. Paul. The poor found him ever willing to lend a helping hand, and every charitable institution in the city was indebted to him for generous benefactions. He took great interest in educational institutions, and contributed largely toward their support. His hospitality was unbounded, and at his large and luxurious residence he was the entertainer of a large circle of devoted friends. He died Feb. 21, 1887, leaving one son and five daughters. His son, Paul H. Gotzian, was born June 19, 1866. His education was principally obtained in public schools and Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H. After leaving school he entered his father's store as a clerk, and in 1887 the business was incorporated under the name of C. Gotzian & Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer. He married Emma N. Beebe, and they have one son.



BURKE, Thomas, colonial governor of North Carolina, was born in Ireland, about the year 1747, son of Ulrick Burke of Galway. He studied medicine, and when about seventeen years of age left Ireland and went to Accomac county, Va., where he spent some years in the practice of his profession. This profession he subsequently exchanged for that of the law. He removed to Norfolk, and practiced in the same courts with Thomas Jefferson. Letters are extant from Thomas Jefferson to him. He was a distant relative and early friend and patron of Ædanus Burke, afterwards a member of congress and a judge of South Carolina. In 1770 he married Mary Freeman of Norfolk, and in 1772 removed to North Carolina, and settled in the neighborhood of Hillsboro', Orange co. Of a bold and impetuous temper, a ready writer and speaker, an ardent and generous partisan of the American cause, he became one of the leading spirits in the contests of the colonies with the mother country. He first attracted public attention in Virginia by his writings in opposition to the stamp act, and in North Carolina had a large share in the formation of the constitution for the government of the state. He was then sent to the Continental congress, of which he was an active and efficient member from December, 1776, until his election to the office of governor in the early part of the year 1781. About the middle of September of that year he was surprised and seized in Hillsboro' by a party of Tories, under the command of the notorious David Fanning, hurried off by long and rapid marches to Wilmington, there robbed of everything but the clothes he wore, and then committed to close confinement, under the pretence that he was a prisoner of state and not of war. Being transferred to Charleston, S. C., where Gen. Leslie was in command, he was paroled as a prisoner to James Island, at that time infested with large numbers of Tory refugees and desperadoes, to whom Gov. Burke, from his past history and official station, was an object of deep and inveterate hostility. Some of them were fugitives from justice under his own government in North Carolina—men whom he had seen commit murder with entire impunity. Thrown defenseless among them, he felt daily all the apprehensions of assassination. To repeated applications to the British commander for a parole to his own or some other southern state, or to be exchanged for an equivalent, or if these should be refused, for a transfer to some other place, where his personal safety might be secured and himself no longer subjected to degradation and insult, he received no direct answer. He was given to understand, however, that none of his requests would be granted, but that he would be detained there indefinitely, for the purpose of retaliation, should David Fanning or any other Tory be taken and suffer punishment. Gov. Burke, stung by the gross indignity with which he was treated and by the reflection that he was detained without limit of time as a hostage for the safety of miscreants and outlaws, and well satisfied that his life was in continual jeopardy, at length came to the conclusion that his parole was justly canceled, and resolved to make his escape. This purpose he effected on the night of Jan. 16, 1782, after having been four months a prisoner. Two days after, on arriving at a place of security, he addressed a letter to Gen. Leslie, stating his reasons for withdrawing, but declaring that he would still consider



himself under parole, and subject to the orders of British authority. Before the question was settled as to the propriety of his withdrawing under such circumstances, an exchange was effected for him by Gen. Greene, and he was at liberty to return home and resume the government of his state. In December he stood for re-election, but was defeated by Alexander Martin, and felt such humiliation in consequence that he retired from public life to his plantation, near Hillsboro', where he died, Dec. 2, 1783.

CONWAY, Frederick Bartlett, actor, was born in Clifton, England, Feb. 10, 1819, the son of William A., known as the "Elder Conway," a brilliant actor, who drowned himself off Charleston bar, in 1828. Frederick was designed for the pulpit, and was entered at Oxford at an early age, with a view to

carrying out that intention. He possessed, however, the dramatic instinct, which he inherited from his father, and ran away to go upon the stage as soon as he had reached his majority. He made a favorable impression, and was successful from the beginning of his stage experience, and at the age of twenty-four was one of the favorite leading juveniles in England. In 1850 he came to America with the comedian William Davidge, and at once took a high position among the members of his profession. He made his first appearance in America at the Broadway Theatre, New York, Aug. 18, 1850, as Charles Surface, in "The School for Scandal." On Oct. 28th of that year, he played Claude Melnotte, in the Walnut Street Theatre. In May, 1852, he was married to Sarah Crocker, sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and afterward herself a distinguished actress. Mr. Conway was a painstaking and sympathetic artist. He was frequently the support of Edwin Forrest, who remarked, on one occasion, that never in his life did a star here or in Europe meet with the same able support, and a more genial gentleman or a more thorough dramatic scholar than Mr. Conway." Among his leading parts were Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Claude Melnotte, Captain Absolute and Dorincourt. In 1859, in company with his wife, Mr. Conway opened the Pike Opera House in Cincinnati, with a first-class company, but the engagement was not profitable. In 1861 they visited England, where they played for a time at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London. Mr. Conway appeared in "The Stranger" with Charlotte Cushman in the part of Mrs. Haller, and with great success. With his wife he frequently made starring tours, visiting the principal cities in the United States and being favorably received everywhere. But although admirable as a star, his greatest reputation was gained while supporting Edwin Forrest. His performance of "Jacques" was highly commended, while his Edgar in "King Lear" was considered unapproachable, as also his Orlando in "The Honeymoon." In the part of Pythias, in "Damon and Pythias" with Mr. Forrest, he fairly divided the honors. A favorite character of his and admirably played was Malvolio, in "Twelfth Night." Mr. Conway died, Sept. 7, 1874, having been in ill health for nearly three years previously. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

BROSIUS, Marriott, congressman, was born in Colerain township, Lancaster co., Pa., March 7, 1843; the son of Clarkson Brosius, a Quaker of English descent. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm and attending the country school of the neighborhood. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 97th Pennsylvania infantry, and served for three years and two months. In the battle of Bermuda Hundred he was severely wounded, and after eight months' confinement in the hospital he was honorably discharged in December, 1864. On his return to civil life he entered the Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster co., Pa., and for two terms pursued special studies. In 1867 he began the study of law in the office of Thomas E. Franklin of the Lancaster county bar, and completed his course in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1868. In the same year he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in the city of Lancaster, Pa., where he still continues to practice. He at once took a high professional standing, and secured an extensive business and great popularity. In 1882 Mr. Brosius was nominated for congressman-at-large by the Republican convention of the state of Pennsylvania; but it proved to be an "off" year in Pennsylvania politics, and the Republican ticket was defeated. The nomination on this occasion was given under most exceptional circumstances. The convention was in great confusion, excited speeches had been made by the leaders of the contending factions, when Mr. Brosius took the floor and delivered with the passionate power, characteristic of his oratory, a few sentences which won the applause of all sides, and made him in a moment the hero of the hour. His name was presented to the convention, the unanimous choice of all factions, and he was swept, in spite of his protest, into the nomination. In 1888 he received the nomination from the Republican party of Lancaster county,—the tenth congressional district of Pennsylvania—and was elected. He was again nominated and elected successively in 1890, 1892, 1894 and 1896, and has entered upon his term in the fifty-fifth congress. Mr. Brosius is an active and prominent member of the house, and has secured a marked and respectful consideration from that body, in which his influence has been constantly increasing. He has spoken frequently on important matters of legislation, such as the tariff and currency, and has always supported vigorously the policy of protection, and opposed the extreme views

of the advocates of silver. He has served during the past three congressional terms on a number of important committees, including a special committee to investigate the pension bureau. In the fifty-fourth congress he was chairman of the committee on reform in the civil service, and fills the second place on the committee on banking and currency. He is an assiduous and persistent student of the political, social and industrial questions of the day. He is a gifted orator; has a commanding and dignified presence · a remarkably distinct and resonant utterance, and a cultivated elocution, together with fullnes and precision of language. He prepares carefully and thoroughly, and does not trust entirely to the inspiration for extemporaneous speech. The abilities of Mr. Brosius as a speaker obtained speedy recognition, and for years he has been in constant requisition on all public occasions. When quite a young man he was engaged by the Order of Good Templars as state lecturer for Pennsylvania, and delivered a series of addresses in the cause of temperance which displayed unusual versatility and power. In 1876 he was Centennial orator on the Fourth of July, at Lancaster. He delivered the address in September, 1880, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue in the National Cemetery at Antietam; also the memorial orations on the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1895, and at Arlington in 1896. In 1893, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Ursinus College. He was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth J. Coates of Chester county, Pa. They have two children surviving.

PHILLIPS, Chauncey Hatch, banker, was born July 5, 1837, in Wadsworth, O. His parents were of English origin, and were among the earliest settlers in the state of Ohio. He worked on a farm in early life, and received all the educational advantages afforded by the common schools and academies of Ohio and Wisconsin, whither his parents had removed when he was sixteen years of age. In 1864 his restlessness led him to go to California, and for five years he was employed in the banking-house of J. H. Goodman & Co., at Napa. While here he was also deputy collector of internal revenue for the district; and later he was appointed chief deputy at San Francisco. He resigned in 1871, and removing to San Luis Obispo, engaged in private banking until 1873. He then organized the Bank of San Luis Obispo with a paid up capital of $200,000, and was for four years its cashier, and one year its president. His business sagacity and foresight enabled him to perceive the capabilities of the state for fruit-raising and wine-making, and he was not slow to take advantage of opportunities to buy large tracts of land. The unwise policy of the Mexican government, the results of which the American government had been compelled to accept as one of the conditions of the conquest, had placed in individual ownership wide areas of the richest and best lands in that vicinity, as elsewhere throughout the state. Mr. Phillips took up the proposition of dissolving these great holdings, purchasing them from the owners, who lacked the power or ability to dispose of them otherwise, subdividing the lands, and inducing immigration, settlement, and agricultural operations. He has carried on this work in this and neighboring counties until the areas so divided amount to hundreds of thousands of acres, the values reach into the millions, and the actual settlers who have acquired homes by his efforts are numbered by the thousand. Incidentally, but necessarily, he has been intimately connected with every step in the political economy of the local commonwealth, and its roads and bridges, its harbors and railroads, its schools and churches, its social and political movements have all had the benefit of his earnest and effective service. He is a strong character, and to him the state is indebted greatly. On Jan. 18, 1862, Mr. Phillips was married to Jane Woods, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and is the father of seven children, four daughters and three sons.

C. H. Phillips

HOLMAN, James Duval, pioneer, was born in Woodford county, Ky., Aug. 18, 1814, son of John and Betsey L. Holman. He was of the Holman family, well known in the southern and middle states; his mother was a Duval, and of Huguenot descent. Of Mr. Holman's grandparents, three came from Virginia and one from North Carolina. His mother died in 1841, and his father went to Oregon in the immigration of 1843. About the time he became of age, Mr. Holman engaged in business in western Missouri, where he took an active part against the Mormons, who were increasing in political power in that region. In 1846, with his wife and two children, he crossed the plains to Oregon. They arrived at Oregon City, Oct. 5, 1846, after a perilous trip of five months, and settled on a piece of land in the neighborhood, where they lived for two years. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Holman assisted in the organization of the first party to go overland to the mining region. He himself was very successful in mining enterprises, and was offered by Gen. Sutter sole charge of all his property, which he declined, at the same time recommending his friend, Peter Burnett, afterward governor of California, who accepted the trust, and thus laid the foundation of his large fortune. In 1849 he returned to Oregon, and began a prosperous business career at Oregon City. In the same year he was elected a member of the first territorial legislature of Oregon, and was chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. He was also a member of the committee on ways and means. In 1850, foreseeing that the commercial city of the Northwest would be on tide-water and not at Oregon City, he bought a large interest at Pacific City, on Baker's Bay, at the mouth of the Columbia river, and removing thither with his family, took up a donation claim and made valuable and extensive improvements in the city. For a time Pacific City gave promise of being the metropolis of the Northwest, but in 1852 the whole town-site was taken by the U. S. government for a military reservation. Mr. Holman had invested all his capital there, and it was not until 1879 that the government paid him ($25,000) for a part of his improvements. On the failure of Pacific City he settled on his claim, and lived there for four years to secure it, as provided by the donation law, but in 1857 removed to Portland, where he resided and engaged in business for the rest of his life. In 1858 he was elected one of the three directors of the Portland public schools, and was re-elected for four successive terms. In 1872 he founded, on his donation claim, the town of Ilwaco, which with its surroundings became the principal watering-place of the Pacific Northwest. It is also the center of a large salmon-fishing industry and local trade. Mr. Holman early became a Presbyterian, and in 1860 assisted in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, of

D. D. Holman

which he was an elder from its organization until the time of his death. He joined the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons in 1850, being initiated at Oregon City in the first lodge founded in the territory. Politically he was a Whig until the breaking-up of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a leader in that small army of state builders —the "true pioneers." It was such men as he who cut out the way to Oregon—made it possible for later comers to be successful, and who helped make strong and solid the foundations of the state. While active in public affairs, it was not as an office-holder that he assisted in molding public sentiment and promoting the welfare of the whole community. He was married, in August, 1840, to Rachel Hixson Summers of Fleming county, Ky. They had nine children. He died in Portland, Ore., Dec. 21, 1882.

WILLIAMS, Othniel S., lawyer, was born in Killingworth (now Clinton), Conn., Nov. 22, 1813. His father, Othniel Williams, a descendant of Robert Williams, who came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1638, was for thirteen years a leading member of the Oneida county bar, and died in 1832, while Democratic nominee for the assembly. His mother was Mary, daughter of George Eliot, of Killingworth, Conn., a descendant of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians"; and the line runs back to Sir William de Aliot, who entered England with William the conqueror in 1066. Shortly after his birth his parents removed to Waterville, N. Y., and in 1820 to Clinton, N. Y., where his entire life was passed. At the age of fourteen he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, and was graduated in 1831. His reading was wide and varied,—in history, fiction, ancient and modern languages,—and his memory unusually retentive. From 1834–36 he resided in Virginia, acting as private tutor in a gentleman's family. He visited Washington, heard the address of John Quincy Adams on the death of Lafayette, and saw and heard other distinguished men of that day. Returning to Clinton in 1836, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney by Samuel Nelson, chief justice of the supreme court; in 1839 he received his diploma as counselor, and in 1842 he was admitted to practice in the district and circuit court of the northern district of New York. On Sept. 6, 1843, he was married to Delia, only daughter of Charles Avery, for thirty-five years professor of chemistry in Hamilton College. His scholarly tastes had led him to accept a position in Hamilton College (1837–38) as instructor in modern languages, and also in the young ladies' seminary in Clinton. In 1842 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office until appointed county judge in 1846. In 1847 he was elected a trustee of Hamilton College, and in 1850 treasurer; the latter office he held until his death. In a service of thirty years, and in the disbursement of nearly $1,500,000, not one farthing was lost to the institution. From 1848–56 he was surrogate of Oneida county. He was ever active in forwarding religious and educational interests, and did much for village improvement. Few public enterprises were carried on without his counsel and assistance, and his wide acquaintance with local and general history made him an interesting speaker on public occasions. His characteristic as a lawyer was painstaking diligence; and although he did not possess the qualities of a successful jury pleader, no member of the bar surpassed him in legal acumen, thorough knowledge of his case, and clear and exact definitions of law.

In 1871 he received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College. During the last twenty years of his life Judge Williams was actively engaged in railroad enterprises, and under this pressure, he gradually withdrew from the general practice of the law. He labored without intermission upon the project of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton railroad, which was never fully carried out. In 1863 the street road was built from Utica to New Hartford, and the steam road from New Hartford to Clinton (1864–66). In September, 1870, the road was completed to Smith's valley. He was made a member of the board of directors in 1866; was vice-president (1868–69) and president from 1869 until his death. In December, 1871, the road was permanently leased to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Co., whose failure in 1873 threw a heavy responsibility upon Judge Williams and his official associates. The satisfactory settlement of these complications taxed his mind and body to the utmost. In January, 1879, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, where he argued the various questions connected with the railroad case. In February, 1880, his labors in connection with the sale of the Midland and the adjustment of related questions came to an end; but the long strain had been too much. An attack of pleurisy, in 1879, had impaired his powers. A journey to Aiken, S. C., was of no avail, and he returned to Clinton, where he died, May 20, 1880.

FOOTE. Lucius Harwood, soldier, author and diplomat, was born in Winfield, Herkimer co., N. Y. Apr. 10, 1826, eldest son of Rev. Lucius and Electa (Harwood) Foote. His original ancestors in America emigrated from England in the seventeenth century, locating first in Massachusetts and later in Connecticut. Members of his family did active service in the revolution and in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Bernice Foote, a farmer and mill-owner of considerable prominence, was the father of four sons, three of whom became distinguished in the ministry of the Congregational denomination. Mr. Foote's only brother, Henry Martin Foote, was distinguished as an officer in the Mexican war, fighting in every battle from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and died soon after his return home. Their father was a widely known and prominent pulpit orator in New York, Ohio and Illinois, and in 1836 removed with his brothers to Rockford, Ill., with the idea of founding a collegiate institute, which he afterward abandoned. Our subject was educated at Knox College and at Western Reserve College. Having completed his academic course, in 1853 he crossed the plains to California, and, after a few months in the mines, he located at Sacramento, and began the study of law in the office of Carter & Hartley. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and the same year was elected municipal judge of Sacramento, holding the office until 1860. In 1861 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln collector of the port of Sacramento, and so continued until 1865. From 1872 to 1876 he was, by appointment of Gov. Booth, adjutant-general of California. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president in 1876, and in 1878 he was appointed by Pres. Hayes consul to Valparaiso, Chili. In 1881, the last year of his residence there, the U. S. minister, Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, died, and Gen. Foote served as chargé d'affaires for one year. In recognition of services

rendered his country while in Chili he was sent to Central America on a special mission. While there was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Corea, being instructed to proceed there to negotiate and ratify certain changes in the treaty made by Adm. Shufeldt, and to establish a legation if he deemed it prudent. During his residence in Corea the revolt of 1883 occurred, when the Corean troops, assisted by Chinese, attacked the Japanese guard at the royal palace. After a fight of four hours, the Japanese guard retired and fought their way out with the minister and the attachés of the legation and marched to the sea. The city of Seoul, the capital, was for days dominated by a mob. All Japanese were killed except those given refuge in the American legation, along with the British consul-general and attachés to the consulate and all foreigners in the city, and the mob was on the point of attacking the legation buildings, when the government once more obtained control. The emperor of Japan sent Prime-minister Inouye as special ambassador to settle the difficulties, and at the request of the king of Corea Gen. Foote suggested the basis upon which the matter was finally resolved. On his way home Gen. Foote was granted audience with the emperor of Japan, who thanked him for the services rendered his ambassador, and he was given the freedom of the city of Tokio. A letter was written by the imperial authorities to the U. S. state department memorializing his action in saving the lives of Japanese in Seoul. Gen. Foote received the thanks of the government of China, also an autograph letter of acknowledgment from the king of Corea. Since resigning the post of minister to Corea in 1884, he has led a quiet life. In 1890 he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Academy of Sciences of San Francisco, which position he still holds (1897). In 1862 he was married to Rose Frost Carter, who died in 1885. He is the author of "Red-letter Days and Other Poems" (1880). His contributions to magazines, newspapers and reviews have been quite constant. He is still engaged in literary pursuits, and has made a translation of Heine's poems in two volumes.

RASMUS, Henry, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 30, 1859, son of H. C. and Caroline (Holm) Rasmus. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Washington, whence his parents removed in 1868. When sixteen he left school and served an apprenticeship in the blacksmith's trade, which he pursued for nine years. He then yielded to his early convictions and began to study for the ministry, and four years later (1885) he was admitted as a regular preacher in the Methodist denomination. He was appointed to a church in Umatilla county, Ore., and at the expiration of one year he assumed charge of the M. E. Church at Heppner, Ore., where he remained four years. In 1889 he was ordained presiding elder of the Spokane district, Washington; two years later he was appointed to the First M. E. Church of Spokane; and in 1891 he was elected a delegate to the general conference at Omaha. In the fall of 1894 he was appointed pastor of Grace M. E. Church of Portland, Ore., which is one of the most important of the denomination in the state. In all his pastorates Dr. Rasmus has been a successful leader, attracting large congregations and increasing the membership. On Feb. 3, 1884, he was married to Maggie, daughter of Henry H. C. Sinff of Ohio. They have three daughters and one son. In 1895 the degree of D.D. was conferred on Mr. Rasmus by Portland University.

PROCTOR, Thomas Redfield, business man, was born in Proctorsville, Vt., May 25, 1844. His great-grandfather, Leonard Proctor, was an officer in the revolution, participating in many important battles, including Lexington, Trenton and Monmouth; after the war removing to Vermont, where in an unbroken forest he founded the village of Proctorsville. Our subject was educated in the grammar school and English high school of Boston, Mass., and in 1862 entered the navy, serving in Virginia waters as paymaster's clerk for nearly two years, when he was made admiral's secretary of the Pacific squadron under Rear-Adm. George F. Pearson. He received the thanks of the secretary of the navy, Dec. 13, 1864, for meritorious conduct in assisting to capture Lieut. Hogg and other Confederates on board the steamer San Salvador. Resigning from the navy at the close of the war, Mr. Proctor settled in Utica, N. Y., and purchased Bagg's Hotel, of which he was proprietor for twenty one years. In 1875 he purchased the Spring House, with baths and springs at Richfield Springs, N. Y., which he has since conducted successfully. He is also proprietor of Bagg's Hotel farm, and has been for many years a successful breeder of Jersey cattle and Berkshire pigs, which have won many premiums at the state fair and other exhibitions. He is now (1897) president of the Second National Bank; is a trustee of the Savings Bank, of the Steam Cotton Mills, and of the Cemetery Association, all of Utica. He is a director of the Utica and Mohawk Street Railroad Co., and the First National Bank of Richfield Springs, and is largely interested in other business enterprises, which give him prominence in the affairs of his section of the state. Mr. Proctor was married, Apr. 9, 1891, to Maria Watson, daughter of the late James Watson Williams of Utica.

YANCEY, Bartlett, lawyer and congressman, was born in Caswell county, N. C., Feb. 19, 1785. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and studied law under A. D. Murphy; his success as a lawyer was immediate, and for many years he had one side of nearly every case brought in the courts where he practiced. He was elected to congress, and served in the thirteenth and fourteenth congresses and was often called to the chair as speaker pro tem by Mr. Clay, then the presiding officer. He was so popular at home that in one election he received every vote cast except three, and these men were tarred, feathered, and burnt in effigy. He declined an appointment as minister to Peru under Pres. J. Q. Adams; represented Caswell county in the state legislature continously from 1813 to 1827, being during the whole of his time speaker of the senate, and declined a seat on the supreme court bench. The supreme court of the state, the treasurer's and the comptroller's department, internal improvements and the public school system, all received a forward impulse from him. He was a candidate for the U. S. senatorship at the time of his death, which occurred near Milton, N. C., Aug. 30, 1828. The county seat of Caswell county, and a western county established in 1833, were named in his honor.

SIMMONS, Gustavus Lincoln, surgeon and physician, was born in Hingham, Plymouth co., Mass., March 13, 1832, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Lincoln) Simmons. His paternal ancestor, Moyses Simmons, was one of the early settlers in Plymouth colony, having crossed in the ship Fortune, which followed the Mayflower in 1621. His mother's family came to America from Lincolnshire, England, and were of the company which founded the town of Hingham in 1635. Among the descendants of this family in America were Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who, by special order of Washington, received the sword of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown and our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Simmons' maternal grandfather, Caleb Lincoln, was a soldier during the revolution, and afterwards received a grant of land in Ohio as recognition of his services. Young Simmons received his preliminary education in the schools of his native county, but in 1849, soon after the discovery of gold in California, he set out for the Pacific coast, rounding Cape Horn on the brig Curaçoa. He joined his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry H. May, in San Francisco, and in the fall of 1850 was employed by him in the conduct of a medical office, dispensary and drug store in Sacramento. This season will ever be memorable for the outbreak of Asiatic cholera among the thousands of immigrants who had reached California by land and sea. Sacramento, being within forty miles of Coloma, where gold was first discovered, became the objective point for this rush of people, and was soon filled with the most varied and incongruous population, gathered from all over the world, wretchedly housed in tents and brush huts. In the short space of about four weeks the dreaded scourge claimed many hundred victims, among whom were fifteen physicians. In the absence of regular hospital accommodations most of the sufferers sought relief at the dispensary and drug store of Dr. May, where at one time the floors and bunks were more than filled with the sick and dying. After the subsidence of the cholera, the turbulent masses reappeared and riotous demonstrations resulting in wounds from guns, pistols and knives were of frequent occurrence. The treatment and handling of such injuries under the guidance of the proprietor of the dispensary, early became fascinating to the young assistant, who, no doubt, here laid the foundations for his future successful work as a surgeon. After a few years of reading and practical work in the preparation of medicines, he returned to Massachusetts and entered the Tremont Street Preparatory Medical School, Boston, then conducted by Oliver Wendell Holmes and his associates, and later the medical department of Harvard University, where he was graduated M.D. in 1856, being, it was said, the first medical student from California to enter that ancient institution. After a season spent amid the hospital wards of the larger Eastern cities he established himself in Sacramento, where, except for several prolonged visits to Europe for purposes of study, he has practiced his profession for over forty years. Dr. Simmons has always sustained a most favorable professional record throughout the large section in which he has labored. He has made many contributions to medical literature, having been the first surgeon in California to report a case of ovariotomy (1858), followed by one of extirpation of the spleen. Among his monographs, those upon "The Feigned Insanity of the Public Administrator and Murderer Troy Dye," "Phthisis in California," and "On the Use of Silver Wire in Ruptured Tendons, including the Tendo Achillis," have attracted wide attention. For twenty years he was a commissioner on lunacy and member of the board of health, for several terms surgeon of the county hospital, and during the earlier organization of the national guard of California a brigade surgeon. After the war of the rebellion he was appointed U. S. examiner of pensions, and acted as such until compelled to resign. In 1868 he was one of the founders of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, and in 1895 he was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of California. He served for several years as a member of the board of education, and for a term as city school superintendent. In 1893 he was elected a freeholder, and is now (1897) president of the board of trustees of the Marguerite Home for aged ladies, founded by the liberality of Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker. Dr. Simmons was married, in 1862, to Celia, daughter of Rev. Peter Crocker, formerly of Barnstable, Mass. He has two sons, Gustavus Crocker (M.D., Harvard, 1885), and Samuel E. Simmons (A.M., Leland-Stanford Jr. Univ., 1895), and one daughter, Celia, wife of Dwight H. Miller, of Sacramento.

Gustavus Lincoln Simmons

WARD, James William, physician and surgeon, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., March 14, 1861, son of William E. and Elvira (Canney) Ward. His father, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis, and largely identified with its growth and prosperity, removed to California in 1870, locating near San José. The son obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Minneapolis and San José, and in 1878 was graduated at the high school. He began the study of medicine first with a private instructor, then in the office of Dr. F. E. J. Canney of San Francisco, and in 1881 he was admitted to the New York Homœopathic Medical College. By special permission he took the three years' course in two years, being graduated M.D. in 1883, with the highest honors of his class. He was appointed on the medical staff of Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, and was soon after made resident physician of the Hahnemann Hospital of New York city. In 1885 he resigned, and returned to San Francisco, where, during the session of 1885-86, he held the chair of physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College. His professional career has been marked by extraordinary success, and he stands among the foremost surgeons of the Pacific coast. He is a recognized authority on gynæcology and abdominal surgery, on which he has written extensively for medical journals, and his major operations have been numerous and remarkably successful. In 1890, with Dr. J. E. Lilienthal and Dr. F. N. Ward, he founded the Southern Homœopathic Dispensary. Since 1893 he has been gynæcologist to the Fabiola Hospital of Oakland, and for a number of years chairman of the medical board and consultant to the Nursery for Homeless Children; he is also one of the founders of the Homœopathic Sanatorium of San Francisco He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the California State and San Francisco County Medical societies. His first report of abdominal work was made before the California State Homœopathic Society in 1893. It was a report of "Cœliotomies performed at Fabiola Hospital," and consisted of a year's work of capital operations in the hospital for 1892-93. It recorded

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the histories of forty capital cases, with but four deaths. His second report of gynæcological work was made in 1895 before the state society. It was entitled "A Year's Work at the Sanatorium Without a Death." The work comprised twenty-five capital and eighty minor cases, performed by Drs. James W. Ward and his wife, Florence N. Ward. The uniform success of the work, not only so far as the lives of the patients were concerned, but also their rapid recovery and thorough care were the chief characteristics of the paper.

WARD, Florence Nightingale (Ferguson), physician and surgeon, was born in San Francisco, July 10, 1860, daughter of James P. and Anna J. Ferguson. Her father was one of the early settlers of the state, and has always been largely identified with its material prosperity. She obtained her rudimentary education in the public schools of her native city, being graduated at the high school in 1878 and at the normal college in 1879.

Florence N. Ward M.D.

Soon after she began preparatory studies in medicine under a private tutor, and in 1883 entered the Hahnemann Medical College, and was graduated in 1887, in the following winter becoming a student at the New York Polyclinic. In 1888 she returned to San Francisco, and has since practiced her profession with phenomenal success. In 1892 she made a tour of Europe for the purpose of perfecting herself in gynæcology, visiting the leading hospitals and surgeons of Germany, Austria, and France, and upon her return adopted this specialty in practice. She presented to the State Homœopathic Society in 1894 a complete "Report of Sixteen Successful Operations of Vaginal Hysterectomy," and in 1895 a "Report of Twelve Successful Cases of the Removal of Uterine Fibroids Without a Death," pronounced by the medical fraternity to be the most remarkable record of such operations ever submitted on the Pacific coast. Dr. Florence Ward has been gynæcological surgeon to Fabiola Hospital since 1893. In 1890, with Drs. J. E. Lilienthal and J. W. Ward, she founded the Southern Dispensary, and in 1896, in connection with others, she also founded the Homœopathic Sanatorium of San Francisco. She is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society, the State Homœopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homœopathy. She is an energetic student of all subjects connected with her profession, and has written extensively for medical journals. She has the largest practice of any woman physician west of Chicago. In 1895 she was married to Dr. James W. Ward of San Francisco, one of the leading surgeons of the Pacific coast, and, in his company, spent six months in making a tour of Europe, visiting the leading surgeons and hospitals and investigating all the latest advances in surgery and medical science.

BOYLSTON, Zabdiel, physician, was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1684. He received a common education, and after studying medicine under his father and Dr. John Cutter, rose to be the most eminent medical practitioner in the town of Boston. What gave him his particular distinction was his introduction of the practice of inoculation for the smallpox, in 1720. Dr. Cotton Mather recommended this method from an account of inoculation at Constantinople, but the subject was met with ridicule by all present except Dr. Boylston, who, after some consideration, inoculated his own children and others. Such was his success that he extended the practice, but the opposition to it was so general that the selectmen of Boston passed an ordinance to prohibit it. He, however, persevered, but his life was threatened, and it became unsafe for him to leave his house after dark. The practice was very soon introduced into Great Britain with equal success. He was also a naturalist of considerable reputation, sparing no labor or expense in obtaining rare plants, animals and insects, many of which, being then unknown abroad, were sent to England. In 1725 he visited England, where he was received with great attention, and among other honors he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society. After along period of eminence and skill in his profession he retired to his estate in Brookline to pass the remainder of his life. He wrote several papers in the philosophical transactions of London, and published several pamphlets on the subject of inoculation. He died in Brookline, March 1, 1766, and the following inscription was put on his tomb: "Sacred to the memory of Dr. Z. Boylston, Esq., physician, and F. R. S., who first introduced the practice of inoculation into America. Through a life of extensive beneficence, he was always faithful to his word, just in his dealings, affable in his manners; and after a long sickness, in which he was exemplary for his patience and resignation to his Maker, he quitted this mortal life, in a just expectation of a happy immortality."

GROSVENOR, Lemuel Conant, physician, was born at Paxton, Mass., March 22, 1833. His ancestry for several generations has been distinguished in the learned professions, especially in medicine and theology. When quite young, Lemuel was sent to Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., and afterward he spent four years at the high school at Worcester. When he was seventeen years old his parents removed to Sauk county, Wis., where he taught in a log schoolhouse, and boarded around. With the consent of his father, at nineteen years of age, he started out for himself, returning to Worcester, Mass., where he re entered the high school, taking postgraduate studies. He supported himself by teaching, still prosecuting his studies. He soon attained marked distinction as an instructor, and was for nearly seven years the master of the old Mather school at Dorchester, the oldest free school in America, established in 1639. While there he became interested in the study of medicine. Going West, he entered the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, where he was graduated in 1864. He began the practice of his profession at Peoria, Ill., removed to Galesburg in 1868, and two years later (1870) to Chicago. He was elected adjunct-professor of theory and practice, and later accepted the chair of sanitary science created especially for him in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. He is an obstetrician of rare skill and ability, and has long held a front rank among physicians in general practice in the city. In the great fire of 1871, Dr. Grosvenor was the only physician on the north side whose house was not destroyed, the fire coming within three doors of his residence. During the following months, he was untiring in his work in aid of the sick and crippled in the temporary hospitals everywhere opened. He has long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the profession in general.

Lemuel C. Grosvenor

He has been lecturer on anatomy and morbid anatomy in Hahnemann Medical College, and professor of obstetrics and sanitary science in the Chicago Homœopathic College. He was three times elected president of the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons; for three years was president of the U. S. Paidological Society, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is a member of the Lincoln Park Church and Congregational Club of Chicago, and a frequent contributor to medical literature and the current educational journals. As a speaker, he is easy, fluent and entertaining, holding his audiences in rapt interest to the end. His popular lectures on "Our Boys," "Our Girls," "Home Sanitation," etc., have been exceedingly well received, and have accomplished much good. He is the author of "Our Babies," "Bedside Chats with Young Mothers," and "The Sanitation and Technique of the Lying-in Room." He was married, in 1865, to Ellen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, Mass., who died in 1874. Three years later he married N. Josephine Basset of Taunton, Mass., and is the father of eight children, four of whom are living. Dr. Grosvenor's home has been an ideal one, under the administration of each of the noble women who have successively presided at his board. Much of his success has been due to the intelligent assistance and encouragement he has received from them.

GIBBONS, Henry, Jr., physician and surgeon, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 24, 1840, son of Henry and Martha (Poole) Gibbons. In 1851 he came with his parents to San Francisco, where he was educated in the public schools, and after a three years' course in the high school entered the medical department of the University of the Pacific, being graduated M.D. in 1863. He went East at once, and during 1863–65, served as acting assistant surgeon in the Douglas U. S. army hospital at Washington, D. C. In 1866 he entered upon the practice of his profession in San Francisco, achieving success slowly but surely. In 1870 he was made dean and professor of materia medica in the medical department of the University of the Pacific, and later professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He served as health officer of San Francisco (1870–73); was a member of the board of health (1880–83), and was elected a member of the board of education (1889–90). He is a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of California; Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, and has been president of San Francisco County Medical Society and of the Obstetrical Society of California; and now (1897) of the State Medical Society. He is still dean of the Cooper Medical College, which is the successor of the medical department of the University of the Pacific, having held the office for twenty-six years. In 1871 he was married to Marie Conger, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Mary A. Raymond of Toledo, O. Their six children all survive.

SHURTLEFF, George Augustus, physician, was born at Carver, Plymouth co., Mass., Aug. 5, 1819. He is a lineal descendant of William Shurtleff, who came from England about the year 1634. Among his remote ancestors were Elder Robert Cushman, a leading Pilgrim, Isaac Allerton of the Mayflower, and Rev. John Lothrop. In the line of the numerous descendants of the latter were John Lothrop Motley, the historian and diplomatist, and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. His preliminary education was received in the common schools of his native town and at Pierce Academy. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. Samuel Shaw of Wareham, Mass, and later attended the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., and the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, Vt., where he was graduated M.D. in 1845. He practiced with success nearly four years at Wareham, Mass., and in 1849 removed to California, ultimately settling in the city of Stockton, where he became a popular and leading practitioner. In 1856 he was appointed by the governor a director of the State Asylum for the Insane at Stockton, and was elected to the same office by the state legislature in 1863. His efforts, by voice and pen, to protect and advance the welfare of this great institution were crowned with success and rewarded by public approbation. In 1865 he was elected its medical superintendent, continuing in that office over eighteen years. He resigned, on account of impaired health, in 1863. In 1872 he was appointed by the governor one of three commissioners to select a site for a state hospital for the insane, which was established later at Napa. In 1873 he was elected professor of mental diseases and medical jurisprudence in the medical department of the University of California, assuming his duties in 1875, and continuing his lectures annually until 1883, when their delivery was interrupted by ill health. On his resignation in 1886 he was elected professor emeritus. In 1872 he was elected president of the State Medical Society. He has been an active member of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane (now the American Medico-Psychological Association). He was elected a delegate to the international medical congress in 1876; is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Medical Society of the State of California, and other organizations. His published contributions to medical literature consist of an address before the Medical Society of the State of California on the "Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity" (1873); papers on "The Obscure Forms of Epilepsy and the Responsibilities of Epileptics" (1876); "Suicide" (1877), and numerous other articles and reports. He was married, in 1846, to Miss M. J., daughter of Rev. Jonathan Nye of Claremont, N. H. His residence is at Stockton, Cal., where he is surrounded by hosts of warm friends.

SHRADY, George Frederick, surgeon and editor, was born in New York city, Jan. 14, 1837. He comes of an old New York family, many of whose members have been prominent in business and affairs. Both his grandfathers were soldiers in the revolution, and his father, John Shrady, in the war of 1812. Educated in private schools and at the College of the City of New York, he studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1858. In the same year he was awarded the Wood inter-collegiate prize for proficiency in anatomy at Bellevue Hospital. His ability and aptitude for medical work rapidly secured him a leading place in the profession in New York city, and he was frequently called in consultation by other physicians, and appointed to the staff of various hospitals and institutions.

During 1857–58 he was resident surgeon in the New York Hospital, and has to the present time been surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, New York; consulting surgeon of the New York Cancer Hospital, New York; of the Columbus Hospital, New York; of the Red Cross Hospital, New York; of the Home for Incurables, Fordham, N. Y.; and the Vassar Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He is also consulting physician-in-chief to the hospitals of the New York health department, and one of the managers of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. He is a prominent authority on matters surgical, and has a large private practice. He contributed extensively to medical journals, was for several years an editor of the "American Medical Times"; and in 1866, when the "Medical Record" was founded, was chosen its editor-in-chief, having served as such for a period of thirty years. He has made it one of the most enterprising and best-managed professional papers in New York, opening its columns not only to the highest authorities in medicine, but also to the most obscure practitioner who has aught to contribute to the store of knowledge. Dr. Shrady himself, besides various original articles in surgery, contributed to its columns in 1879 the widely quoted "Pine Ridge Papers," satirical and witty treatises on charlatan medical practitioners, which still further established his ability as a literary and editorial writer. Responding to invitations from leading literary magazines and daily papers, he has written numerous articles on social, hygienic, and scientific topics for their columns. During the war he served as acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., on duty at the Central Park Hospital, New York. He was later detailed to field duty on the operating corps. Dr. Shrady attended ex-Pres. Grant in his last illness, and by his skill greatly lightened the sufferer's closing hours. Sir Morell Mackenzie, during his attendance on the Emperor Frederick, was in almost constant cable communication with Dr. Shrady, consulting and informing him on all the notable changes of symptoms in the celebrated case. In the case of Pres. Garfield he acted on behalf of the staff as surgical pathologist, to make a report to the profession and the public on the results of the autopsy. He was also invited to be present at the autopsy of Guiteau, the assassin of Pres. Garfield, to assist in determining some points connected with the supposed existence of insanity in that criminal. In his own surgical practice he is very conservative, although, when determined on an operation, performs it with boldness and precision. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale University in 1869, in recognition of his services to medical literature. He has been president of the New York Pathological Society; of the American Medical Editors' Association, and the Practitioners' Society of New York; and is a member of the American and New York Academies of medicine; of the New York State Medical Society, and other scientific and professional associations. In 1890 he was appointed one of the medical experts to attend the execution of Kemmler, the first to suffer electrocution, and condemned the method in unqualified terms. In his editorial capacity he is a strenuous advocate of abolishing sects in medical practice, and has been an earnest supporter of the improved methods of advancing the standards of professional education by increase of curriculum, extension of clinical instruction, and the establishment of state examinations for the license to practice. Personally Dr. Shrady is a most agreeable and accomplished man and a brilliant conversationalist. Well balanced, calm and optimistic, and in all things the soul of method, he is an eminent example of the successful man and valuable citizen. He has been twice married: first, in 1860, to Mary Lewis of New York city, who died in 1883; and, second, in 1888, to Hester Ellen Cantine of Ulster county, N. Y. He has three sons and two daughters.

WOOLSEY, Elliott Hartman, physician and surgeon, was born at Perinton, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1843, son of Lorenzo and Martha Woolsey. His grandfather, Richard Woolsey, was distinguished as an officer in the war of 1812, and his great-grandfather was an officer in the revolution. His ancestry is of combined Scotch, English, and Dutch stocks, and on his father's side has been traced back to Cardinal Wolsey of England. Dr. Woolsey attended the district schools of his native county, and subsequently Macedon Academy and Lima College, in western New York. In 1861 he enlisted in the 13th New York regiment, and was in the battle of Bull Run, but after one year of service was mustered out, and in 1862 began the study of medicine with Dr. E. M. Moore of Rochester, N. Y.; three years later he entered the Buffalo Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1868. He removed at once to Lapeer, Mich., where he practiced for a few months, and then went to California and located at Oroville, where he continued in successful professional work. In 1871 he visited Europe for two years' study in the leading hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh and Dublin. While in London he took special courses with Liebrich on the eye, Sidney Jones in surgery, Jonathan Hutchinson in syphilography, cancer, and leprosy, Hilton Fagge and Tilbury Fox in skin diseases, and with Spencer Wells in gynæcology, and in Paris received special instruction from Hardy in skin diseases and Guérin in surgery. Dr. Woolsey served as assistant under Joseph Lister in Edinburgh at the time he was enlightening the world on antiseptic surgery, and in 1873 he returned to the United States and took the regular course in histology and pathology at the Bellevue College Laboratory, New York city. In November, 1873, he located at Oakland, Cal., and has since been the leading surgeon of that city. Through his efforts, in 1875, a receiving hospital for accidents and emergency cases was established, of which he was, for a number of years, the chief surgeon; since then he has acted as consultant. In 1875 he was appointed surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and served in that capacity until July, 1895, when he resigned. He was chief surgeon of the South Pacific Coast railroad until it was consolidated with the Southern Pacific system. In 1884 he established, at his own expense, at a cost of $60,000, a private hospital, known as "Oakland Hospital and Hotel for Invalids," which he conducted until 1895. Dr. Woolsey's contributions to medical literature have been numerable and valuable. Among his articles are "Observations on Shock," "Double Amputations," "Aspiration of the Knee-Joint," "Physiological and Pathological Effects of Electricity" (with numerous original experiments on rabbits), "A Study of Colles's Fracture," "Fractures of Thigh," etc. He served as health officer of Oakland (1879–80), and during his incum-

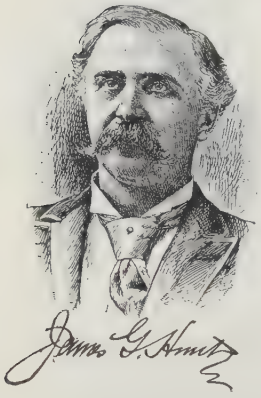
bency arranged and published an elaborate report of health statistics, covering the records of six previous years, and also inaugurated the system of sanitary inspection which has made Oakland one of the healthiest cities in America. Dr. Woolsey is a member of the American Medical Association, Railway Surgeons of the United States, Medical Society of the State of California, Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Alameda County, Oakland Free Clinic Association, and was for many years an active member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society. He has invented a number of valuable surgical contrivances, among them a universal arm-splint and a speculum for vaginal and rectal irrigation, both being widely used here and abroad. He has served as director of the State Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum of California, and also of the California Home for the Adult Blind. In 1882 he organized the Athenian Club of Oakland, now one of the foremost social clubs in the state, and he enjoys wide popularity and has a large circle of friends. Dr. Woolsey is a widower, and has no children.

HARRIS, W. John, physician, was born at Shrewsbury, England, June 17, 1852, son of Thomas and Martha (Gould) Harris. His mother comes of the well-known Gould family of Wiltshire, whose large ancestral estates including "Norrington" and "Alvadiston House," situated about fifteen miles from Salisbury, are still held in the court of chancery, owing to the defection of certain of the family from the established church during the last century. His early education was received in the schools of London, where he also began preparation for the study of medicine. Coming to the United States in 1871, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., and was graduated in 1875 valedictorian of his class. Soon afterward he accepted an appointment as professor in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri to the chair of anatomy, and afterwards that of clinical medicine and sanitary science. He is now professor of genito-urinary surgery in the same college. Apart from his engrossing duties as an educator, he has conducted a large practice in St. Louis, where he located at the beginning of his professional career. He is also surgeon of the Good Samaritan Hospital, and medical examiner for the "National Union" Life Insurance Co., and has recently been appointed one of the committee on organizing an association to erect a free homœopathic hospital in St. Louis. In 1880 Dr. Harris spent some time visiting the large hospitals of London, and upon his return home next year, attended the first postgraduate course given at the Missouri Medical College. In 1894 he again spent several months in the hospitals of London and Paris. He is a member of several professional and learned societies, among them the American and Missouri Institutes of Homœopathy, the Western Academy of Homœopathy, the St. Louis Society of Physicians and Surgeons, and the St. Louis Writers' Club. He was elected a member of the American Public Health Association in recognition of his well-known writings on sanitary science, and contributed to its "Transactions" a number of papers on the "Disposition of Sewage in our Large Cities." He has published works on "Alcohol: its Rational Use;" "The Use of Anæsthethics"; "The Hygiene of Consumption," and a large number of monographs on various subjects connected with the practice of medicine. The doctor is a tireless worker, enterprising, progressive, and widely read, and is one of the most prominent young physicians of his adopted city. He was married, Sept. 26, 1878, to Jessie Fremont Gibbs of St. Louis. They have two children, Martha Gould Harris and William John Harris.

GRAY, John Perdue, physician, was born in Half Moon, Centre co., Pa., Aug. 6, 1825. His father, Peter D. Gray, was a man of prominence and high character in his neighborhood, and held official positions of trust during all his life. The son received his early education in the common schools near his home, and at the Bellefonte Academy and Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, was graduated in 1849, being immediately appointed one of the resident physicians of Blockley Hospital. He went thence into private practice in Bellefonte, Pa., but in 1850 was offered the position of third assistant physician in the New York State Asylum for the Insane in Utica, which he accepted. In the following year he was appointed second assistant, and organized and arranged an apothecary department and pharmacy in the institution, as up to that date almost all the medicines had been prepared outside. He also took charge of the schools and amusements and the occupations of the patients generally. He started a monthly periodical, called "The Opal," to be edited by the patients themselves. He also formed a valuable library for the use of the patients, by soliciting subscriptions and books from prominent publishers. In July, 1852, he was appointed first assistant in the asylum, and soon after acting superintendent. In the same year he received the offer of the superintendency of the Bloomingdale Asylum in New York, which he declined, but in 1854 accepted a similar position in a new asylum to be built in Michigan, and submitted the ground plan for the building, which was adopted. In June, 1854, Dr. Benedict resigned the superintendency of the asylum at Utica, and Dr. Gray, after conferring with the Michigan board, was appointed to succeed him. This honorable and responsible position he continued to hold until his death. Dr. Gray also became editor-in-chief of the "American Journal of Insanity," to which he was a large contributor. He took an active interest in the charities of the state, and especially in the condition of the insane and children confined in poorhouses. In 1855 he brought about a convention of superintendents of the poor, which was addressed by him on the subject of the removal of children from poorhouses in the state, and placing them in public or private asylums provided for the purpose. A committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature and secure the erection of other asylums for the relief of the insane. Thus was inaugurated the movement which is being steadily followed up to the present time, though with opposition in some sections. Dr. Gray was a prominent member of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he was once president; of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane; a member and at one time president of the Medical Society of Oneida County, and an honorary member of the medical societies of France, Italy, and Great Britain. His many addresses and lectures, edited and published by the

"Journal of Insanity," include "Homicide in Insanity" (1857), "Thoughts on the Causation of Insanity" (1874), "Mental Hygiene" (1876), "Abstract of the Laws of New York Relative to Insanity" (1878), "Heredity" (1884), and "Insanity and some of its Preventable Causes" (1885). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College in 1874. Dr. Gray was married, Sept. 6, 1854, to Mary B., daughter of Edmund A. Wetmore of Utica, N. Y. He died in Utica, Nov. 29, 1886.

HUNT, James Gillespie, physician and surgeon, was born in Litchfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., June 21, 1845, son of Dr. Isaac J. and Mary (Ingersoll) Hunt. His ancestry is traced back through several generations to Rev. Robert Hunt and Jonathan Hunt of the "Northampton Line," who came from Northampton, England, settling near New London, Conn., and Northampton, Mass. Among the descendants of one of these brothers was Timothy Hunt, who married Susanne Vermilea, and had ten children, among them Isaac. Isaac Hunt married Polly Kinney of Florida, N. Y. One of their twelve children was Rev. Robert Hunt, born Nov. 25, 1792, who was a Freewill Baptist minister. He married Margaret Johnson of Columbia, Herkimer co., N. Y., and became the father of Dr. Isaac J. Hunt, and the grandfather of our subject. James G. Hunt was educated in the district schools and at the Utica Free Academy, where he was graduated in 1865. After clerking in the Utica post-office and the Ilion Bank for three years, he returned to Utica to begin active preparations for the study of medicine in his father's office. He took two courses of lectures in medicine and a course of analytical and applied chemistry at the medical department of the University of Michigan. He then entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in 1871. He also attended course of clinical lectures in the Philadelphia Hospital, and a course in anatomy, operative surgery, bandaging and fractures in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy. At graduation he received a larger number of honorable mentions for clinical instruction in medicine and surgery than any of his classmates, and returning at once to Utica he was associated with his father until 1874, when he assumed the whole of his extensive practice. Owing to his constant and extensive study in the latest developments of medical science throughout the range of its literature, and also to his capacity and energy in his chosen profession, he has attained an unusual degree of success. Dr. Hunt served as commissioner of the state board of health from 1880 to 1885; was appointed surgeon of the board of U. S. pension examiners in 1889; was chosen surgeon to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad in 1885, still holding the office; and surgeon of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad in 1886, serving in that capacity at the present date. He was surgeon of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad from 1886 to 1889. In 1891 he was elected a member of the National Association, and in 1892 of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons. He was physician and surgeon in charge of the Masonic Home at Utica from its opening in 1893 until 1894, when a medical staff was formed, and has since then been chairman of the executive committee of the medical staff. He is physician to, and one of the incorporators of, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was chief surgeon of the Faxton Hospital (1880–86), and on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital (1883–93), and of St. Elizabeth's Hospital (1888–94). He is still on the staff as surgeon of the first-named institution. Gov. Dix appointed Dr. Hunt coroner in November, 1873, to fill a vacancy, and he continued in the office nearly ten years. He was also appointed health officer in June, 1874, and served nearly twenty years. In this office he inaugurated many useful reforms in the sanitary inspection of schoolhouses and public buildings, and reduced to the greatest efficiency the systems of ventilation, heating, drainage, and water supply. Dr. Hunt is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He joined the Iota Chapter of the Delta Phi fraternity while a student at the University of Michigan, and is still actively interested in its welfare. He is a member of the alumni association of Jefferson Medical College; the Oneida County Medical and Microscopical societies; the Utica Medical Library Association, and at one time president of that body; American Medical, New York State Medical and American Public Health associations He is a life member and trustee of the Utica Mechanics' Association; a trustee of the Utica Female Academy, and a director of the Globe Woolen Mills. He has held the rank of first lieutenant and assistant surgeon to the 44th separate company, N. G. S. N. Y., and was president of the Citizens' corps (1886–88). He was married, Jan. 28, 1874, to Ella R., daughter of Robert Middleton of Utica. They have four children.



James G. Hunt

OLIPHANT, Nelson Bowman, physician, was born in Uniontown, Fayette co., Pa., Apr. 29, 1857. His father was Gen. Samuel Duncan Oliphant, a noted attorney of Uniontown, who, on the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry; was elected a captain, and mustered out of the service with the rank of brigadier-general. The son was educated at the Princeton and Trenton state schools, and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. He was at once appointed resident physician and surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he remained one year. He afterward practiced in Lambertville, N. J., until 1885, when he removed to Trenton, N. J. He is now surgeon to the Mercer Hospital; oculist to St. Francis' Hospital, and examining surgeon of several life-insurance companies having offices in the city. He has served as assistant surgeon on the staff of the 7th regiment, N. G. N. J., and was the first surgeon appointed on the state naval reserve. He is a member of the Mercer county and state medical societies and of the National Medical Association. He has been president of the county medical society. Although in active practice of general medicine and surgery he makes a specialty of ophthalmology, in which he is very skillful and has acquired a wide reputation. He was married, in 1885, to Lucy, a daughter of William Cowin, an extensive iron manufacturer of Lambertville, N. J. They have three children.

N. B. Oliphant

PENNELL, William W., physician, was born in Holmes county, O., Feb. 2, 1853, third son of Hugh and Martha A. Pennell. His father was a prominent abolitionist, and one of Ohio's numerous conductors on the "underground railway." His father's grandfather, Hugh Pennell, was a native of Eng-

land, but emigrated to America in time to assist the colonists to fight their way to independence. He settled in Maryland. Our subject was educated in the public school of the neighborhood, studied medicine with Dr. I. H. Hague of Shreve, O., and was graduated M.D. in the medical department of Wooster University on Feb. 24, 1875. He practiced medicine at Nashville, O., from that time until April, 1884, when he removed to Fredericktown, meanwhile having taken a postgraduate course in the eye and ear department of the Philadelphia Dispensary. He soon acquired a good paying practice, doing a large office work. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society; of the American Medical Association; the American Medical Temperance Association; and was a delegate to the Pan-American medical congress. Dr. Pennell has contributed papers to the Ohio State and American medical societies on different subjects, which have been published in the medical journals. In addition to medical work, he has issued a small volume of poetical and other compositions. He has been appointed medical examiner for the Ætna, New York Mutual Life, Northwestern Mutual, and Union Central Life-insurance companies. He is a member of the school board, and in 1896 was serving for the seventh term as its president. He is a Presbyterian, as have been the Pennell family since they first resided in England. Dr. Pennell was married, in 1875, to Melvina, daughter of James Williams.

W. H. Pennell.

BOMBAUGH, Charles Carroll, physician, editor and author, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 10, 1828, son of Aaron and Mira (Lloyd) Bombaugh. His paternal ancestry was German, the old robber barons Von Baumbach dating back to the fourteenth century. George Bombaugh, founder of the American branch of the family, came from the Palatinate to settle in Pennsylvania in 1740. On the maternal side he is of English descent, the Lloyds having been prominently identified with the early settlement of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Fitted for college at the military academy of Capt. Alden Partridge, at Harrisburg, he was graduated at Harvard University, Cambridge, in 1850, and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853. On the outbreak of the civil war he was engaged in active medical practice at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, but upon the organization of the Philadelphia Brigade he yielded to the urgent invitation of Col. E. D. Baker (afterward killed at Ball's Bluff), and became surgeon of the 2d regiment, in August, 1861. He served as a medical officer in Gen. Stone's division on the Potomac, and afterwards in Gen. Sedgwick's division in the peninsular campaign. At Berkeley (Harrison's Landing) he was brought to the point of death with typho-malarial fever, the result of overwork and exposure during McClellan's retreat to the James river, and never fully recovered. In September, 1862, he was transferred to hospital duty in Philadelphia, whence in April, 1864, he was ordered at his own request to Baltimore, on special lines of duty, to which he gave his best endeavor until the close of the contest in May, 1865. Obliged to abandon general practice on account of impaired health and deficient energy, he engaged in journalism and general literary pursuits, and also became medical examiner for life-insurance companies. For a while he was editor of the Baltimore "American." In 1865 he established and has since successfully conducted the Baltimore "Underwriter," which in point of editorial ability, vigor and independence, has always maintained a leading position among class journals. Aside from frequent contributions to medical and other journals, he has pubished several books—some under his own name, and others anonymously. Among the former are "Gleanings for the Curious"; "The Book of Blunders"; "The Literature of Kissing"; and "Stratagems and Conspiracies to Defraud Life-insurance Companies," which is used as a manual of reference by all of the life and accident insurance companies of the United States and England. Besides active connection with the Athenæum, University, Harvard, and other local clubs and associations, he is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He is at the present time (1896) medical examiner of twelve different life-insurance companies. Dr. Bombaugh is noted for his brilliant scholarship and great wit and versatility as a writer. He was married, in 1853, to Mary Elizabeth Heisely of Harrisburg, Pa.

ROHÉ, George Henry, physician, was born near Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1851, son of John and Margaret (Fuchs) Rohé, both natives of Bavaria. He was educated in the public and parish schools in his native county, and in 1867 commenced the study of medicine under the late Prof. Augustus F. Erich of Baltimore. He later attended lectures at the University of Maryland, School of Medicine, and after his graduation in March, 1873, studied dermatology in Boston, under Dr. Edward Wigglesworth. After some years spent in travel, he engaged in general practice in Baltimore, until his appointment as superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Catonsville, Md., in 1891. This position he held until 1896, when he accepted the superintendency of the Second Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at Sykesville, Md. Dr. Rohé was acting assistant surgeon U. S. army (1885), and was appointed major and surgeon of the Maryland national guard in 1889. He has been professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, since 1881, and now fills its chair of therapeutics, hygiene, and mental diseases. In 1890–91 he was city commissioner of health. He is a member of many professional and learned organizations, among them the American Medical, American Public Health, American Medico-Psychological, American Electro-Therapeutic, Baltimore Medical and Southern Surgical and Gynæcological associations, the Maryland Clinical and Baltimore Medical and Surgical Societies, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and Foreign Associate of the Société Française d'Hygiène of France. He belongs also to the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists, and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, having been president of both in 1893; and was one of the committee on organization of the first Pan-American medical congress. He has been secretary of the Rush monument committee since 1885. Dr. Rohé has contributed many papers to the "Transactions" of the American Medical and American Public Health associations, and has published a "Text-book of Hygiene" (third edition, Philadelphia, 1894); "Practical Electricity in Medicine and Surgery" (Philadelphia, 1890); and a "Manual of Skin Diseases" (Philadelphia, 1891). He is also associate editor of the "Annual of the

George H. Rohé

Universal Medical Sciences." He was married, in 1890, to Mary Laudeman Coffin of Baltimore, a descendant of Tristram Coffin, the original settler of Nantucket island in 1660. They have one child, Margaret Rohé.

McNUTT, William Fletcher, physician and surgeon, was born at Truro, Nova Scotia, March 29, 1839, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, from which was also descended the Virginia family of McNutts, which furnished Mississippi with its first governor. His father, William McNutt, was for a number of years a government tide-land commissioner, who, through his absolute integrity, strong common sense and good judgment, had achieved a position of considerable influence in the community. His mother was a woman also of strong character, a type of the sturdy Scotch Presbyterian of old, with a decided talent as a controversialist. Amid home influences such as these the boy acquired early in life the virile traits which brought him success later in his career. From childhood he evinced a keen love of outdoor sports, and became especially proficient in horsemanship and swimming; the Bay of Fundy, which opposite his home was a mile wide, provided a magnificent means of aquatic recreation. He thought little of tramping four miles, even in winter with the thermometer registering fifteen and even twenty below zero, to a little school kept by a Scotch mathematician, under whose direction he acquired something more than the rudiments of education. At the age of eighteen he entered the Presbyterian Seminary of the Lower Provinces (now Dalhousie College), then at Truro, to prepare for his professional studies, and during his last year lived with Dr. Samuel Muir, acting in the capacity of assistant at his operations. Subsequently he went to Boston, where he was a diligent attendant at a course of lectures, and at the same time studied for a couple of terms in the medical department of Harvard University. He then entered the University of Vermont, where he was duly graduated in 1862 at the head of his class. He visited the hospitals of Philadelphia; then went to New York, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he matriculated, and studied a year. Being desirous of taking a part in the civil war, he passed an examination at Brooklyn, N. Y., as assistant surgeon in the U. S. navy, and was ordered to report to Rear-Adm. Porter at Vicksburg. He was with Adm. Porter when he narrowly escaped capture by the Confederate forces at Deer Creek. His term of service lasted almost to the end of the war. He has himself declared that the experience he gained as a navy surgeon, particularly during the series of bloody struggles in and around Vicksburg, was of more value than many years of ordinary practice. Even then he was far from considering his professional education complete; and before the war was over he embarked for Europe, there to attend courses of lectures at the great medical centres of Paris, London and Edinburgh. He was graduated in the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons in 1865, and then submitted himself for examination to qualify as surgeon for the British army. This he found to be far the severest test he had had to undergo; but he was one of sixteen, out of a class of fourty-four, who succeeded in satisfying the examiners. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1866, but after practicing there for two years found the excessive rigor of the winter climate injurious to his health. Accordingly, in April, 1868, he landed in California and established himself at San Francisco. After the usual preliminary struggles and hardships of a young practitioner, his merits were recognized by one of the leading physicians of the city, Dr. R. T. Maxwell, who took him into partnership in 1870. This continued for three years, and was interrupted only by a brief trip on the part of Dr. McNutt to the East to be married. In 1873 he opened an independent practice, which soon grew to be one of the most extensive in San Francisco, particularly in the department of abdominal surgery. Honors were rapidly bestowed on him. In 1879 he was appointed professor of the principles and practice of medicine in the University of California, which position he still holds; in 1894 he became president of the College of Veterinary Surgeons, which he had been instrumental in founding; and in 1892 he was elected president of the San Francisco Gynæcological Society. As a medical writer Dr. McNutt has also made his mark. With Drs. Bennett and Short he edited the "California Medical Gazette" from 1867 to 1870, and in 1895 assumed the editorship of the "Pacific Medical Journal." Meanwhile he contributed liberally to the medical and general press, on topics of general interest, such as sanitation, the hygiene of schools, street improvements and municipal affairs. He has contributed to the literature of vaginal hysterectomy, etc. On the occasion of the International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., he read a brochure on the medical and thermal springs of California. He is also the author of a work on "Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder," published by Lippincott, Philadelphia. Dr. McNutt, amid all the hard work entailed by his large practice, has found time to interest himself actively in the material and intellectual progress of his adopted city and state. He has more than once been offered prominent political offices, but has steadfastly declined them, even the nomination for the highest state office. Dr. McNutt was married at Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1871, to a daughter of Dr. H. P. Coon, late ex-mayor of San Francisco. The union has brought him two sons, now at the University of California, and two daughters.

CALDWELL, Charles, physician, was born in Caswell county, N. C., May 14, 1772, of Irish parentage. In 1792 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, having previously taught school in North Carolina. He had also been engaged in military service, having been one of a detachment of thirteen men, representing the thirteen states, who escorted Gen. Washington, on his visit to the South, from the confines of the two Carolina's to Charlottesville. Afterward, during the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania, he accompanied the eastern troops in the capacity of surgeon. He was one of the founders of the medical school of Louisville, and gave liberally toward placing it on a solid, enduring basis. In 1847 he had a misunderstanding with the board of trustees and some of his colleagues, and refusing to resign his chair at their demand, had it taken from him. In 1793, during the yellow-fever epidemic, he distinguished himself by his earnestness in his profession. In 1810 he was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819 he was appointed professor of materia medica in Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky.; and in 1820 went abroad for the purpose of purchasing books and apparatus. In 1814 he became editor of the "Portfolio." He was a voluminous writer, and devoted much of his leisure during his declining years to compiling his autobiography, which was published after his death by his sister-in-law, Har-

riot W. Warner. His technical writings from 1794 to 1851 alone number more than 200 titles. Among his other more prominent works were a translation of Blumenbach's "Elements of Physiology"; an edition of Cullen's "Practice of Physic"; and "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Greene." He died at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1853.

LEWIS, Daniel, physician, was born at Alfred, Allegany co., N. Y., Jan. 17, 1846. His ancestors on the paternal side were among the early settlers of Rhode Island, and many well-known physicians of that state bearing the name of Lewis were more or less closely related to the subject of this sketch. Two of his paternal uncles and one of his maternal uncles, two of his cousins and an elder brother all entered the medical profession. Daniel Lewis received his early education at the Alfred Academy, and on the outbreak of the war of the rebellion entered the U. S. navy, remaining until the close of the war, when he resumed his studies in Alfred University, graduating in 1869. He entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and took his first course of lectures, afterwards entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated in 1871. He then devoted two years to practice at Andover, N. Y., after which he returned to New York city, where he has remained ever since, latterly making a specialty of surgery. On the opening of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Dr. Lewis was made assistant surgeon and then visiting surgeon of that institution. In 1890 he was appointed to the chair of special surgery (cancerous diseases) in the New York Postgraduate Medical School, and he also holds the position of surgeon to the Brooklyn Throat Hospital department of skin diseases and cancer. Dr. Lewis joined the Medical Society of the county of New York in 1873, and for three years was a delegate from it to the State Medical Society, and for five years a member of its board of censors. In 1884 and 1885 he was president of the society, and is editor of the medical directory published by it. In 1880 he was made a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the same year of the New York Pathological Society. He is also a member of the New York Dermatological Society, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which in 1889 he was chosen president. He has also been president of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association since 1887. Dr. Lewis was elected president of the Alumni Association of Alfred University in 1887. He visited Europe several times, and in 1882 spent a period in the study of his specialty at the Cancer Hospital in London. He has been for many years an active member and surgeon of Reno Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, New York city, and in 1887 was medical director of the department of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general. He was appointed commissioner of the New York State Board of Health by Gov. Morton in 1895, and in May of that year was elected president of the board. This position he still holds. He was married, on Oct. 10, 1872, to Achsah D., daughter of L. C. P. Vaughan of Springville, N. Y. Dr. Lewis made many valuable contributions to medical periodicals, including "Cancer and its Treatment" (1874); "Marsden's Treatment of Cancer," read before the Medical Society of the State of New York (1878); "Digitalis in the Treatment of Scarlatina," read before the same society in 1882; "The Development of Cancer from Non-malignant Disease" (1883); "Treatment of Erysipelas" (1885); "Treatment of Epithelioma with Mild Caustics" (1887); "The Chian Turpentine Treatment of Cancer," read before the State Medical Society (1888); "A Malignant Tumor in an Umbilical Hernial Sac, with remarks on the etiology of Cancer" (1889); "Horse-hair Sutures and Drainage" (1884); "Cancer and its Treatment" (1892); "The Use and Place of Caustics in the Treatment of Cancer," Annals of Surgery (April, 1893); "Notes of a Case of Cancer of the Uterus: Remarks on Diagnosis and Treatment," "The Postgraduate Journal" (June, 1893).

Daniel Lewis

WHITE, James Platt, physician, was born in Austerlitz, Columbia co., N. Y., March 14, 1811, the son of David Pierson White, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a direct descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on board the Mayflower, Nov. 20, 1620. His mother belonged to the well-known family of Platts of New York state, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His parents removed to East Hamburg, Erie co., in 1816, when the locality was on the very frontier of civilization, and known as the Far West. His early educational advantages enabled him to acquire a good English and fair classical education. His first inclination was for the law, and he began to study, but shortly resolved to take up medicine. His father's allowance was supplemented by money earned by teaching school, and he was in this way enabled to attend a course of lectures at Fairfield, N. Y., where there was a flourishing medical school. He afterwards entered the Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in 1834. Dr. White established himself as a practitioner in Buffalo in 1835, and the year following married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry T. Penfield, of Penfield, N. Y. His career as a physician was exceptional in that his success in his profession was almost immediate. In a very few years he had not only outstripped his competitors of equal age, but his seniors, also. It was largely due to his exertions that the medical school at Buffalo was established, which afterwards became the medical department of the University of Buffalo. He was president of the council, and he was made professor of obstetrics and gynæcology, and these positions he held up to the time of his death. He was the first to introduce in the class-room in this country, in connection with didactic teaching, the clinical illustration of labor, or, as he termed it, "demonstrative midwifery," which for a time met with considerable opposition and criticism. In 1868 Dr. White was elected vice-president, and in 1870 president, of the New York State Medical Society. In 1878 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association, having in 1872 been named by the New York delegates for the presidency. He was elected a corresponding and afterwards an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Medical College assembled in Philadelphia in 1876. His reputation as an ovariotomist based on the success of his operations led to his being called to operate in distant parts of the country. Besides valuable medical papers contributed to the leading journals, he was the author of the articles on pregnancy in "Beck's Medical Jurisprudence," and on Dr. Samuel Bard in "Lives of Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons."

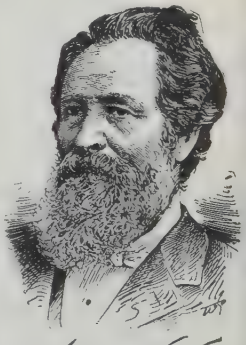
James P. White

Dr. White actively co-operated with Bishop Timon in establishing the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the maternity and foundling hospitals, and the Providence Asylum for the Insane. He first proposed and afterwards located in Buffalo the State Lunatic Asylum, and was from its foundation a manager and afterwards its president. He was a zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Historical Society, all of Buffalo. Dr. White was president of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Buffalo Club. He was an honorary associate of the Gynæcological Society of Boston. Dr. White died at his home in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1881, and his widow, Jan. 23, 1882.

WHITE, James Penfield, merchant, son of the above, was born in Hamburg, Erie co., N. Y., July 6, 1844. He received a common-school education, which was supplemented by a course of study abroad, and then entered the lithographing business in Buffalo, N. Y. He served on the staff of the 4th brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., as lieutenant-colonel, held a prominent position in social circles, and was a member of the Buffalo Club, Young Men's Association, and many other organizations. On Sept. 24, 1872, he was married to Anna, daughter of D. P. Dobbins of Buffalo. The later years of his life were devoted to the care of his estate. He died in Buffalo, Aug. 10, 1894.

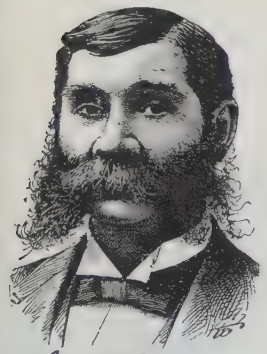
BRICKELL, John, physician and historian, was no doubt of Irish extraction. No account can be found of his family or early life. It is possible that he was sent to America under the patronage of Gov. Burrington, or that he was sent out by the proprietors of North Carolina. He lived at Edenton, N. C., and practiced his profession there. In 1730–31 he went with a company to explore the western part of that province, and probably penetrated into Tennessee. They were well received by the Indians but the trip seems to have had no political import. He returned to England soon after this trip, and in 1737 published in Dublin "The Natural History of North Carolina with an Account of the Trade, Manners and Customs of the Christian and Indian Inhabitants," etc. Dr. Brickell took the work of John Lawson on the same general subject, and included it in his book almost bodily, with the exception of the "Journal of a Thousand Miles' Travel." This appropriation has been characterized as simple theft, but it is not; he used Lawson, but expanded his work to almost double its original size, adding much of his own on the medical side. His work was republished in 1739 and 1743. Watt in the "Bibliotheca Britannica," writes the name Brickwell, and says that it was first published so in 1723. Dr. Brickell also published a "Catalogue of American Trees and Plants Which Will Bear the Climate of England" (London, 1739). See sketch of Brickell, in Dr. Stephen B. Weeks's "Libraries and Literature in North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century."

LAIDLAW, Alexander Hamilton, physician and educator, was born July 11, 1828, near Lanark, in Scotland. Through his father, Alexander Laidlaw, he traces his connection with the Bertrams, the Frenches, and the clan McPherson, and through his mother, Margaret Hamilton, with the Braidwoods of Lanarkshire. His earliest paternal ancestor traceable is the Laidlaw who joined Sir William Douglas' expedition of 1360, to convey the heart of King Robert the Bruce to the Holy Land. This ancestor was knighted for bravery, and was granted a crest and armorial bearings, with the motto "*Fides Probata Coronat.*" The present representative of the family name was brought over to this country in his fifth year, and in 1841 entered the Philadelphia Central High School, under Dr. Alexander Dallas Bache, who soon noticed the lad's uncommon abilities, and appointed him in 1842 one of the night meteorological observers in connection with the U. S. coast survey, of which he himself had just been made superintendent. During this period he pursued a parallel course of study in medicine, under Dr. Henry McMurtrie, principally in the branches of anatomy, physiology, and domestic medicine, while applying himself at the same time to the study of chemistry and physics under Prof. James C. Booth. From the date of his graduation in 1845, his life flowed in two parallel streams, the educational and the medical. In that year—to consider his educational career first—after a course of drawing under Rembrandt Peale, he became a student in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, commencing at the same time a course in bank-note engraving, under Joseph Ives Pease, for whom he engraved the portraits in Thomas Buchanan Read's "Female Poets of America," Thiers' "History of the Consulate and Empire," and many of the scientific specimens in the paleontology of the state of New York. In 1849 he was elected professor of drawing and mathematics at the New London Collegiate Academy, Chester county, Pa. In 1850 he established an academy at Port Elizabeth, N. J.; accepted in the following year the position of principal of the high school at Mauch Chunk, Pa.; and in 1852 removed to Philadelphia on his election to the principalship of the Oakland Grammar School, which was subsequently exchanged for that of the Monroe Grammar School. In 1859 he brought out an "American Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language," which met with general success until its sale was stopped by the destruction of the stereotype plates by fire in 1882. In 1867, after Dr. Laidlaw had taken up his abode in New Jersey, he was chosen superintendent of public schools, and continued to fill this place for several years; his medical practice, which by that time had become very extensive, compelling him to decline the position of president of Girard College, which had been offered him. His career as a physician opened with his practicing in 1849, after having studied hydropathy for two years under Dr. C. C. Schiefferdecker. In 1851 he took up the study of hypnotism under Dr. John Bovee Dods of Brooklyn, and Dr. Jennings of Massachusetts, and continued experimenting in the same until 1859. He turned his attention in 1852 to practical chemistry and electropathy, his instructor in the one being Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy, in the other Dr. A. Paige of Boston. In 1854 he was a pupil of Prof. George Hewston, in the Philadelphia Allopathic College, and a little later attended the Homœopathic College under Dr. J. G. Houard. It will thus be seen how unprejudiced he was in his views, and how desirous of searching every field for information that might increase his knowledge and enable him successfully to combat every form of disease; and, as a consequence, his achievements in the cure of non-surgical chronic diseases were often remarkable. About 1859 Dr. Laidlaw removed to New York, and founded at Washington Heights



the first private hospital for the cure of chronic diseases, which opened its doors for consultation to physicians of all schools of practice. This establishment was moved to Jersey City Heights in 1862, and again in 1885 to 137 West Forty-first street, New York. In 1863 Dr. Laidlaw mastered the galvanic and medicated baths system of Prof. Vergnes of New York, and in 1864 he fought successfully against the ravages of smallpox, at first using the treatment employed by the Mic-Mac Indians, until he perceived that the salvation of the face from marking was effected at the expense of the kidneys. His next notable achievements were wrought during the cholera and typhoid fever epidemics of 1866 and 1868, respectively. In the latter year he declined the chair of materia medica at Hahnemann College, Chicago, in favor of that of anatomy at the New York Homœopathic College, which he was finally compelled to resign on account of prolonged sickness in his family. In 1865 Dr. Laidlaw was married to Anna T. Sites of Philadelphia. His eldest son, Alexander Hamilton Laidlaw, Jr., is an author and dramatist, and his younger son, Dr. George Frederick Laidlaw, is lecturer on pathology in the New York Homœopathic College and Hospital, and pathologist to the Hahnemann Hospital. He is a contributor to various medical journals, and an artist of national reputation in executing microscopical illustrations of pathological specimens for standard medical publications.

SOTHORON, James T., physician, was born near Charlotte Hall, Md., July 9, 1842. His ancestors came over from England about the time of the coming of Lord Baltimore, and were among the earliest of the substantial settlers of southern Maryland. His father, John R. Sothoron, for a long time held a position in the war department at Washington. His wife was Elizabeth Catherine Canter, from his native county of St. Mary's, Md., whose family were also from England. Dr. Sothoron's father removed with his family in 1843 from St. Mary's county to Georgetown, and subsequently to Washington, D. C. At the latter place his son was a student at the grammar school and the Washington select school. He entered the academical department of the Georgetown University in 1858, where he continued as a student until the beginning of the civil war. In 1862 he became a tutor. He matriculated in 1863, in the medical department of Georgetown University, and continued his studies in medicine with Dr. Thomas Antisell, professor of physiology and military surgery. While a student he was appointed medical cadet of the U. S. army, served as such in Campbell Hospital in the District of Columbia, and was graduated from his university in 1865. He was one of the original organizers of the Episcopal Church Orphanage of Washington, and one of its trustees. He was one of the number interested in the organization of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Washington, of which he has been a vestryman sixteen years, and its treasurer since 1885. He was one of the petitioners for the organization of Garfield Hospital of Washington, is a member of the Washington Microscopical Society and was a member of the third congress of American physicians and surgeons. He is a member and delegate of the central board of managers of the associated charities of the district of Columbia, and a member of the District Medical Society and Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and of the American Medical Association. He was a delegate and member of the ninth international medical congress. Dr. Sothoron's practice as a physician in Washington began in 1865, and has continued without intermission. His success in obstetrics and diseases of children has given him reputation, and as a general practitioner he stands very high in his profession.



Jas. T. Sothoron

OUTTEN, Warren B., surgeon, was born at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 3, 1844. In February, 1857, he removed with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and was there educated at the Christian Brothers College and Wyman's Academy. Deciding to study medicine, he matriculated at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated in March, 1866. The same year he was appointed to the chair of surgery in Humboldt Medical College and demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College, and in 1867 he was elected professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1886, with others, he founded the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and was elected professor of surgery and dean of the faculty. From its foundation this institution has taken a deservedly high place among the educational institutions of the Mississippi valley. In 1875 he organized a medical department on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, the first established on any railroad west of the Mississippi river, and in 1880 organized the hospital department on the same road. In 1883 he organized a hospital department on the Wabash road, which was carried on in conjunction with that on the Iron Mountain system. He was in 1885 appointed chief surgeon of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which was at that time the largest railroad system in the world, operating over 7,000 miles of road, and requiring for the operation of its hospital department 257 local surgeons and four hospitals. In 1890 he was elected president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. Dr. Outten is author of the "Medico-Legal Features of Railway Injuries" in Vol. XI of Witthaus & Becker's "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology": also the author of "Entasis"; "Railway Relief Associations of the United States"; "Primary Hæmatomyelia," and many other articles. He is editor of the "Railway Surgeon," the official organ of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. While Dr. Outten is a skillful operator, and in the course of his vast experience has performed almost every operation known to surgeons, his great talent lies in the organization and management of large enterprises. He is a deep student, and thoroughly abreast of the times on all questions pertaining to his profession and the progress of the world. He is an instructive lecturer, a brilliant conversationalist, and is charitable and philanthropic by nature.

COMSTOCK, Thomas Griswold, physician, was born in LeRoy, N. Y., July 27, 1829, of New England ancestry. His parents, Lee and Sarah Comstock, were natives of Lyme, Conn.; his mother being a daughter of the late celebrated Dr. Daniel Caulkins, a descendant in the sixth generation, of one of the Pilgrim families that came over in the Mayflower. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his uncle, the late Dr. John L. Comstock of Hartford, Conn., was the author of Comstock's standard text-books on philosophy, chemistry, etc., which were popular in the schools thirty years ago. After preliminary academic studies in his native

state, he removed to St. Louis, and studied medicine with the late Dr. J. V. Prather, one of the founders of and professor of surgery in the St. Louis Medical College, then the medical department of the St. Louis University. Dr. Comstock entered this school and received his first degree of M.D. Immediately after graduation he began to investigate the homœopathic system of medicine, and in 1852 went to Philadelphia, where he was graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now known as the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1855 he went to Europe, spending some time at the medical schools of Vienna, London and Paris. He received the degree of doctor of midwifery at the University of Vienna, after a rigorous examination in the German language. During the civil war he was appointed surgeon of the first division of the enrolled militia of Missouri, but after serving a short time he resigned. He was the attending physician of the Good Samaritan Hospital for twenty years, and for a long time thereafter a consulting physician. Although a general practitioner, his specialty in medicine is gynæcology, and in this branch he has superior attainments and a large experience. Dr. Comstock has received the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. from St. Louis University. He is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and his writings are characterized by exceptional breadth and vigor. The cares and responsibilities of a large practice do not appear to absorb him to the exclusion of affairs around him, and he exhibits a keen interest in all movements for the benefit of the community. He is an earnest supporter and officer of the Humane Society of Missouri. He possesses a choice library, abounding in works not only in the mother tongue, but in learned volumes in Latin, French, German, and other languages, in all of which he is proficient. He is master of both the allopathic and the homœopathic systems of practice, and possesses so exact and exhaustive a knowledge of his profession as to be easily regarded as among the foremost practitioners in the West. Dr. Comstock is emeritus professor of obstetrics in the Missouri Homœopathic College, St. Louis. He is a great traveler.

T. Griswold Comstock.

OSBORN, John, physician, was born at Sandwich, Barnstable co., Mass., in 1713. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Osborn, a native of Ireland, who was for many years pastor at Eastham, Mass., but, being discharged for preaching Arminianism, subsequently taught school. He was also an authority on agriculture, is notable for introducing the use of peat as a fertilizer, and in 1743 published a book called "Case and Complaint." Carefully educated by his able father, John Osborn was graduated at Harvard College in 1735, and shortly entered upon the study of theology. Two years later, at Chatham, Mass., he preached a sermon before an assembly of the clergy, which on account of its unorthodox character, probably setting forth the heretical opinions of his father, lost him his desired ordination. He then turned his attention to medicine, and, on being qualified for practice, settled in Middletown, Conn. A tutorship at Harvard College was declined by him about this time as, contrary to the terms of the offer, he was likely to marry. His principal claim to remembrance lies in two poems of his, "A Whaling Song" and ' An Elegiac Epistle on the Death of a Sister," which attracted considerable notice. Eliot says: "He certainly possessed a fine poetic genius, which appears from his whaling song, which has been highly celebrated, and which no whaleman ever sings or speaks of but with rapture." This seems something of a hyperbole, when we read the production in question, which seems to contain very little of a really "catchy" or popular character, such as fishermen would naturally find to their taste. It concerns itself with the statement that whalers

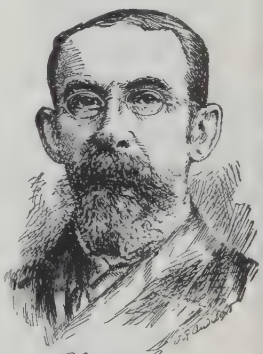
> "Now see the northern regions, where
> Eternal winter reigns:
> One day and night fills up the year,
> And endless cold maintains;"

also on capturing a whale:

> "With joyful hearts we see her die,
> And on the surface lay;
> While all with eager haste apply,
> To save our deathful prey."

Dr. Osborn seems to have been delicate in health, and a great sufferer from some chronic ailment. In March, 1753, he wrote to a sister then living in Plymouth, "I am confined chiefly to the house; am weak, lame and uneasy, and never expect to be healthy and strong again. I have lingered along almost two years a life not worth having." He was married, about 1738, to a Miss Doane of Chatham, Mass., and had six children. His eldest son John (1741–1825), served in the French and Indian war, attained prominence as a physician, and published a translation of Condamine's "Treatise on Inoculation"; and his grandson, John Churchill (1766–1819), was a noted literary connoisseur and the reviser of Joel Barlow's poem, "The Vision of Columbus." Dr. John Osborn, 1st, died in Middletown, Conn., May 31, 1753.

SLOCUM, Charles Elihu, physician, banker, and philanthropist, was born at Northville, Fulton co., N. Y., Dec. 30, 1841, son of Caleb Wright and Elizabeth (Bass) Slocum. He is ninth in descent from Anthony Slocombe, a colonist from near Taunton, Somerset, England, and an original purchaser, in 1637, of the present site of Taunton, Mass , which he helped to found. It was in the records of this purchase that the clerk gave the present spelling of the family surname. The family became affiliated with the Society of Friends in 1656, and so continued until after the revolutionary war, when removal to eastern New York separated them from their religious associations. Dr. Slocum's earlier education was obtained by his own exertions in the schools of his native town, in Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, and at Poughkeepsie; and several years of his early manhood were passed partly in study and partly in teaching in public and private schools and in teachers' institutes. While at Albion, Mich., in 1865, he began the study of medicine with Willoughby O'Donoughue, an ex-army surgeon, and later attended at the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Detroit Medical College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, where he was graduated M.D. in 1869. He at once formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. John Caleb Slocum, in Shelbyville, Ind., but in July, 1871, settled in Defiance, O., where he has since resided. He has passed parts of several years in post-graduate studies, again receiving the degree of M.D. from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1876; and of Ph.D. in course from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1877. In 1879 he visited Europe, and



Chas. E. Slocum

made numerous observations in the various medical centres. His practice has been general, including delicate work in specialties as well as capital surgical operations, his careful attention to details having brought him large patronage and gratifying success. He is president of the Defiance County Medical Society, vice-president of the district society, member of the Ohio State Medical Society since 1874, and in 1875 was chosen delegate from the state society to the American Medical Association, of which he has since been a member. He joined the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences in 1876; the American Microscopical Society on its organization in 1878; the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1885; the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society in 1887; the American Academy of Political and Social Science the first year of its organization, and was a charter member of the Ohio State Academy of Science. For several years he served as U. S examining surgeon for pensions, as railway surgeon, and as examiner for numerous insurance and other companies. At present he is professor of psychology and ethics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cleveland, O. His writings have been mostly confined to reports of cases in various medical journals, and occasional papers read before medical and scientific societies, but in 1882 he published in a large octavo volume, the "History of the Slocums, Slocumbs and Slocombs of America, Genealogical and Biographical; Embracing Eleven Generations from 1637 to 1881," etc., etc., which has been styled a model book of its class and has had a good circulation. Dr. Slocum has been a constant worker in his profession, and obtains much diversion in scientific and literary studies and in business. Chosen a director of the Defiance National Bank in 1874, he continued to serve until on the expiration of its charter, it was reorganized as the First National Bank, of which he is now director and vice-president. He was a heavy stockholder of the Defiance Savings Bank on its organization, and since its consolidation in 1881 with the Merchants' National Bank, he has been a director, and part of the time vice-president and acting president of the latter. In addition to these he is interested in several of the principal manufactories of his city. He has given liberally to many worthy causes, and in 1894 presented a library building to the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., on which he expended great pains and study to make it a model in every respect. Its interior dimensions are sufficient for several hundred thousand volumes; the grand reading-room has sittings for several hundred students, and in all appointments it is built in accordance with modern ideas. Dr. Slocum is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to various regular Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templars and Scottish Rite, and is a charter member of the Lake Erie consistory. He is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

HUNTER, Robert, physician, was born in Headen, England, June 14, 1826, youngest son of James and Elizabeth Hunter. His ancestry derives from the Long Calderwood branch of the Hunters of Hunterston, of which were also John and William Hunter, the two most famous surgeons and anatomists of England in the last century. James Hunter, his father, was an English army surgeon, who, subsequent to his retirement from service in 1827, removed to Canada, and became famous both in his profession and in the dominion politics. He was a leader in the struggle for responsible government, and actively adhered to the cause during the rebellion of 1837, after which he settled in New York city. The son received his preparatory education in the schools of Canada and New York, and in 1842 entered the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y., where he remained three years. He was graduated at the New York University, March 4, 1846, and subsequently completed his professional studies in Paris and London, devoting in all five years to the study of medicine and surgery. During the whole course of his medical education, he gave special attention to the pathology of consumption in its relation to other lung complaints. As a result of exhaustive study of the subject he formulated his now famous theory of the local nature and origin of consumption, and introduced his treatment for its cure by medicated air inhalations. The brilliancy of these discoveries quickly won him a large and lucrative practice and a world-wide reputation. New York was the first scene of his professional usefulness and success, but in 1864, after about thirteen years of hard and faithful practice of his specialty, failing health obliged him to seek rest and recuperation in foreign travel. Being completely restored to health in the following year he opened an office in London, England, whither the fame of his discoveries had preceded him, and there almost immediately stepped into a vast practice which fully duplicated his original successes in New York city. In 1871 he returned to America, to look after his extensive vested interests in Chicago, which had been jeopardized by the great fire of that year, and finding his continued presence necessary, determined to remain and build up his practice with the restored city. Here, accordingly, he remained until 1889, when he turned over his Chicago practice to his son, Dr. E. W. Hunter, and resumed his residence in New York city. He has invented several inhaling instruments which bear his name, and are now in extensive use throughout the world. As an author he has been equally active, and among other papers, has published "A Treatise on the Lungs and their Diseases, with their Cure by Inhalation" (1851); "Book of the Local Nature of Consumption" (1853); "Popular Lectures on the Nature, Causes and Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh" (1855); "A Chronological History of all the Theories and Practices of the Profession in regard to Consumption from the Days of Hippocrates, 432 B.C., down to A.D., 1856" (1856); "The Air as the Source of Life, Health and Disease to the Lungs" (1866), and the "Story of Consumption with its Three Modes of Treatment" (1891). He also founded, in 1854, the "Medical Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest," a monthly magazine, devoted to the Lungs and their Diseases, and in 1879 founded "Hunterston," a palatial pneumatic sanitarium for

lung complaints, in the management of which he employs a staff of medical experts and trained nurses.

ALLEN, Timothy Field, surgeon, was born in Westminster, Vt., Apr. 24, 1837, the son of David Allen, an eminent surgeon, who was descended from the Allens of Newbury, Mass. He was educated at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1858. His father's profession gave him an interest in surgery, and a desire to emulate his success made him enter, upon graduation, the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1861, the same year his alma mater gave him the degree of A.M. He began practice in Brooklyn, and after a few years of successful work removed to New York city. During the war he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the army, and was stationed at Point Lookout in Maryland. Dr Allen has devoted himself to general practice, in which he has gained an extended reputation. In 1867 he was appointed professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and was dean of the college from 1882 to 1893: in 1884 he was appointed surgeon in theNew York Ophthalmic Hospital, and was lately elected president of its board of trustees. In 1885 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to numerous medical societies. He is also first vice-president of the Torrey Botanical club. He is the author of the "Encyclopædia of Materia Medica" (10 vols., N. Y., 1874–79); "Ophthalmic Therapeutics," "Characeæ of America" (botanical), and of many other works. Dr. Allen devotes his summers to botanical studies on his farm at Litchfield with the same enthusiasm and thoroughness that mark his researches in other branches of science.

HOPKINS, Lemuel, physician and poet, was born in Waterbury, Conn., June 19, 1750. Although a farmer's son, he received a thorough education, and after completing the study of medicine at Wallingford, in 1776, he began practice at Litchfield.

L. Hopkins

For a while he served as surgeon in the revolutionary army, and, in 1784, removed to Hartford, where he resided until his death. He gained considerable reputation as a poet, and, in association with Trumbull, Alsop, Joel Barlow, and Timothy Dwight, the "Hartford wits," prepared the "Anarchiad," a series of essays in verse, after the style of the English "Rolliad," and which had for an object the advocacy of an effective federal constitution. The idea of this production was a clever one: it purports to consist of extracts from an ancient English epic poem, somehow deposited in the interior of the American continent, and there discovered by some friend of Hopkins. Charles W. Everest, in his "Poets of Connecticut" (1843), says: "Public curiosity had been awakened by the discovery of ancient Indian fortifications, with their singular relics; the story of the early emigration of a body of Britons and Welsh to this country, and of an existing tribe of their descendants in the interior of the continent, was revived and circulated; and our writers assumed that in digging among the ruins of one of these fortifications, an ancient heroic poem in the English language had been discovered. This was the 'Anarchiad,' and the essays were supposed extracts from it." He was afterward a coadjutor in writing "The Echo," "The Political Greenhouse," "The Guillotine," and other famous satirical papers. Although in early life he was decidedly inclined to the teachings of French "infidel" philosophers, he subsequently became a staunch upholder of Christian theology, and defended it in many of his best poems. Noticeable among these apologetic pieces are his famous lines on Gen. Ethan Allen:

> "Lo, Allen 'scaped from British jails,
> His tushes broke by biting nails,
> Appears in Hyperborean skies
> To tell the world the Bible lies.
>
> . . . . .
>
> Behold, inspired from Vermont dens,
> The seer of Antichrist descends,
> To feed new mobs with hell-born manna,
> In Gentile lands of Susquehanna;
> And teach the Pennsylvania Quaker
> High blasphemies against his Maker."

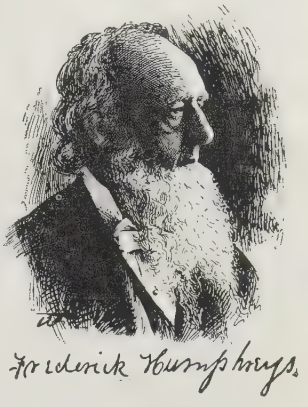
In personal appearance he is described as "tall, lean, stooping, and long-limbed, with large features and light eyes." His manner, too, was quite as forcible and erratic as his verse. On one occasion he was called to attend a child sick with scarlet fever, and, finding it loaded with bed-clothes in a hot and close room, he seized it in his arms without a word, and rushed out of the house into the cool shade, where he treated it with wine to its eventual recovery. Among his other poems may be mentioned his famous version of the 137th Psalm, beginning:

> "Along the Banks where Babel's current flows."

and his "Hypocrite's Hope," a clever satire. No separate collection of his writings has ever appeared, but many of them were included in Elisha Smith's collection, "American Poems" (1793). Dr. Hopkins wrote much on medical quackery, holding firmly to the opinion that death is often hastened by so-called cures, and yet he so dosed and bled himself to ward off expected attacks of pulmonary disease, that he passed into an early decline. He died at Hartford, Conn., Apr. 14, 1801.

HUMPHREYS, Frederick, physician and manufacturer, was born in Marcellus, Onondaga co., N. Y., March 11, 1816, son of Erastus and Anna (Landon) Humphreys. The family is a very ancient one, and traces descent direct to Sir Robert de Umfreville, Knt., a companion of William the Conqueror. The name derives originally from *Homme vrai*, and is variously rendered in history as Homfray, Humfry, Onfroy and Humphreville. Humphrey de Bohun, son of Sir Robert, was high-constable of England under William, and from him sprang the earls of Hereford, Essex and Northampton. The first American ancestor was Michael Humphrey, who came from Lyme Regis, England, about 1640, and settled first in Windsor and later in Simsbury, Conn. He was a man of large business enterprise, a manufacturer of tar and turpentine, and was married to a daughter of Matthew Grant, the town recorder of Windsor, and an ancestor of Gen. and ex-Pres. U. S. Grant. Michael's son, Samuel, was for several years justice of the peace of the town of Simsbury, and repeatedly representative in the colonial assembly of Connecticut. His son, Jonathan, was the father of Oliver Humphreys, also a member of the general assembly and a leading man in the colony. Oliver's son, Asher, served during the revolution and was captain of a company raised by himself in the second war with England. He had one son, Dr. Erastus Humphreys, who located (1823) at Auburn, and became one of the most skillful and influential physicians of western New York. In 1840 he became a pioneer of the then newly-pro-

mulgated homœopathic system of medicine in that state, and later an earnest, although unsuccessful, worker for the establishment of a Hahnemannian medical school in the metropolis. He died in 1848. His son, Frederick Humphreys, was educated in the district schools and at the Auburn Academy; and began the study of medicine in his father's office. He first served as clerk in one of the village stores, and later went South, where for three years he was engaged in the selling of clocks and in other mercantile pursuits. Returning to Auburn he engaged in farming and then removed to Chillicothe, O. In 1840 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, being ordained an elder in 1845, and serving at various places in Ohio and New York with acceptance and success; at the same time practicing medicine more or less, according to the homœopathic school of medicine, of which his father had then lately become an adherent. He finally, however, abandoned the ministry for the medical profession, and locating in Utica, N. Y., in 1844, he began a systematic course of study in homœopathy. He mastered the French and German languages, which then contained the whole literature of the school; and, during the winters of 1848–'49–'50, attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., where he was graduated in 1850. During 1848–52 he was engaged in investigations on the therapeutic properties of the poison of the honey-bee (*Apis Mellifica*), which formed the basis of an address delivered before the semi-annual meeting of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, at Syracuse, N. Y., in June, 1851, and published by vote of the members. This substance proved a remedy of great efficacy in dropsy, diphtheria, angina, scarlet fever, cerebral and pulmonary congestions, etc., and marked one of the decided triumphs of homœopathy in that formative period. In 1853 he accepted the chair of institutes and practice in the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he remained three years. About this time he made the discovery of "specific homœopathy," then considered a great departure from the current understanding of homœopathic theory. It had hitherto been held that the principle of "*similia*" demanded the use of a single drug—in variance to the traditional polypharmacy, or combination of several medicines, as practiced by "old-school" physicians. Certain homœopaths, however, had gradually departed so far from the original principle as to prescribe larger doses, with frequent repetitions and alternation of remedies. Dr. Humphreys made another step forward, and for "alternation" substituted a system of medicines combined on homœopathic lines, which he denominated "specifics." His practical experience had convinced him that the supposed power of certain sets of medicines to negative, or antidote one another, was largely a fiction, and no bar to their successful combination. In spite of the opposition of fellow-homœopaths and the virtual ostracism which followed, the "specifics" grew so rapidly in popular favor, that he was soon obliged to manufacture them on a large scale, and founded the Humphreys Homœopathic Medicine Co., for that purpose. They are now used throughout the world. In 1860 he prepared his "Manual of Veterinary Specific Homœopathy," and the manufacture of his veterinary medicines has since formed a most important department of his business. Dr. Humphreys has been a voluminous writer. Beside numerous popular tracts and articles of value, he has published special treatises on the homœopathic treatment of cholera, dysentery, etc. (1849–53); "Manual of Specific Homœopathy" (1856); "Plantago Major" (1871); "Homœopathic Mentor or Family Adviser" (1872); "Homœopathic Veterinary Chart" (1882); and the "Veterinary Guide" (1885). Most of his books have been translated into several languages and have an immense circulation. By far his most ambitious work, however, is his "Humphreys Family in America" (1883), which traces the family genealogy through its English and American lines, and is justly considered a masterpiece of its kind. For the last fifteen years Dr. Humphreys has been a warden of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, and founded, in memory of his daughter, the "Helen Frances Rest," at Copake Iron Works, Columbia county, N. Y., established as a summer home for the poor children of the parish. For the last ten years he has been a member of the diocesan convention of the church. He was active in the founding of the New York State and Central New York Homœopathic Medical societies, and has long been a member of both. He belongs to the Republican Club of New York city; to the New York chamber of commerce; and to the Association of Proprietors and Dealers in Proprietary Articles of the United States, of which he was for some years president and always a controlling influence. Dr. Humphreys is noted for his generous participation in manifold charitable activities, and gives freely of his time and money to worthy causes. He has a handsome residence in New York city and two country seats, "Many Gables," Monmouth Beach, N. J., and "Brynawel," Thomasville, Ga. He has been twice married: first, in 1837, to Cornelia Palmer of Auburn, who died in 1840, leaving one son; and second, in 1843, to Frances Maria Sperry of Ludlowville, N. Y. Of his five children, two sons, Dr. Frederick H. and Rev. Frank Landon Humphreys, D.D., still survive.

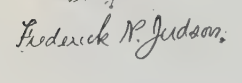


DENNIS, George Robertson, physician and legislator, was born in Somerset county, Md., Apr. 8, 1822. He received his early education at Washington Academy, Somerset county, Md., was graduated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, studied law for a time at the University of Virginia, afterward began the study of medicine, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. He practiced medicine in Somerset county, Md., from 1843 to 1860, when he retired and subsequently devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was for a number of years president of the Eastern Shore Railroad Co.; for several years a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad on the part of the state; was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1856, and of the Democratic national convention of 1868; was elected to the Maryland senate in 1854, to the house of delegates in 1867, and again to the senate in 1871, and from 1873 to 1879 was U. S. senator from Maryland. His first wife was Alice, daughter of Col. John McPherson and Fanny Russell, daughter of Gov. Thomas Johnson. She died within a few years, leaving several children. His second wife was her sister, Fanny McPherson, by whom he had several children.

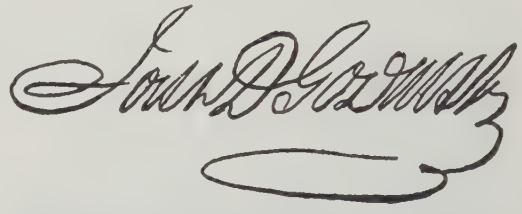
JUDSON, Frederick Joseph, physician, was born in Stratford, Conn., Feb. 14, 1804. He was a lineal descendant of William Judson of Yorkshire, England, who removed from Concord, Mass., in 1638, and was the first settler in the town of Stratford. The mother of Dr. Judson, Catherine T. Nichols, was also descended from one of the early settlers of that section. He entered Yale College in 1820, and

was graduated with high honors in 1824. After graduation he taught school in Virginia, and then studied medicine in New Haven and in New York, receiving his medical degree in 1831. He subsequently settled at St. Mary's, Ga., then an important military post; but after practicing with distinguished success for some fifteen years, he removed to Bridgeport, Conn., where he continued to reside until his death. He was notable not only for his eminence in his profession, but for his public spirit and activity in the cause of popular education as well. He was the leading spirit in the development and reorganization of the public school system of the city, serving continuously through repeated re-election by both parties during his life as president of the board of education. He also was founder, in 1851, of the public library of the city, and was president of the institution until his death. He was a finished classical scholar, of wide general reading, and was a man of broad sympathies and earnest convictions. He died in Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 6, 1862.

JUDSON, Frederick Newton, lawyer, was born at St. Mary's Ga., Oct. 7, 1845, son of Frederick J. Judson, above. He received his early education in Bridgeport, Conn. He fitted for college partly under his father's instruction, had a brief experience in journalism in the office of the Bridgeport "Farmer," and then, in 1862, entered Yale, from which he was graduated in 1866, valedictorian of his class. He remained another year in New Haven, teaching the classics, and then spent three years in Nashville, Tenn., the last two as professor of Greek in the university of that city. During his residence in Nashville he prosecuted his legal studies, and occasionally contributed letters to the New York "Evening Post." In 1870 he resigned his position, and, declining an appointment on the faculty of Yale, he removed to St. Louis, and entered the law school of Washington University, where he was graduated in 1871. In the same year he was appointed private secretary of Gov. B. Gratz Brown, and held that position until January, 1873. From that time he has continued in the active practice of the law in St. Louis. Mr. Judson has taken a prominent part in the cause of public education in St. Louis, serving six years on the board of education, during four years of the time as its president. He was the author of important legislative acts affecting educational interests, and for the protection of the government school land grants. He headed the reform school movement in St. Louis in 1887, which attracted general attention, and which resulted in limiting instruction in the primary and district public schools to the English language. He has delivered a number of addresses on legal, educational, and social topics, and in 1892 was appointed lecturer on evidence in the law school of Washington University. In 1893 he became lecturer on constitutional law in the same institution. Mr. Judson has always been a Democrat in national politics, and, while never holding political office, has taken an active part in political and municipal reform. For several years he was chairman of the executive committee of the St. Louis Civil Service Reform Association, and was a member of the executive committee of the Public Safety Committee—a non-partisan organization for the reform of election laws—and now is a member of the executive committee of the Democratic Sound Currency Club. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was the first president of the Church Club of St. Louis. He was married, in 1872, to Jennie W. Eakin of Nashville, Tenn., granddaughter of the late Felix Grundy. They have one child, a daughter.



GODMAN, John D., physician and naturalist, was born in Annapolis, Md., Dec. 20, 1794. He lost both his parents before his second year, and passed to the care of an aunt, who also died when he was but seven years of age. Having by some fraudulent means been deprived of the small property left by his father, he was at a tender age compelled to work for his own support. Being apprenticed to a printer in Baltimore, he worked at the trade until 1814, when upon the entrance of the British into Chesapeake bay, he enlisted as a sailor on the American flotilla, and took part in the defense of Fort McHenry. In 1815 he began the study of medicine; first in Elizabethtown with a Dr. Luckey, whose kindly interest in the young printer had induced him to attempt this new field, and later in the medical school of the University of Maryland. Here during the last year of his course he lectured on anatomy during the temporary illness of the professor. He received his medical degree in February, 1818, and after practicing for nearly three years at various places in Maryland and Pennsylvania, became, in October, 1821, professor of anatomy and surgery in the recently-established Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, O. This position he held but a few months,



however, and then, owing to some misunderstanding, of which he says he was "neither the cause nor the victim," he resigned and began the publication of the "Western Quarterly Reporter," a medical journal. After struggling through six numbers it was discontinued, and Dr. Godman removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he taught a small private class in anatomy under the auspices of the university, and devoted himself with great assiduity to scientific study. In 1826 he accepted the professorship of anatomy in the Rutgers Medical College, New York city, and delivered two courses of lectures with great success. Failing health, however, compelled him to seek rest and recreation by a winter spent in the West Indies; but having overtaxed his constitution by excessive devotion to scientific study and carelessness regarding exposure, he rapidly passed into a consumption from which he never recovered. As a lecturer and instructor Dr. Godman had few equals in his day. He was an enthusiast in his chosen studies, and knew of no relaxation outside the exercise of his scholarly habit. Like many of the scientists of his time he early adopted the views of the French materialistic philosophers; but the death of a favorite pupil of his, one whose faith was strong in the Christian religion, turned his thoughts toward Biblical study, and eventually into the acceptance of a reasonable faith. During the last two years of his life he was devoutly religious. For some time he was editor of the Philadelphia "Journal of the Medical Sciences," and also contributed extensively to the "American Quarterly Review." He wrote all the articles on natural history for the "Encyclopædia Americana" to the

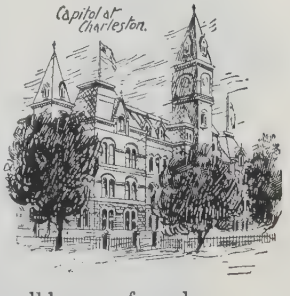
end of the letter "C." His best work is "American Natural History" (1828), which aims to cover the field exhaustively, and is, indeed, the result of wide observation and research. A later book, "Rambles of a Naturalist," contains accounts of the scenes in which his many investigations were conducted, but its preparation was interrupted by his death. Among his other books were: "Account of Irregularities of Structure and Morbid Anatomy"; "Contributions to Physiological and Pathological Anatomy"; an edition of "Bell's Anatomy" with notes; "Anatomical Investigations," and a translation of Lavasseur's "Lafayette's Progress through the United States." Dr. Godman's literary style was like his character, vigorous, simple and direct. Although his views on nature and his standards of knowledge have been outgrown, he has since had few superiors for accurate and minute observation. He died in Germantown, Pa., Apr. 17, 1830.

KENDRICK, Fayette Dwyght, physician, was born in Dryden, Mich., Nov. 29, 1856, son of Lucius Kendrick, a well-educated farmer, a correspondent of numerous periodicals, and a member for one term of the state house of representatives. The son attended public school until the age of sixteen, and assisted his father on the farm during summer vacations and mornings and evenings. Between 1872–74 he taught school, at the same time continuing his studies and reading medicine under Dr. N. R. Gilbert of Otsego, Mich. In 1879 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and two years later was graduated with honors. Upon graduation he returned to Otsego, Mich., and took charge of Dr. Gilbert's practice for a few months, and then he removed to Escanaba, Mich., and after one year to Bismark, N. D., where his practice proved lucrative and most successful. Dr. Kendrick was attending surgeon at the state penitentiary and U. S. marine hospital; he held the office of county physician for five years, and was also city health officer. He was vice-president of the Capital National Bank, a member of the state board of medical examiners, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree. In connection with his practice he has a farm where he keeps fine blooded horses. Dr. Kendrick has been an energetic student throughout his whole career, and keeps well abreast with the times. In 1894 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he opened an office. Dr. Kendrick was married, Oct. 10, 1893, to Sarah K., daughter of Washington M. Stees.

Fayette Dwyght Kendrick

RAMSEY, David, physician and historian, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Apr. 2, 1749. He was the son of an Irish immigrant and farmer. At an early age he displayed rare talents, and was uncommonly proficient in his studies at school. He entered the College of New Jersey at the age of thirteen, and even then had already been for one year an assistant tutor in an academy at Carlisle. After his graduation in 1765 he taught for several years in Maryland, and in 1773 completed the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. He then settled in Charleston, S. C., where he rapidly attained professional success and became prominent through his unflinching advocacy of the rights of the colonies, both in his published utterances and as a member of the South Carolina legislature throughout the entire war. He was also a member of the committee of safety, and served as army surgeon during the siege of Savannah. As a member of the privy council he was known to the British as an obnoxious person, and after the capture of Charleston in May, 1780, was imprisoned by Cornwallis in St. Augustine, Fla., for eleven months. In 1782 he was elected to the continental congress, re-elected in 1785, and in his second term served for one year as president *pro tempore* of the senate during the illness of Hancock. He was also for seven years president of the South Carolina state senate. From 1786 until his death he continued his professional practice in Charleston. His influence was at all times great, and seems to have reached to nearly every department of life. He was always in demand to address public gatherings, and seems to have been a forcible speaker. Among his addresses were a "Sermon on Tea," satirizing Lord North and from the text, "touch not, taste not, handle not," and one commemorative of the second anniversary of American independence (1778). Throughout the revolution he busily collected materials for a history; and his exceptional advantages in his close acquaintance with some of its principal actors, coupled with a fine sense of discrimination and retentive memory, singularly qualified him for the task. His works include "History of the Revolution of South Carolina" (1785); "History of the American Revolution" (1789); "On the Means of Preserving Health in Charleston and Its Vicinity" (1790); "Review of the Improvements, Progress, and State of Medicine in the Eighteenth Century" (1802); "Life of George Washington," dedicated to the youth of the United States (1807); "History of South Carolina from Its Settlement in 1670 to the year 1808" (1809); "Memoirs of Mrs. Martha Laurens Ramsay, with Extracts from Her Diary" (1811); a "Eulogium on Dr. Benjamin Rush" (1813); and "History of the Congregational Church of Charleston" (1815). Among his posthumous writings was "A History of the United States from its First Settlement, 1607 to 1808," which was published at Philadelphia in 1816, with a continuation to the treaty of Ghent by Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith; and also a "Universal History Americanized" (12 vols., 1819). His industry was intense. It is related that he would sleep but four hours a night, arising before daylight, and devoting the entire time to hard, systematic work. His life was distinguished for great enterprise, eminent philanthropy, and a hearty coöperation in every plan for the well-being of mankind. He was twice married: first to Frances, daughter of Rev. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College; and second, to Martha, daughter of Henry Laurens of Charleston. The second Mrs. Ramsay was a woman of rare accomplishments, reading the classics equally well with her native tongue, and completely preparing all her sons for college. To show her liberality it is related that while in France she inherited 500 guineas from her father, which she spent in the purchase and distribution of testaments among the people and in founding a school. Dr. Ramsay died in Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1815, as the result of wounds received from a maniac.

David Ramsay



MARTIN, George Henry, physician and educator, was born in Lawrence, Mass., March 31, 1859. In his seventh year he went to live with his uncle, Dr. C. B. Currier, a homœopathic physician of Middlebury, Vt. Here he received his early education in the graded schools, and commenced his medical studies in his uncle's office. In 1877 he entered the Boston University School of Medicine, where he took one course of lectures, and in the early part of 1878 received an appointment as druggist in the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. While filling this position he was virtually acting-assistant surgeon, and during the absence of the surgeon had full charge of the medical department. There were at the time 1,000 men in the home, and the clinical experience which he gained there laid a firm foundation for his future life-work. At the end of a year he went to the National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, Wis., and occupied a similar position until September, 1879, when he returned to Boston and resumed his medical studies in the Boston University School of Medicine, being graduated in June, 1881. In the following autumn he joined his uncle, Dr. Currier, in San Francisco, where he remained in active practice for one year, and then went to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. O. S. Cummings, who was about to leave on account of ill health. Dr. Martin remained for five years in Honolulu, conducting a large practice among the best people of the kingdom. In the latter part of 1887 he returned to San Francisco, but before commencing active work went to New York for six months of study in the Postgraduate Medical School and Hospital, where he gave special attention to mental and nervous diseases. In 1888 he accepted the chair of clinical medicine in the Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco, occupying the position for two years, and upon the retirement of Dr. Samuel Lilienthal from the chair of mental and nervous diseases, was appointed his successor, and so continues. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the board of directors of the college, and also of the state board of homœopathic medical examiners of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, having been a member of this society since 1881. In 1890 he was elected secretary of the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, and also secretary of the board of directors of the Hahnemann Hospital College, holding the former position for three years, and the latter until 1896. For several years he has been a member of the legislative committee, and is now chairman of the committee of the State Society. During the session of the legislature of 1893, Dr. Martin took an active part in the successful fight against the "board of examiners' bill," introduced by the allopathic state society, which would have practically eliminated homœopathy from the state. He organized the San Francisco County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1893, with a membership of sixty, and in 1895 was made its vice-president. In 1896 he was elected first vice-president of the state society. During his connection with the college he has conducted a large clinic in mental and nervous diseases; for several years has been the neurologist to the Fabiola Hospital, Oakland, and has each year given a course of lectures on these subjects before the nurses' training-school. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Organon and Materia Medica Club of the Bay Cities of California. He is a staunch advocate of the system of Hahnemann, and is always ready to support any measure which tends to its advancement. He has published a "Manual of Nervous Diseases and their Homœopathic Treatment" (1896), has contributed constantly to homœopathic medical journals on nervous diseases, and is associate editor of the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homœopathy." In 1891 he was married to Eleanor Frances Bowers, a lady of wide culture and a graduate in medicine of 1892, who has assisted him greatly in his literary work. They have no children.

George H. Martin

FUNKHOUSER, Robert Monroe, physician and surgeon, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 10, 1850, son of a prominent merchant of St. Louis of the same name. His ancestors, on his father's paternal side, emigrated from Switzerland to Virginia in 1700; his great-grandfather, Funkhouser, participating in the revolutionary war. On his father's maternal side, they came from England in 1650. Zachariah Cross, their descendant and his great-grandfather, ran away and enlisted at sixteen years of age, serving under his cousin, Gen. Francis Marion, and also under Gen. Nathanael Greene. After the war he married a niece of Daniel Boone. His mother, Sarah J. (Selmes) Funkhouser, was a daughter of T. R. Selmes, a descendant of the Spenser and Russell families of England. He was a colonel in the late civil war, being injured at the battle of Vicksburg. The subject of this sketch received his early education in private schools and under the tutelage of the late Bishop Dunlap. He is an alumnus of the University of Virginia (1869), of Dartmouth College (1871), of Columbia College Law School (1873), and also of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York (1874), having received the degrees of A.B., A.M., M.D. and LL.B. He has been admitted to the New York and St. Louis bars. After a lengthy service in the hospitals of New York, he returned to St. Louis and began the practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of the Beaumont Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, and for a number of years was professor of surgery. He also occupied the chair of surgery in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was consulting surgeon to a number of St. Louis hospitals. Dr. Funkhouser is an industrious and devoted student, not only of his profession, but universally possessing a most retentive memory and a great faculty for comprehensive observation. He has written considerably upon different medical topics, and made original research in physiology, psychology and biology, especially upon sex and hypnotism. He now devotes his attention principally to surgery and gynæcology. He experiences the greatest satisfaction in maintaining what he considers principles of right in spite of difficulties. It is safe to say that no physician holds to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of his patients, friends and the public in general. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; a Mason; a member of a number of societies, both medical and otherwise. He has been twice married, and has two sons; both wives, Virginia C. and Alice Goodding, being daughters of Dr. A. M. Cantrell of Virginia, and great-granddaughters of Leonard Daniel of Cumberland county, Va., who was a revolutionary soldier.

Robt M. Funkhouser

CAMPBELL, James Alexander, physician, was born in Platteville, Wis., Jan. 12, 1847, son of James C. Campbell, also a physician, and Permelia C. (Oliver) Campbell. His ancestors on both sides for several generations lived in Virginia, and took part in the revolutionary war. His education was received in the public schools of St. Louis and the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, where he was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1869. He was then made assistant professor of chemistry, and in the following year was made full professor, holding this position for two years. In the spring of 1872 he went to Europe to study the eye and ear as a specialty, remaining there until the fall of 1873, dividing his time between the large hospitals and specialists of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. Returning to St. Louis he was appointed oculist and aurist to the Good Samaritan Hospital, which he still holds. He was also chosen professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Home Medical College of Missouri. When the Children's Free Hospital of St. Louis was founded in 1879, he was appointed a member of its staff of physicians as oculist and aurist, which position he has held ever since. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1876, and in 1878 he went to Europe as a delegate from the institute to the national medical associations of England and France in convention, and again visited the important hospitals, which visit he repeated in 1892. He has twice been chairman of the eye and ear bureau of the institute, and has occupied the same position in the Western Academy of Homœopathy and in the State Homœopathic Medical Association, of which he was president in 1893, and has been president of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society four times. Dr. Campbell has published "Helps to Hear" (1880), which has had a wide circulation, and a large number of papers relative to his specialty, and on other scientific topics. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and other fraternal orders. On Sept. 15, 1880, he was married to Eva, daughter of John Burden, and they have three children.

James A. Campbell

GIBBONS, Henry, physician, editor and educator, was born in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 20, 1808, son of William and Rebecca (Donaldson) Gibbons. His ancestry is traceable to a settler named John Gibbons, who emigrated from Warminster, England, and took up a tract of land not far from the present city of Chester, Pa. He had a son, a grandson, and great-grandson, all having the name of James: the last of whom was the grandfather of our subject. He was an accomplished linguist, and taught a mathematical and classical school in Philadelphia before the revolution, and subsequently held the position of treasurer of Chester county, Pa., besides other public trusts. His wife was Eleanor Peters. Their son, William, who was a physician of distinction, married Rebecca Donaldson, of Scotch descent, by whom he had fourteen children. Dr. Henry Gibbons, their second child, was educated at several private schools in his native city, and at an early age began the study of medicine under his father. He devoted one winter to dissections and to attendance on the lectures of the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia, Pa., and spent the remainder of the year in the employ of a retail druggist, to familiarize himself with practical methods. He also attended a course of lecturing on botany given by Solomon W. Conrad, and ever after continued to cultivate this science in his moments of leisure. The next year he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1829. He returned at once to Wilmington, where he engaged in practice with his father, spending his spare moments in teaching a botanical class, and in assisting to organize the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, of which he was secretary and curator for a number of years. He also delivered a number of free public lectures. In 1841, attracted by the larger opportunities of a great city, he removed to Philadelphia, and soon after accepted a professorship in the College of Medicine, and gave lectures on physiology and kindred topics before the Franklin Institute and elsewhere. He became an active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science, of the College of Physicians, Prison Discipline Association, and other organizations; and was one of the original members of the American Medical Association, and a founder of the Female Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1850 Dr. Gibbons was induced to abandon a promising career in Philadelphia and removed to California. He arrived in San Francisco, via Panama, in August, accompanied by two of his brothers, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. Soon after his arrival the cholera visited San Francisco, and being made a member of the board of health he was placed in charge of the hospital. He was fearless in treating the sufferers from this dread contagion, making them his debtors by his sympathy and personal service as well as his professional skill. Indeed, from the beginning of his residence in California Dr. Gibbons was foremost in all measures tending to the education or uplifting of the people. During two years when he resided in Alameda, he was the superintendent of public instruction for that county. In 1857 he was elected president of the State Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders, and in 1871 he again filled the chair. He was one of the founders of the Medical Society of the County of San Francisco and its president for 1856 and 1866. He was one of the vice-presidents of the American Medical Association during the year 1872, when its annual session was held in San Francisco; and one of the two delegates from California to the international medical congress held in Philadelphia during the centennial in 1876, also a vice-president of the congress. In 1861 Dr. Gibbons became a professor of materia medica in the Medical College of the Pacific, but in 1868 he was transferred to the chair of practice, which he occupied until the time of his death. For eighteen consecutive years he was visiting physician of St. Mary's Hospital and of the San Francisco City and County Hospital. Dr. Gibbons was president of the state board of health from its organization in 1873 until his death, and in many ways increased its equipment and efficiency. When the founding of the Mercantile Library was first proposed, he took an active interest in the project, and at its organization, in 1852, became its first corresponding secretary. He was also one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was vice-president in 1853. He was always active in contributing to whatever promised a development of popular interest in the cause of science. He was also a founder and the first president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for a number of years vice-president of the California Prison commission.

H. Gibbons

A life-long advocate of total abstinence, Dr. Gibbons joined the Sons of Temperance in 1844, and also became connected with other temperance organizations. In addition to his many other engrossing activities, professional, pedagogic and philanthropic, Dr. Gibbons also took high rank as an editor and writer on medical subjects. In 1864 he became editor of the "Medical Press," a periodical founded by Dr. Elias S. Cooper, and soon after uniting it with the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," published it as a monthly magazine for over twenty years. Dr. Gibbons was married in May, 1833, to Martha, daughter of William Poole of Wilmington, Del., a prominent member of the Society of Friends. Of their four surviving children, one son, Henry Gibbons, 2d, has adopted his father's profession, and is now professor of obstetrics in the same college where his father once lectured. Dr. Gibbons died while on a visit to his old friends and associates, in Wilmington, Del., Nov. 4, 1884.

COLE, Richard Beverly, physician and surgeon, was born at Manchester, Va., Aug. 12, 1829, son of John and Pamelia Belvediere (Wooldrich) Cole. He was educated at home by his parents and a tutor until the age of twelve, when he entered the sophomore class of Delaware Collegiate Institute. He evinced marked ability in this institution, always standing at the head of his class, and completing his academic course at the early age of fifteen. From childhood he had manifested a desire to become a physician, and immediately after his graduation began the study of medicine in the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., where he received personal instruction from Prof. Benjamin Dudley, and one year later he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, studying under Thomas D. Mutter, Charles D. Meigs and Joseph Pancoast. He was graduated M.D. in 1849 at the age of nineteen, and at once opened an office in Philadelphia. He soon acquired a lucrative practice and gained prominence by being placed in charge of the Pine Street Cholera Hospital and by writing the history of cholera which was favorably received and widely distributed. He associated himself with six others in starting a summer course of instruction for students who were taking, or preparing to take, a regular medical course at the university. As a teacher he showed great ability, both in elucidating the most abstruse subjects and imparting knowledge. On account of poor health he went to California, arriving in San Francisco in 1852. He soon acquired a large practice and became prominent, not only in his profession, but also as a social, educational and political leader. In 1864 Dr. Cole went to Europe to study at the University of France and several schools of Germany and Great Britain. He received from the Royal College of Surgeons in London the degree of M.R.C.S. He has since visited Europe sixteen times for the purpose of keeping abreast of the art of modern medicine and surgery. He was the first physician on the Pacific coast who ligated the carotid and femoral arteries and who performed the operation of ovariotomy. He is gynæcologist of San Francisco County Hospital, late consulting surgeon of the Woman's State Hospital of California, served in 1856 as surgeon-general of the vigilance committee, and from 1860 to 1864 as surgeon-general of the state. In 1868-70 he was chairman of the hospital committee chosen by the board of supervisors, personally supervised the building of the smallpox hospital of San Francisco, and there being no board of health, he had supervisory charge during the epidemic. Dr. Cole has invented many valuable surgical instruments, foremost among them an obstetrical forceps, a female self-retaining catheter, antiversion and retroversion pessaries (lever and spring), a galvanic introuterine pessary, and a gas cautery. He was a trustee of the University of the Pacific from 1858 to 1865, and then assisted in organizing its medical department. He accepted the chair of obstetrics and physiology, but resigned in 1869 to fill the chair of obstetrics and gynæcology in the University of California. He was immediately made dean of the faculty, and three years later was elected to the presidency which he still holds (1897). In 1895 he made a tour of inspection of medical colleges of the United States, for the purpose of selecting the desirable features of each in the matter of construction and appointments with a view to incorporating the same in the new buildings of the university, soon to be erected. He is chairman of the committee on sites and buildings, and was instrumental in securing a large appropriation from the state legislature for this institution. Dr. Cole has contributed largely to medical literature. Among his publications are numerous brochures on obstetrics and gynæcology, "History of Cholera in Philadelphia" (1849); "Listerism at the International Medical Congress" (London, 1882), etc. He has served as editor of the "Western Lancet" and as associate editor of the "Medical Press" of San Francisco. His latest work, on which he is now engaged, is a textbook on gynæcology (1896), a most exhaustive treatise on the subject. In 1881 he read an article on Listerism at the international medical congress held in London, and the same year he assisted the late distinguished Prof. S. D. Gross of Philadelphia in organizing the "American Surgical Association." Dr. Cole is one of the most prominent physicians of the United States, and is known to the medical profession the world over. He is an honorary member of the San Francisco Polyclinic, and for fifteen years he was a member of the state board of health. He is a member and ex-president of the California State Medical Society, San Francisco County Medical Society, the First Medico-chirurgical Society of San Francisco, and in 1895 he was elected president of the "American Medical Association at Baltimore, of which he was first vice-president in 1873-74. He is secretary for California of the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland since 1864, a fellow of the British Gynæcological Society, an honorary fellow of the Boston Gynæcological Society and several obstetrical societies of Europe and America. He was a member of the state board of medical examiners for several years, serving as president one term. Dr. Cole has operated extensively in city realty and has erected several buildings. He is a Democrat and has acted as chairman of the state Democratic central committee of California. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having received all the degrees in the New York rite including that of Knight Templar. He is a past-commander of California commandery No. 1, and has received all the degrees of Scotttish rite except the 33d, being a member of the grand consistory. Dr. Cole was married, in 1848, to Eugenia Irene, daughter of Antoine Bonnaffon of Philadelphia, by whom he has had five children.

SPENCE, John Selby, physician and legislator, was born in Snow Hill, Worcester co., Md., Feb. 29, 1788. He was descended from Adam Spence, who migrated from Scotland to southern Maryland about 1680. He was educated at the district schools in Somerset and Worcester counties, Md., and was graduated at the medical department of

the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. He practiced his profession in Worcester county until his death. He served several times in the legislature. He was elected a representative from Maryland in the eighteenth congress as a Democrat, serving from Dec. 1, 1823, to March 3, 1825; was again elected to the twenty-second congress, serving from Dec. 5, 1831, to March 2, 1833. He was elected a U. S. senator from Maryland in place of Robert H. Goldsborough, deceased, serving from Jan. 11, 1837, until his death, which took place at Berlin, Md., Oct. 29, 1840.

HOLBROOK, Silas Pinckney, author, was born in Beaufort, S. C., June 1, 1796, son of Silas and Mary (Edwards) Holbrook. His elder brother, John Edwards Holbrook (1794–1871), was for thirty years professor of anatomy in the medical college at Charleston, S. C., and won wide distinction as a naturalist. After graduation at Brown University, in 1815, Mr. Holbrook began the study of law with William Sullivan of Boston. He began practice in Medfield, Mass., but soon turned his attention almost entirely to literary pursuits and spent much time in travel. From early youth he had been an industrious reader of the classics of English fiction, and his taste, thus cultivated by the best masters, led to the production of essays, stories and letters, which, published in the "New England Galaxy," the Boston "Courier," and other journals, brought him an immediate recognition among the popular writers of the day. Among his cleverest sketches of travels are "Letters from a Mariner," and "Travels of a Tin Pedlar,"—both written under the name of "Jonathan Farbink"; a series of very amusing "Letters from Boston," "Recollections of China and Japan," and "The Last of the Blacklegs." All these contributions, together with a few stray pieces, were published in book form as "Sketches by a Traveler" (1834). In his writings Mr. Holbrook shows his high qualities as an observer, his ready sympathy with nature, and a genuine good-natured humor, which irresistibly attracts. He makes many well-chosen classical allusions, and his witty reflections ever have the genuine flavor. His nature was lovable, and his many friends bore testimony to his high qualities of life and character. For a while he conducted in Boston a periodical known as the "Spectacles," and was also editor of the "Tribune" of that city. His wide experience as a traveler enabled him to contribute the European portion of Peter Parley's "Pictorial Geography," which was so widely popular a generation ago. Mr. Holbrook was married to Esther Gourdine of South Carolina. He died in Pineville, S. C., May 26, 1835.

BOYDEN, Nathaniel, lawyer, was born in Conway, Mass., Aug. 16, 1796. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, entered Williams College in 1817, but was graduated at Union in 1821. He removed to Guilford county, N. C., in 1822; was admitted to the bar in 1823; represented Surry county in the assembly in 1838 and 1840, and Rowan in 1844. He was a member of the thirtieth congress, but declined re-election; was a member of the convention of 1865–66, and in 1868 was elected as a Republican to the fortieth congress. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court in May, 1871, and served until his death. His opinions are found in volumes 65–69 North Carolina Reports. He was a good lawyer and had a strong and cultivated mind. He died in Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 5, 1873.

FOLLEN, Charles Theodore Christian, educator, was born at Romröd, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Sept. 4, 1796, son of Christopher Follen, a distinguished jurist. He was educated at the preparatory school at Giessen, where he attained great proficiency in ancient and modern languages, and at the university in the same city. While he was at the university the German war of liberation broke out, and together with his brothers he enlisted in a corps of riflemen. He never saw actual service, however, and was brought down by an attack of typhus fever that for some time impaired his memory. On his return to the university he was active in efforts to improve the students' clubs, giving them a national rather than a sectional character. He received his diploma as doctor of civil law in March, 1818, and a few months later was engaged as counsel in a case of national importance, being retained by the municipal assemblies of the towns and villages of Hesse to draw up a petition to the grand duke, for the repeal of a law passed not long before, depriving these assemblies of the right of self-government. Having succeeded in this, he drew up another petition asking for the fulfillment of the promise of a constitutional government made at the congress of Vienna, but his republican tendencies excited the hostility of the authorities, and he removed to Jena where, in the winter of 1818–19, he delivered a course of lectures on the Pandects of Justinian. Here he was arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder of Kotzebue, and imprisoned, and on his discharge was forbidden to continue his lectures. He thereupon returned to Giessen, but finding himself in danger, escaped to Strasburg, where he studied architecture. From Strasburg he went to Paris, where he made the acquaintance of Lafayette, and remained until 1820, when all foreigners not employed in specific pursuits were ordered to leave the country. Removing to Switzerland, he became professor of Latin in the cantonal school at Chur in the Grisons, but after serving a year resigned, fault having been found with his opinions on religious subjects, and became professor of civil and ecclesiastical law in the University of Basle. In 1824 the governments of Russia, Austria and Prussia demanded his arrest as a promulgator of revolutionary doctrines. He at once passed into France and took ship at Havre for the United States, landing in New York, Dec. 19th. Through Lafayette, who was at that time in this country, he procured letters of introduction that in about a year's time obtained him the position of teacher of German at Harvard. In the winter of 1825–26 he delivered a course of lectures on civil law in Boston. He now took up the study of divinity under Dr. Channing, and in 1828 began preaching as a Unitarian minister. He preached from time to time, and also served as teacher of ecclesiastical history and ethics in the Harvard Divinity School. In 1830 he was made professor of German in the university, but having become connected with the anti-slavery movement he, in 1834, lost his position. He then supported himself by teaching and writing, living at Watertown, Milton and Stockbridge, and in 1836 was formally ordained. After preaching occasionally in New York, Washington and Boston he was in 1839 settled over a church at East Lexington, Mass. In December of that year he went to New York to deliver a course of lectures on German literature, but having embarked on his return in the steamboat Lexington, perished, Jan. 13, 1840, in the burning of that vessel on Long Island sound. He published a "German Reader" (1831; new edition, 1858); and "Practical Grammar of the German Language" (1831). He was married, Sept. 15, 1828, to Eliza Lee Cabot of Boston, an author, and a zealous supporter of the anti-slavery movement. She edited and published her husband's works, in five volumes, in 1842. Mrs. Follen died at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 26, 1860.

Charles Follen

RUTTER, Thomas, civil engineer and capitalist was born in Holywell, Flintshire, Wales, Nov. 29, 1824. His father, John Rutter, a civil engineer by profession, came to America in 1834, and soon thereafter secured the contract to construct the tunnel for the Harlem railroad in New York city. It was in the construction of this tunnel that Mr. Rutter took his first lessons in practical engineering. His school-days were spent mainly in New York city and terminated with an engineering course at the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y., after which, at an early age, he entered the practice of his profession. Promotion was rapid, and in 1850 he was taken into partnership with his father, and the next year the firm secured the contract to construct the Summit tunnel for the Pennsylvania railroad at Gallitzin, Pa., which was carried to completion in 1855 by Thomas Rutter, the surviving member of the firm. The many physical difficulties to be overcome and the necessity for early completion required skill and energy of no ordinary kind and the marked success with which his efforts were crowned at once established his reputation as a competent railroad contractor and civil engineer. During the prosecution of this work he made the acquaintance of John Edgar Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, who, becoming impressed with the masterly execution of this work, obtained for Mr. Rutter the contract for the Pan-Handle tunnel under the city of Pittsburgh. He was president of the American Contract Co., which was founded by himself. He constructed the tunnels of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac railroads under the city of Baltimore; the tunnel for the aqueduct at Washington, D. C., and filled contracts of equal and greater dimensions for the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Rutter also excelled as an executive and wise, far-sighted investor. He was a member of the board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville, the New York and New England and Housatonic railroads; of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; The Bowery Savings Bank; the Bank of the State of New York; the Consolidated Gas Co.; the American Pig-Iron Storage and Warrant Co., all of New York city, and the New York chamber of commerce. Largely interested in the development of the upper portion of New York city, he was a director of the Harlem Navigation Co., and president of the Harlem Gas Co. He also found time for active participation in public affairs. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian and a life-long member and attendant of St. James' Episcopal Church, New York city, in which he was a vestryman for forty years, and for seventeen years of this period senior warden. In business life his sterling qualities of manhood, his unvarying courtesy and thorough reliability in every transaction, endeared him to all with whom he had business relations and brought him, unsought, many high trusts and honors. None knew better than he the secret of discovering the best in every one. Frankness and sincerity were admirably blended in his nature and hand in his words, always "fitly spoken," never failed to reveal consistent courtesy and kindliness. The thousands of laborers in his employ, whose manhood he always recognized, were enlisted heart and hand in his service and loved him like a brother. One of his associates said of him, "When I lose faith in men, I think of Thomas Rutter and my faith returns." Besides other social, charitable and business associations, his distinctively social connections were with the Metropolitan, Union League and Down Town clubs: he was also for many years president of the American Institute. He was married, in 1849, to Georgiana Renaud of New York city, and had two sons and two daughters who survive him. He died in New York city, May 3, 1895.

Thomas Rutter

SHURTLIFF, Lewis Warren, jurist, was born at Sullivan, Lorain co., July 24, 1835, son of Luman Andrus and Eunice Baggs (Gaylord) Shurtliff. His ancestors were of the old Puritan stock: the first of the name in America being William Shurtliff, who emigrated from England to Plymouth colony in 1634. Some later branches emigrated in 1811 to the newly-opened Western Reserve in Ohio. Soon after his birth his parents became members of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and in 1838 visited Kirtland. The following year they went to Far West, Mo., whence they removed to Nauvoo, Ill.; going thence again, in 1846, they removed to Council Bluffs, Ia., and early in the spring of 1851 began the journey to Salt Lake City, arriving on Sept. 23d. Shortly after they continued northward, and finally settled in Weber county. In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Shurtliff was called on a mission to Salmon river, Idaho, then in Eastern Oregon, where several small companies had been sent as colonists and missionaries to the Indians. They were the first white men to plow a furrow in the territory, and there they remained until in a severe encounter with the Indians several of them were killed and wounded and all their cattle and horses stolen. The survivors were imprisoned in the fort for thirty days, but then, being rescued by a company of 200 men from Utah, returned to their homes. Mr. Shurtliff was present at Provo when the peace commission from the president of the United States offered to pardon the supposed offenses of the Mormons, which had occasioned the "Mormon war." In 1867 he was sent as a missionary to Great Britain, and going from Utah by mule-teams, met the Union Pacific railroad at Julesburg, Neb. He remained until 1870, traveling extensively throughout the United Kingdom, and presiding over the Nottingham and London conferences. He also visited France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland and Scandinavia. On his return to Utah he was appointed to preside over the Plain City ward and, in connection with other progressive men, soon made it a leading ward of the stake. Called back to Ogden in 1883, he was made president of the Weber stake, and in the same year was appointed county commissioner, holding the office until elected probate judge in 1886. He was also a member of the constitutional convention at Salt Lake City in 1886, and was elected to the council of the legislature for 1886–87. On his re-election as probate judge in 1888, he returned to the upper house of the legislature, holding both offices until 1889, when he again became county commissioner and served until the close of 1894. Mr. Shurtliff was made vice-president of the Utah Loan and Trust Co. upon its incorporation in 1888, and was president of the first street-railway company in Ogden. A delegate to the two first national irrigation congresses, he was appointed chairman of the irrigation commission of Utah at the third, held at Denver in 1894. Also elected a delegate to the first national trans-Mississippi commercial congress at Ogden in 1893, and at San Francisco in 1894, he was made a member of the national committee. After forty years of earnest labor for the upbuilding of Utah, he

L. W. Shurtliff

finds his greatest earthly reward in seeing this land crowned with the glory of statehood and filled with happy and united people.

VAN DYKE, Henry Jackson, clergyman, was born at Abington, Montgomery co., Pa., March 2, 1822. His family is of Dutch colonial extraction; the original American ancestor being Jan Thomasse van Dijk, who emigrated from Holland in 1652 and became the first magistrate of New Utrecht, L. I. From him the line of descent runs through Jan Janse van Dijk (died 1736); Jan van Dijk (died 1764); John van Dyck, who was killed at the battle of Monmouth in 1778; Frederick van Dyke, and Frederick A. van Dyke, who was in his day a noted physician of Philadelphia, and the subject of the present sketch. Henry J. van Dyke was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, and having begun theological study in Yale University, completed his course at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1845. In June of the same year he was ordained to the ministry by the Philadelphia presbytery, and becoming pastor of the Second Church, Bridgeton, N. J., he remained there until 1852. He then preached for a year at the First Church, Germantown, Pa., and in 1853 accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., continuing incumbent during the remainder of his life. The society was, by changes in the presbytery, subsequently known as the Second Church, but it always worshipped in the edifice at Clinton and Remsen streets. In 1872, after faithful labors for nineteen years, he resigned the charge to accept a call from Nashville, Tenn. He, however, went abroad for a few months of recreation, and on his return was so strongly urged to resume his labors in Brooklyn, that he finally consented. The congregation increased greatly under his ministry with the most gratifying evidences of spiritual and temporal prosperity. As a preacher, Dr. van Dyke displayed striking powers of logic and pathos. He was in 1870 one of the committee of the general assembly at Philadelphia who were sent as delegates to the Southern Presbyterian assembly in Louisville, Ky. In 1876 he was moderator of the general assembly at its meeting in Brooklyn. He strongly advocated the revision of the Westminster Confession, and succeeded in having the motion carried by a nearly unanimous vote in the Brooklyn presbytery. When the question came before the general assembly at its meeting in New York city in 1891, he was appointed a member of the revision committee, and was among the most prominent in preparing the proposed amendments. His position was clearly enunciated in his address before the alumni of Union Seminary in the same year, when he said: "If we cannot have liberty and orthodoxy, let us have liberty and go without orthodoxy," an expression considered remarkably radical in view of his life-long reputation for consistent conservatism. Among his published sermons are: "Moses, the Servant of the Lord"; "How Old Art Thou?"; "The Commandment with Promise"; "The Conversion of Saul"; "Politics for Christmas"; "Giving Thanks for all Things," and "The Character and Blessedness of the Peacemaker," all notable for clear-cut expression and originality of thought. He was also author of "The Lord's Prayer" (1872). Personally Dr. van Dyke was most attractive, warm and sincere in his friendships and sympathies, and he had many firm friends both within and without the church. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Missouri in 1860. In 1845 he was married to Henrietta Ashmead of Philadelphia, and had five sons and one daughter. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 25, 1891.

Henry J. van Dyke

VAN DYKE, Henry, author and clergyman, was born at Germantown, Pa., Nov. 10, 1852, son of Rev. Henry Jackson van Dyke. He was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute at the age of sixteen, and entering Princeton College the same year, he received the degree of A.B. with highest honors in 1873. While an undergraduate he was awarded the junior oration prize, the senior prize in English literature, was reception orator on class-day, and delivered the Latin salutatory and *belles-lettres* oration at commencement. On completing the theological course in Princeton Seminary in 1876, he was appointed to deliver the master's oration. He then went to Germany to pursue further studies in divinity at the University of Berlin, and on his return in 1878, became pastor of the United Congregational Church, Newport, R. I., working there for four years, especially among the laboring classes. In 1882 he accepted a call to the old Brick Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York. This church was founded in 1767, but from importance had sunk to great depletions. Dr. van Dyke at once began the work of upbuilding, and it speedily saw increased congregations and well organized missionary and benevolent activities. In addition to the arduous labors of this parish, which under his direction had assumed a leading position in the city, he found time to devote to a wide-reaching work among the young men and women of the American colleges, being twice elected university preacher at Harvard. He delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the University of Virginia in 1893, and at Wellesley College in 1896; and has also been university preacher at Amherst, Cornell and Princeton. He is an earnest advocate of a simpler, shorter creed for the Presbyterian church, and works in the spirit of a broad and humane theology. In 1896 he was chosen to deliver the Lyman Beecher lectures on preaching at Yale University. His books on religion have had a wide circulation. "The Reality of Religion" (1884); "The Story of the Psalms" (1887); "God and Little Children" (1890); "Straight Sermons" (1893); "The Christ-Child in Art" (1894); "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" (1896), and "The Other Wise Man" (1896). In the secular field he has done a still larger work. His volume on "The Poetry of Tennyson" (1889) has had many editions in America and England, and is recognized as a standard. "Little Rivers" (1895) and "The Story of the Other Wise Man" (1896), won immediate popularity. "The Builders and Other Poems" appeared in 1897. Dr. van Dyke has been a frequent contributor to the "Century," the "Atlantic," "Scribner's," and "Harpers' Magazine," and a member of the council of the Authors' Club. He delivered the ode at the sesqui-centennial celebration of Princeton University in 1896. In 1884 he received the degree of D.D. from Princeton, in 1894 from Harvard, and in 1896 from Yale. He was married, in 1881, to Ellen Reid of Baltimore. They have five children.

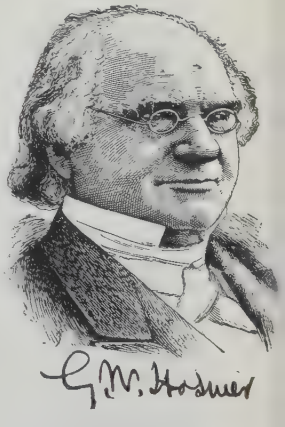
Henry van Dyke

GLOVER, James Nettle, banker and founder of Spokane, Wash., was born in Lincoln county, Mo., March 15, 1837, son of Philip and Sarah (Koontz) Glover. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and a veteran of 1812, having enlisted at the age of seventeen, and attained distinction for conspicuous gallantry. The son was educated in the district schools of his native town, but until his majority devoted six months of every year to work on the farm. In 1849 he made the trip across the plains to Oregon, settling in Marion county. He remained there until 1862, when he removed to eastern Oregon, and during the next seven years he was engaged in mining and speculation, with considerable success. In 1867, with Richard Williams, he purchased land near Salem, Ore., and during a six years' residence there managed a ferry line, was chief of the police, a member of the city council, and became recognized as a most enterprising and public-spirited citizen. He sold out his Salem interests in 1873, and purchasing a one-half interest in a large tract of land at Spokane, Wash., then a wilderness inhabited by hostile Indians, he formed a colony, mostly composed of settlers from Salem. In the meanwhile he had acquired the interest of his partners, and on his own account erected the first saw-mill and the first dam at the falls, and opened the first store. He sawed timber for nearly all the earlier buildings in the town, taking in exchange various farm products in which he dealt extensively. After the close of the Indian war, in the autumn of 1877, he induced Gen. Sherman to leave a detachment of troops for the protection of the settlers, and during their stay supplied them with all necessaries. In the year 1873 a post-office was established, and during the winter of 1877–78 the land was surveyed and laid out as a town-site. In 1878 Mr. Glover sold one-half of his homestead claim to J. J. Brown and Anthony M. Cannon, and the building of the town progressed rapidly. Mr. Glover is the real founder of Spokane, now a city of 40,000 inhabitants, but although he has been foremost in promoting its every interest, has never allowed his name to be used in nomination for public office. The First National Bank of Spokane was founded by him in 1882, and until 1893, when it was finally closed, he served as its president. In the management of its affairs, as well as of several other banks with which he was connected, he showed the greatest enterprise and business tact; his own financial losses in the panic of 1893 being due solely to his wide generosity and zealous public spirit. Few men enjoy wider respect or receive more general recognition as leaders and business promoters.

James N. Glover

WILLSON, Forceythe, poet, was born in Little Genesee, N. Y., Apr. 10, 1837. His father, Hiram Willson, was a native of Vermont, and had been a teacher in the public schools. He was for several years postmaster in Little Genesee, and was also engaged in the lumber business there. Removing his family, in 1846, to Covington, Ky., he lived there for six years, and founded the common school system. He afterward removed to Indiana, where he died, leaving a considerable fortune to his four children. Byron Forceythe, who, upon arriving at manhood, dropped the Byron, was the eldest. He early showed great aptitude for study, and after a course at Antioch, entered Harvard. His studious habits, however, undermined his health, and obliged him to relinquish his college course. He returned to his early home and secured a position upon the Louisville "Journal." Upon the outbreak of the civil war his sympathies were actively enlisted in the Federal cause, and found full expression in the columns of the "Journal," in which also appeared his earliest poems. In January, 1863, he issued, as a carrier's New Year's address, the best known poem, entitled "The Old Sergeant." This was a true story, even to the names mentioned. He wrote besides many war songs, which became favorites among the soldiers during the war. When his younger brother entered Harvard, in 1864, he accompanied him to Cambridge to superintend his education. While in Cambridge he published a volume of poems, which was remarkable for the tenderness of its sentiment. In 1863 he married Elizabeth Conwell Smith, who was also an author of some note. Mr. Willson was never very rugged, and the rigor of the northern climate hastened his death, which occurred at Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1867.

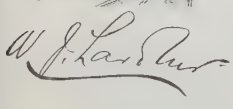
HOSMER, George Washington, clergyman, was born at Concord, Mass., Nov. 27, 1803, seventh in descent from James Hosmer, who came to this country from Hawkshurst, Kent, England, in 1635, and grandson of Joseph Hosmer of Concord, high sheriff of Middlesex county, Mass., and prominent in the Concord fight. He remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, and after a year or two at Westford Academy, entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1826. He taught school in Plymouth, Mass., for a year and a half, was intimate in the family of Rev. Dr. James Kendall, and was married to his daughter, Hannah Poor Kendall, Apl. 25, 1831. He studied theology at Cambridge, completed the course in 1831, and entered upon the work of the ministry in Northfield, Mass., where he lived until 1836. In the autumn of 1836 he answered a thrice-repeated call from the Unitarian Society at Buffalo, N. Y. Great schemes were rife for a university in western New York, and it was desired that Mr. Hosmer should guide the foundation, in addition to his duties as minister. The hopes of the ambitious city were crushed in the financial crash of 1837, and with them the plan of the university. An active ministry of thirty years followed Mr. Hosmer's settlement in Buffalo. During a considerable part of this pastorate, Dr. Hosmer was a visiting or non-resident professor in the Meadville, Pa., Theological School. In 1866 he accepted the presidency of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., and there he remained seven years. His class-room was a favorite place; his pulpit ministrations made impression, and his home was pervaded with a social atmosphere so congenial that it drew the students and friends in great numbers to its hospitality. In 1873 Dr. Hosmer left Antioch College, and became minister of Channing Church, Newton, Mass., where he remained until 1879. A period of two years intervened between his retirement from Newton and his death. They were closing, but not inactive years. He took temporary charge of the parish at West Dedham, Mass., while his residence was alternately at Canton, Mass., with his daughter, and at Salem, with his son. In April, 1880, he took part in the services of the Channing centenary celebration at Newport, R. I., preaching the



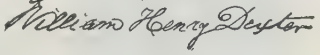
G. W. Hosmer

sermon before the conference the evening before the laying of the corner-stone of the Memorial Church, and taking part in the exercises on the latter occasion. In June he met the Meadville students for the last time. In the autumn he took part in the dedication of new churches in Buffalo and Cleveland, and reached St. Louis, the residence of his son, Prof. James K. Hosmer of Washington University, at the end of October. Though much oppressed with illness, he preached several times with rare impressiveness. On Dec. 19, 1880, he gave his last sermon in the Church of the Unity, and on the Sunday following, Dec. 26, 1880, stood for the last time in a pulpit, on the occasion of the first service in the Church of the Messiah, just completed. He died July 5, 1881.

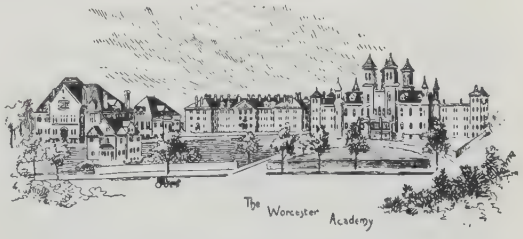
LARDNER, William J., lawyer, was born in New York city, Oct. 22, 1858. His preparatory education was received in the public schools, and from them he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, with the intention of preparing for the priesthood. The death of his father, however, threw him upon his own resources at an early age and compelled him to relinquish this purpose. He entered the law school of the New York University and was a clerk in the office of the late DuPlessis M. Helm. Being graduated in the spring of 1877, he was admitted to the bar in October, 1879, at the age of twenty-one, and at once entered upon a successful practice. In 1887 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the state by Charles F. Tabor, attorney-general under Gov. Hill, and was reappointed for a second term in 1890. Although the youngest man ever chosen to the office, he performed his duties with such skill and ability, and showed such consummate fitness, that upon the accession of Attorney-General Simon W. Rosendale, in 1892, he was retained for a third term. As representative of the attorney-general, he figured in many important cases, among them the dissolution proceedings of the American Loan and Trust Co., and the Canal Street, North River and Madison Square banks, and in 1889 was associated with Charles F. Tabor and Roger A. Pryor in the famous Sugar Trust case. He also appeared frequently in proceedings tending to the escheat of real property. Since the termination of his official career, Mr. Lardner has devoted his attention exclusively to civil and surrogate practice, and has frequently been associated in important cases with F. R. Coudert, George Bliss, John M. Bowers and other leading members of the bar. In addition to a large and notable clientele he has for a number of years been counsel for the archbishop of New York and for many Catholic institutions in both New York and Brooklyn. He was also the legal advisor of the late Vicar-Gen. Preston and of his successor, Mgr. Mooney. He is at present associated with William H. Loughran and William J. Smyth in the firm of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, one of the best known in the city. Mr. Lardner is popular socially, and is a member of the Manhattan, Lawyers', Democratic, Sagamore, Catholic and Reform clubs, and of the State and City Bar associations. Upon attaining his majority he joined the Tammany Society and has since continued an active member. He has frequently been pressed to accept political trusts of honorable and responsible character, but has declined all offices not consistent with his profession. Mr. Lardner is a self-made man in the best and truest sense, one who in the face of grave obstacles, and with no advantage at the start, has won a place and position in life of which he might well be proud. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1893 by the College of St. Francis Xavier. On May 10, 1887, Mr. Lardner was married to Agnes Cecelia, daughter of the late James O'Brien, a prominent merchant of New York City. They have two children.



COLLIER, Robert Laird, clergyman, was born in Salisbury, Md., Aug. 7, 1837. He began his public career as a Methodist minister in Davenport, Ia. In 1864 he severed his connection with that church, and after some years of study and research resumed his ministerial labors in connection with the Unitarian denomination. He was settled in Chicago and Boston, U. S. A., and in Bradford and Birmingham, England, and in all of these places he preached to large and flourishing congregations. He was chiefly known as an eloquent orator and a writer of magazine articles. His principal published works are: "Sunday Sermons on Every Day Subjects" and "Meditations on the Essence of Christianity." He died near Salisbury, July 26, 1890.



DEXTER, William Henry, merchant, was born in Charlton, Mass., Jan. 11, 1823, the son of John B. Dexter. He attended the public schools of his native town until nineteen years of age, when he went to Boston, Mass., and for a period of five years was employed as clerk in a store. He then removed to Worcester, Mass., where he went into business for himself, and continued so for about twenty-five years, selling out when his real-estate interests became so large as to demand his full time and attention. In 1873 he was made councilman in the city government, and again in 1877. He was a member of the school board from 1886 to 1889. In 1874 he was elected one of the trustees of Worcester Academy, and was on the finance committee, and treasurer for over twenty years; the endowment and funds of the institution being principally under his care. He superintended personally all of the many improvements which were instituted during his term of service, and among them may be mentioned



the erection of three large buildings, one of which bears his name; the purchase of land in behalf of the academy to enlarge the campus; and the setting-apart of a $1,000 fund, the income of which is distributed each year in prizes to the junior class. He has also provided a handsome sum for the institution at his decease. Mr. Dexter is a member of the Main Street (Worcester) Baptist Church, and has acted as either treasurer or chairman of the finance committee for over forty years. In 1848 he was married to Eliza A. Foss of Livermore, Me. They had one child, a daughter, who died in infancy.

STEPHENSON, Luther, soldier, was born in Hingham, Mass., Apr. 25, 1830, and received his education in the schools and academy of that town. He entered into the business of the manufacture and sale of scales. At the breaking-out of the war he was appointed first lieutenant of Company I, 4th Massachusetts infantry militia, and was promoted to captain, Apr. 18, 1861, while his regiment was on the way to Fortress Monroe. Before the battle of Big Bethel, Capt. Stephenson was ordered by Gen. Butler to make an armed reconnoissance of the enemy's position with two companies of his regiment. This was the first armed reconnoissance of the civil war. During this service Capt. Stephenson was detailed to serve upon the first court martial formed of volunteer officers, and associated with him in this duty were Capt. Ricketts of the famous Ricketts battery, Capt. Kensel, afterward Gen. Kensel, on Gen. Butler's staff, and Gen. Warren, afterward commander of the 5th corps, and other officers of note. At the expiration of the three months for which the regiment was called out, Capt. Stephenson returned with his command to Boston. Not being content with this short service, he recruited the first company (A) of the 32d Massachusetts infantry, and was mustered in, Nov. 28, 1861, with the rank of captain. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing in June, 1862, and Capt. Stephenson commanded the regiment during the "Pope" campaign, which included the battles of Gainesville and the second battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to major, Aug. 18, 1862, and during the fall campaign took part in the battle of Fredericksburg. Before the close of the year he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and as such commanded the regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville. Col. Stephenson was with his regiment in every battle in which it participated until his discharge. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1862, and was obliged to return home, but joined his regiment in time to participate in the battles of Rappahannock Station and Mine Run. He was slightly wounded in front of Petersburg on the 18th and again on the 24th of June, 1864. On account of his wounds he resigned June 28, 1864. By special order of Gen. Grant, he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, March 25, 1865, "for good conduct and bravery in the campaigns against Richmond, Va." Gen. Stephenson participated in the following battles, in addition to those already mentioned: Malvern Hill, Antietam, three days Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy Swamp, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor. In November, 1866, he was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the second district of Massachusetts, and performed the duties of that office until March 4, 1867, his appointment being rejected by congress for political reasons. Gov. William Gaston, in 1875, called upon him to take charge of a new police organization just established by the legislature, known as the "Massachusetts State Detective Force." This position he held for three years, and during that time he organized the present system of inspection of factories and public buildings in the state. At the close of this service he went on the lecture platform, and achieved marked success, his subjects being the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. In 1883 he accepted the position of governor of the Eastern Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Togus, Me. He is also the author and composer of a number of patriotic songs of considerable merit.

Luther Stephenson

PICKERING, John, linguist and philologist, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 7, 1777, son of Timothy Pickering. Entering Harvard College, he was graduated in 1796, and then began the study of law in the office of Edward Tilghman, Philadelphia, Pa., where his father, then secretary of state, was residing. On the appointment of William Smith as U. S. minister to Portugal, he was made secretary of legation and accompanied him to Lisbon. There he devoted his leisure to the study of languages. In 1799 he received the appointment of private secretary to Rufus King, minister to Great Britain, and after two years abroad, returned to Salem, and until 1827 was engaged in the practice of law. Having removed to Boston, he was appointed city solicitor, and was afterward senator from Essex county during two terms, and once from Suffolk county, besides being a member of the executive council. In 1833 he was appointed a member of the commission for revising the Massachusetts statutes. In the meantime Mr. Pickering had devoted himself to philological studies, and with extraordinary success; and it is said that no other scholar was so thoroughly versed in the Indian languages. He was familiar with seven modern languages, had a complete acquaintance with Latin and Greek, and had made a general study of four others, besides having explored, with some care, Arabic, Turkish, Syriac, Persian, Coptic, Sanskrit, Chinese, Cochin-Chinese, Russian, Egyptian hieroglyphic language, and the Malay and Polynesian dialects. He used his great linguistic and philological knowledge to good advantage, writing a number of books and publishing many articles on connected subjects. Among his writings are: "On the Adoption of an Uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America" (1820); "Remarks on the Indian Languages of North America" (1836); "Memoir on the Language and Inhabitants of Lord North's Island" (1845); "A Vocabulary, or Collection of Words and Phrases, which have been supposed to be peculiar to the United States of America" (Boston, 1816); also "A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Greek Language" (1826). In 1806 Mr. Pickering was elected Hancock professor of Hebrew in Harvard, but declined that position, as well as the chair of Greek literature in the same institution, and the provostship of the University of Pennsylvania. His interest in Harvard was shown by the fact that he was from 1818 to 1824 an active member of its board of overseers. He was president of the American Oriental Society and one of its founders, and president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; besides being a member of a number of learned societies in this country and Europe. In addition to the works already mentioned, Mr. Pickering wrote: "The Agrarian Laws"; "Egyptian Jurisprudence"; "Lecture on the Alleged Uncertainty of Law"; "Eulogy on Dr. Bowditch"; and "Review of the International McLeod Question" (1825). Mr. Pickering's life was written by his daughter, Mary Orne Pickering, and published in Boston, 1887. He died in Boston, May 5, 1846.

PEYTON, Ephraim Geoffrey, jurist and statesman, was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., in 1802, son of Ephraim Peyton of Virginia, who went to Kentucky in 1791. He was lineally descended from Henry Peyton of "Acquia," Va., the first English settler in the colony. Ephraim Geoffrey Peyton was educated at Gallatin College, Tennessee. In 1818 he removed to Mississippi, and taught a school for several years, displaying marked talents and erudition as a Greek and Latin scholar. While at the head of this school he employed his leisure time in studying

the law, and, in 1824, was admitted to the bar of Copiah county. In 1831 he was married to Artemisia, daughter of Francis Patton, a wealthy planter of Claiborne county, by whom he left a large family, nine of whom reached their majority. Young Peyton was described as of handsome person, of charming manners, and transcendent power as a conversationalist. In 1827 he was elected a member of the legislature of Mississippi, and served with distinguished ability, usefulness and satisfaction to the public. Having little taste, however, for politics, he refused a re-election, and devoted the rest of his life to his profession. In 1827 he was elected district attorney for the fourth judicial district, and acquired great reputation for ability and learning, for his integrity, and for his dignity and efficiency in maintaining the laws for the preservation of order and the suppression of crime. In politics he was an old-line Whig—the friend and supporter of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the Adams's. A friend of the Union, in 1860 he bitterly opposed secession. In 1865 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Mississippi, and was, the same year, elected to congress from Mississippi, but, notwithstanding his well-known Union sentiments, his high character and distinguished abilities, was denied his seat, on the ground that Mississippi was not a "reconstructed state." In 1868 he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, and in 1870 was made chief justice of the state, and served with great ability until his death in 1876. By the failure of the banks, Chief-justice Peyton lost over $100,000, and was left heavily in debt, with a large, dependent family to support. Notwithstanding the prostration of all the business interests of the South, and the widespread ruin which followed the collapse of the Confederacy, by his indomitable energy, industry, and persistent labor, he paid every dollar of his debts, and at his death, in 1876, left the reputation of having been a profound and accomplished lawyer, a man of spotless integrity and stainless honor. He died in Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1876.

ANDERSON, Joseph, clergyman, and author, was born in Rossshire, Scotland, Dec. 16, 1836. His ancestry was connected with several Highland clans. He came to the United States with his parents in 1842, and spent his boyhood in Delaware county, N. Y., and at Astoria, L. I. In 1854 he was graduated at the College of the City of New York, valedictorian of his class, and in 1857 at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He has been pastor of Congregational churches in Stamford, Norwalk and Waterbury, Conn.; at the latter place since 1865. In 1874 he declined a call to the chair of English literature in Michigan University. In 1877 and 1890 he was moderator of the general association of Connecticut, and in 1878 of the Connecticut general conference of Congregational churches, besides filling for years other ecclesiastical and benevolent offices in his denomination. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Yale University in 1878, and in 1884, although not an alumnus of the institution, was made a member of its corporation. Dr. Anderson has been a member of the American Philological Association from its origin, making a special study of the languages and antiquities of the American Indians. As a collaborator of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, D. C., he took for his field of research the Algonkian family of languages. In 1885 he was made a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and is connected with other kindred bodies. In the bibliography of members of the American Historical Association, issued under direction of the Smithsonian Institution in 1890, the list of his contributions to local history and biography fills three pages. In 1892 he published a volume entitled "The Churches of Mattatuck," and from 1893 to 1896 gave much time to the preparation of an elaborate "History of Waterbury," issued in three volumes, numbering 2,300 pages. He is recognized as a champion of liberal studies and a representative of broad culture in the Christian ministry. Besides his historical papers he has published various sermons, addresses and poems, and numerous articles in the magazines. He was married in January, 1859, to Anna Sands, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Gildersleeve of New York city.

BURKE, James Francis, lawyer, was born, Oct. 21, 1867, at Petroleum Centre, Venango co., Penn., of American parentage. His father died in 1875, leaving a widow and three sons, James Francis, John Jay and Edward Clinton Burke. At the age of thirteen young Burke went to Pittsburgh, and obtained employment in a drygoods store. This was not much to his taste, however, and he soon entered the law office of William Scott, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. at Pittsburgh. There he completed a high-school course during the next four years, in the meanwhile studying shorthand under private tutors, with the result that at the age of eighteen he had become one of the most expert stenographers in the United States, and received an appointment as official stenographer of the U. S. court. He was elected secretary of various legislative commissions in Pennsylvania and official stenographer of the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892. Meantime he carried on his law studies under Lieut.-Gov. Walter Lyon of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1892. While at college he founded the American Republican College League, and became its first president, establishing a branch organization in every leading university in the United States. While in this position he was elected secretary of the Republican national committee, but resigned the office afterward to give his exclusive attention to Republican work in colleges. During the campaign of 1892 he was the youngest speaker sent out by the national committee, addressing audiences in fifteen states. At its close he declined a consular appointment at the hands of the secretary of state, to accept an appointment from Pres. Harrison to codify the international navigation laws. In December, 1893, he began the practice of law in Pittsburgh, and has since won new laurels by his surprising success in a number of famous murder trials, the Blind Pool swindles, and other celebrated cases. He is one of the most eloquent young men in this country, even the Democratic press acknowledging the magnetic qualities he displayed in his remarkable speeches in Tremont Temple, Boston; the Academy of Music, Philadelphia; and the Auditorium, Chicago. Besides being a born politician and a stranger to the word "fail," he is also a poet of no mean ability. On Apr. 15, 1895, he was married to Josephine, daughter of Mrs. N. A. Scott of Detroit, widow of the late Capt. J. B. Scott, a wealthy steamship director of the lakes. He resides in a handsome home in the East End, Pittsburgh.

James Francis Burke

FORNEY, Peter, soldier, was born in Lincoln county, N. C., in April, 1756, son of Jacob Forney, who was the son of a French Huguenot. He took an active part in the revolutionary war, and after the war engaged in the manufacture of iron, which was then a new and lucrative business. In 1794–96

Gen. Forney was a member of the house of commons, and in 1801 was elected to the senate. In 1813 he was elected as a representative to congress. He also served as an elector during the presidential campaigns of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. Gen. Forney died at his home at Leeper's Creek, N. C., Feb. 1, 1834.

AUSTIN, George Curtis, lawyer, was born at Saluvia, Fulton co., Pa., July 19, 1863. He is of Scotch-Irish lineage on the paternal side, his father, Rowland Austin, being descended from the early Scotch-Irish settlers of the Cumberland valley. His mother, Elizabeth Bohn, was of German extraction. Mr. Austin prepared for college at the Cumberland Valley State Normal School at Shippensburg, Pa., and entered Lafayette College in the fall of 1881. He was one of the most prominent men in his class, and was the recipient of numerous honors. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and of the Washington Literary Society. He left college in May, 1884, and went to New York city, where he obtained a position in the office of Russell, Dennison & Latting, and commenced the study of law, afterward entering the office of Booraem & Hamilton, where he remained until June, 1887. In the fall of 1885 he entered Columbia Law School, and was graduated there in May, 1887, receiving the second prize of $150, decided by a competitive examination, out of a class of 160. Two weeks later he was admitted to the New York bar, receiving one hundred per cent. on the examination. The same month the degree of Ph.B. was conferred upon him by Lafayette. Shortly after his admission to the bar he entered the office of Turner, McClure & Rolston, where he remained until February, 1893, when he became a member of the firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele. Since Feb. 1, 1895, he has been practicing alone. In 1895 his appointment by Gov. Morton as one of the three members of the committee on statutory revision for the state of New York, was urged by fifteen of the leading law firms of New York city. He has probably been actively engaged in more important litigation and handled more important matters than any other lawyer of his age in New York. He has contributed a number of articles to various law publications, and recently prepared for the "Law Quarterly Review" of London, at the special request of Sir Frederick Pollock, its editor, an exhaustive article on the "Dwight Method of Legal Instruction." He was, until recently, instructor in the law of contracts at the New York Law School. Mr. Austin is a member of the Bar Association, the Lawyers', D. K. E., West Side Republican and Riverside Republican clubs, and is the secretary of the Lafayette New York Alumni Association and of the Dwight Law Alumni Association. He was nominated by acclamation for member of the New York assembly by the Republicans of the twenty-first district, New York, and elected, November, 1895, by a majority of 1,600. In the assembly he was chairman of the committee on affairs of cities and had charge, among other things, of the following: legislation in the lower house; the greater New York bill; the New York city compromise school bill; the bill for a special jury commissioner for criminal cases in New York city and Brooklyn; bill for the general improvement of the public parks in the city of New York; bill appropriating $9,000,000 for new public school buildings in the city of New York; amendments to the Revised Statutes and Code of Civil Procedure; amendments to the corporation laws; bill for the completion of the new East river bridge, and bill for rapid transit in New York city.

George C. Austin.

SEAWELL, Henry, jurist, was born in Franklin county, N. C., Dec. 24, 1772. Not having had the opportunity to attend school, he was educated by such books as he was able to obtain. He was elected to the house of commons of the general assembly from Wake county in 1790, and was re-elected several times. In 1810 he was appointed a judge of the superior courts; but the appointment was not confirmed by the general assembly. In 1813 he was again appointed a judge, and was confirmed. He resigned in 1819. About 1820 he was appointed by the president of the United States a commissioner under the treaty of Ghent with Great Britain, to award for the slaves taken during the war of 1812. In 1821 Judge Seawell was elected to the senate of the state legislature, and continued until 1826. In 1831 and 1832 he was again in the senate, when he was for the third time elected judge of the superior court, and held office until he died. By his marriage with the daughter of Col. John Hinton, seven children survived him—six sons and one daughter, who was married to Warner Lewis of Caswell county, N. C. Judge Seawell died at Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 11, 1835.

LAVRETTA, Constantine Lawrence, mayor of Mobile, Ala., was born there Jan. 6, 1858, son of John Lawrence and Catherine Lawrence (Spoettel) Lavretta. His father was a native of Italy, and his mother of Rochemburg, duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. The former died in 1895 and the latter in 1873. Receiving a thorough classical training in the Jesuit College at Spring Hill., Ala., Mr. Lavretta was graduated A.B. in 1875, and then studied commercial law in the office of Judge Charles W. Rapier at Mobile. Subsequently he became connected with the internal revenue department and the probate court of Mobile county, discharging his duties with such zeal and ability as to receive the endorsement of his superiors. He arranged the archives and documents of the probate court in such complete order that any of them may be readily found, thus greatly simplifying the labors of the court officials. In 1889 he assumed charge of his father's business, which had become very large, and by shrewd and careful investments rapidly increased it. He was elected to the state legislature from Mobile county in 1892, and during his term served on the committee on commerce and common carriers, ways and means, and others, making an excellent reputation as one of the best-informed men in the house, particularly in statistical matters, and earning an enviable reputation for an able speech on the Nicaragua canal. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Mobile for a term of three years, and has proved one of the ablest executives the city has ever had. Thoroughly interested in everything that concerns its welfare and progress, he has reorganized every department of the government; the business portion of the city has been paved; a fine brick police station has been erected, and by an economical and business-like policy the city revenues have been increased seventeen per cent. in two years. His messages to the city council are noticeable for their basis

C. Lawrence Lavretta

of solid facts and figures. Mayor Lavretta is a member of the Catholic church, and noted for his prominence in charitable activities as well as in business affairs. He was married, Nov. 12, 1890, to Emma, daughter of F. G. Scheible of Mobile.

BOOTH, George, soldier, was born at Compstal, near Manchester, England, Nov. 19, 1841. Coming to America in 1859, he located in Philadelphia and later removed to Pittsburgh. He was there apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade with Marshall Bros., on Diamond street, and worked for them until the outbreak of the civil war. Then enlisting in the 13th Pennsylvania infantry under Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops, he served ninety days. After his discharge he again enlisted, in 1862, in the 155th Pennsylvania infantry, which proceeded to Washington and from thence to the second Bull Run battle-field. Shortly after the battle of Antietam, he was transferred to the signal corps of the army of the Potomac, and served with them until the end of the war, being honorably discharged after nearly three years and three months of service. On his return home, he finished his apprenticeship and worked at his trade until 1869. At the same time he attended college at night, thus procuring a fair education.

Geo. Booth.

During 1869–71 he was a member of the common council, and in February, 1872, he was chosen clerk to the city engineer. In April, 1873, he was elected to the office of assistant city clerk, a position which he held until 1879, when he was elected to the office of city clerk. He resigned the position in 1880 to engage in mercantile pursuits, but in a few months returned to the city clerk's office; there continuing until elected director of the department of charities in June, 1893. On July 23, 1867, Mr. Booth was married to Elizabeth Jane Prince of Pittsburgh. Her father, John Prince, was a native of Derby, England, and came to Pittsburgh in 1828, and her mother was Rachel, daughter of Matthew Smith, engine builder and machinist, and came to Pittsburgh from near Rochdale, Lancashire, England, in 1816. The family of Mr. Booth consists of himself, wife and seven children.

BEERS, Henry Augustin, author, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., July 2, 1847. His parents were Connecticut people, temporarily sojourning at Buffalo, and he spent his childhood at Hartford and Litchfield, Conn. His paternal grandfather was Seth Preston Beers, a leading lawyer of the Litchfield county bar, who was several times speaker of the house in the state legislature, and was commissioner of the Connecticut public school fund for about twenty-five years. His maternal grandfather was Laurent Clerc, a Frenchman and a deaf mute, and one of the favorite pupils of the Abbé Sicard at the national institution for deaf-mute instruction in Paris. Mr. Clerc came to this country with Thomas Gallaudet, and assisted in founding the asylum for deaf-mutes at Hartford, Conn., where he taught for many years. Henry Augustin Beers was graduated at Yale College in 1869, and subsequently spent two years in the study and practice of the law in New York city, having been admitted a member of the New York bar in 1870. In 1871 he accepted an appointment as tutor in English in Yale College, where he has taught ever since, having been appointed professor of English literature in 1875. In 1876 he passed five months in Europe, mainly at Heidelberg, where he attended Kuno Fischer's lectures. Since that time he has published a number of books, among which are: "A Century of American Literature"; "Life of N. P. Willis"; "The Thankless Muse" (verse); "An Outline Sketch of English Literature"; "An Outline Sketch of American Literature"; "A Suburban Pastoral and Other Stories," and "The Ways of Yale." A number of his poems have been reprinted in England, in William Sharp's "American Sonnets" and Douglas Sladen's "Younger American Poets."

CHRISTY, George N. actor (right name George Harrington), was born in Palmyra, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1827. He made his first public appearance on the stage as a jig dancer under the direction of Edwin P. Christy. This was at Buffalo in 1839, when he was twelve years of age. He assumed the name of his employer and traveled with him for three years, taking part in an exhibition of legerdemain. When Edwin P. Christy organized the Christy Minstrels in 1842, giving his initial performance at a small hall in Buffalo, George N. Christy took a leading part in the performance and shared conspicuously in all of the successes of this famous troupe. He traveled with them in all the parts of the United States, and filled frequent and extended engagements in New York city. He was a pioneer of negro minstrelsy—he first introduced the "negro wench" to the stage—and one of the most skilled and versatile exponents of his art that has yet appeared. He died in New York, May 12, 1868, of inflammation of the brain. Edwin P. Christy, who organized one of the first minstrel troupes that ever appeared before the public, was a man of great business shrewdness and made a handsome fortune from his efforts. He traveled as a minstrel manager for twelve years and then retired. He jumped from the second story of his residence in New York, while temporarily insane, on May 9, 1861, and died twelve months later. His sons, Byron and William Christy, became prominent minstrel performers, but both died young; William in 1862, aged twenty-three, and Byron in 1866, aged twenty-eight.

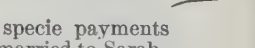
HAMERSLEY, William, naval officer and merchant, was born in England in 1687. He was a direct descendant of Hugo le Kinge, a native of Provence, who went to England about 1366, and acquired a large estate, known as "Hamersley," from which the family name was derived, and a great-grandson of Sir Hugh Hamersley, lord-mayor of London in 1627. William Hamersley's line of descent is as follows: Richard Homersley, high bailiff of Stafford (died 1568), and his wife, Catharine; their son, Hugh Hamersley (died 1567), and his wife, Annie, daughter of John Gaerert of Stillingbonus, Kent; their son, Sir Hugh Hamersley, lord-mayor of London in 1627 (1565–1636), and his wife, Mary, daughter of Baldwin Derham; their son, William Hamersley of Langford (died 1676), and his wife, Eliza Cogan; their son, Thomas Hamersley, citizen (died 1694), and his wife, Anne Turner, widow of William Woodward of Battery Marston, Warwickshire, and their son, William Hamersley. In 1700 he was appointed to an office in the British navy, serving in the Dunkirk squadron, and also in the bound convoy to Turkey, with the ships Betty, Swiftsure, Dreadnaught, Burford, and Valeur. About 1716 he resigned his commission and the prospect of rapid preferment, and came to New York, where he was married to a Miss Van Brugh, one of an old Dutch family, and amassed

a large fortune in mercantile pursuits. He was a vestryman in Trinity Church from 1731 to his death, and lies buried in its graveyard. He died in New York city, Aug. 3, 1752.

HAMERSLEY, Andrew, merchant and landholder, was born in New York city in 1725, the second son of William Hamersley. He amassed a considerable fortune as an importing merchant, but suffered serious losses by the American revolution, owing partly to his having accepted a British commission. An inheritance, however, from his maternal uncle, Louis Carré, a Huguenot merchant in the West Indies, subsequently retrieved his fortunes. He was an extensive, though careful investor in New York real estate, of which he was a considerable owner at the time of his death, but usually limited his investments to the then city and its immediate suburbs. Hamersley street, now West Houston, was named for him. His elegant colonial residence on Hanover Square near Wall street, was the scene of his constant princely hospitality. He was a regular attendant at Trinity Church, his Christian character gaining him the confidence of the community. In 1799, in conjunction with other prominent New York philanthropists, he helped incorporate the "Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York," and was one of its earliest governors. The sick and dying prisoners during the revolution were the especial recipients of his munificent charity; and when the city was in the agony of gloom and despondency he it was who, without ostentation, went about doing good. He was married to Margaret Stelle, of French Protestant ancestry, a granddaughter of Thomas Gordon, who was one of the original twenty-seven lords-proprietors of New Jersey, and son of Sir George Gordon. They had three sons, William, Thomas and Lewis Carré, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Lucretia. Mr. Hamersley died in New York city, May 24, 1819, and a tablet was erected to his memory in the vestry-room of Trinity Church.

HAMERSLEY, Lewis Carré, merchant, was born in New York city about 1767, third son of Andrew and Margaret Hamersley. In early life he was delicate, but he lived to his eighty-sixth year, surviving all his brothers and sisters. He was prominent in mercantile circles, thoroughly identified with New York and her interests, connected with her banks and moneyed institutions, and, like his father, was a believer in New York real estate. For many years he lived on Pearl street, but later built a house on Murray street, which at the time was considered one of the finest private residences in the city. Here he continued to live until his death, although it was then entirely surrounded by warehouses. He was married to Elizabeth Finney of Accomac county, Va., a woman of strong character and great personal attractions. It is said that in features she resembled Gen. Washington. After the death of her husband she built a white marble store on the site of the Murray street house, which is still in the possession of the family, and removed to Bond street, then a fashionable and favorite residential quarter. From thence she removed again, in 1860, to 257 Fifth avenue. She had three children: one daughter, who died unmarried, and two sons, Andrew Gordon and John William Hamersley. She died at her Fifth avenue home, March 30, 1870, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. Her sons placed a memorial window to her memory in the old church in Virginia she attended in childhood. She survived her husband seventeen years. He died in New York city, Nov. 4, 1853.

HAMERSLEY, Andrew Gordon, diplomat and capitalist, was born in New York city, about 1806, eldest son of Lewis Carré and Elizabeth (Finney) Hamersley. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but owing to his ample means he embraced the opportunity for following scholarly pursuits, and never practiced. He was a man of extended knowledge, great cultivation, delightful manner, and entertaining in conversation, and would have commanded a distinguished place in the world of affairs, had he chosen to follow a public career. He was an attaché of the American legation in Paris during the ministry of William Cabell Rives, and served with credit. He was a general favorite in the refined and cultured circles of the "light-hearted city of the Seine," and made many friends among the most distinguished people in court circles. He lived much in Paris during the whole of his life, saw France under several different forms of government, and witnessed the scenes of one revolution. In the latter part of his life his tall, erect form, high forehead, white whiskers and distinguished bearing gave him a striking resemblance to the Emperor William I. of Germany. By judicious management and economy the fortunes inherited from his father and his wife amounted to several millions at the time of his death. He was a director in the Chemical Manufacturing Co., which afterward became the Chemical National Bank, the only New York bank maintaining specie payments during the panic of 1857. He was married to Sarah, daughter of John Mason, a well-known and wealthy New Yorker. Their home on Broadway was noted for brilliant entertainments and princely hospitality. She died a few years after her marriage, leaving an only son, Louis Carré Hamersley. Mr. Hamersley never married again, but lived simply and quietly for many years, devoting himself to the management of his property and the education of his son. He died in New York city, Jan. 24, 1883.



HAMERSLEY, John William, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, May 24, 1808, second son of Lewis Carré Hamersley. His birthplace was the old mansion in Hanover square, then the most fashionable quarter of the city. He received a careful educational training, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1826. He also studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but after a number of years of successful practice, retired, to devote his time to literature and travel. He was early presented at the court of St. James, and traveled extensively in Europe and Asia in days when the modern tourist had not found out every nook and corner of the globe. He collected an extensive library, especially rich in rare books, and cultivated the acquaintance of persons prominent in literature and science, holding famous gatherings on Friday evenings which were attended by many of the most brilliant characters of

the day. When a young man he was elected colonel of one of the militia regiments of the city, and was always known by the title among his wide circle of acquaintances. He invariably declined nomination for public office, and had a dislike for all positions of trust. Nevertheless, he was ardently interested in political and public issues, and active in promoting all movements which enlisted his sympathy. With James William Beekman he planned and carried out a memorable banquet, attended by many prominent persons, in support of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, as against the attempts of Napoleon III. to place Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. The agitation, thus inaugurated, led eventually to the recognition of the Mexican republic by the government of the United States, and later on by European nations. In the hour of this triumph, however, Mr. Hamersley bestirred himself with equal zeal to secure immunity from punishment for the dethroned emperor, and by his personal effort, obtained from Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, the promise that his life should be spared; but popular clamor defeated this humane intention. As a scholar Mr. Hamersley was particularly noted. His knowledge of history was profound, and as a student of theology few laymen were more widely read. Devoutly convinced of the truth of Christianity, he was prominent in the charitable and religious movements of the day, and an habitual attendant at Grace Episcopal Church, being active in its parish work. He was a man of fine presence and powerful physique, capable of the utmost endurance. He excelled as a conversationalist, his wide information making him unusually entertaining. His business qualifications were also of a high order, and on retiring from the practice of his profession he afforded able assistance to his father in managing and augmenting the family fortunes. In all dealings he was strictly upright and conscientious and one of whom it could be truly said, his word was as good as his bond. In short, to sum the qualities of his character, he fulfilled the ideal of the Christian — "God Almighty's gentleman." Among the many contributions of his pen are a volume of "Reminiscences of Lady Hester Stanhope"; a translation from the French of Jacques Abbadie's curious work, "A Chemical Change in the Eucharist," and many other monographs on subjects connected with history, travels, and theological topics. Among his many warm friends in the world of letters was Capt. Mayne Reid, who made Mr. Hamersley the hero of his novel, the "Lone Ranch." Mr. Hamersley was a member of the St. Nicholas Society and Century Club, and one of the founders of the Union Club. He was married to Catherine Livingston, daughter of Judge James Hooker of Poughkeepsie, a lady of great strength of character, who, being an only child, inherited the entire property of her family, including the Queen Anne lands and much real estate in the city of Poughkeepsie. They had three daughters: Virginia, wife of Cortlandt de Peyster Field; Catherine, wife of John Henry Livingston, great-grandson of the chancellor; and Helen Reade, wife of Charles D. Stickney, Jr.; and one son, James Hooker Hamersley. On Mr. Hamersley's death his children presented to Grace Church a massive brass lectern to his memory; and his son built a library and reading-room for the summer home of the Children's Aid Society, at Bath Beach, L. I. He died in New York city, June 7, 1889.

John W Hamersley

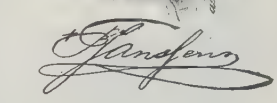
HAMERSLEY, James Hooker, lawyer and author, was born in New York city, Jan. 26, 1844, only son of Col. John William and Catherine Livingston Hamersley. He is descended from most of the prominent and historic families of New York state; on his mother's side counting, beside that of Hooker, the names of Reade, Livingston, Stuyvesant, Beekman, Van Cortland, and De Peyster. He is of the fourth generation in descent from Joseph Reade of the state provincial council of 1764; of the sixth from Robert Livingston, speaker of the provincial assembly of 1718–25, and founder of Livingston Manor; of the seventh from Filyp Pieterse Van Schuyler, captain of the provincial forces in 1667; of the eighth, from Brant Arentse Van Schlichtenhorst, governor of the colony of Rensselaerswick in 1648, conspicuous for his resistence of Gov. Stuyvesant; and of the sixth from Henry Beekman, some of whose realty holdings under the grant of Queen Anne have never been out of the family. His grandfather was James Hooker, the learned and famous judge of probate for Dutchess county, who was one of the prime movers in the building of the Hudson River railroad, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Connecticut. Mr. Hamersley began his education in Paris, France, completed his preparatory course at the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1865. In his college course he took high standing, and was awarded an oration at the commencement exercises. He studied law in the Columbia College Law School, and in the office of James W. Gerard, then leader of the legal profession in New York. Being admitted to the bar, he began a highly successful legal career of ten years' duration. His name was brought prominently to the front by his masterly management of the series of precedent cases connected with the opening of Church street in 1870–73, which involved questions of vast importance, both legally and to property-owners. Mr. Hamersley's high professional qualification and untiring persistence was exampled in carrying these causes from court to court until finally successful in the court of appeals, obtaining a decision firmly establishing a debated principle of procedure upon which were subsequently based many notable cases of similar description. Like his father, he retired from the active practice of his profession, and devoted himself to the management of his own and the family estates. Mr. Hamersley was elected a delegate to the Republican state convention of 1877, and was later nominated for the assembly from the eleventh district, withdrawing, however, in favor of William Waldorf Astor, whom he labored successfully to elect. Mr. Hamersley is a great traveler—having made over a dozen voyages to Europe, journeying even to the Arctic ocean. Like his father, he is a student as well as a traveler, loving to puruse his favorite classical authors in the original, and deeply read in history. He is also a writer of some ability, constantly contributing to current periodicals able and scholarly articles on the live topics of the day. His verses, entitled "Ronkonkoma," "The Midnight Sun," "Voice of the Breakers," "Yellow Roses," "Masconomo," and "The Countersign," show poetic ability of a high order. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, the University, Metropolitan, City, and Badminton clubs, the New York Historical Society, the New York Law

Jas Hooker Hamersley.

Institute, the American Geographical Society, and many other social and literary organizations, and is president of the Knickerbocker Bowling Club. He was for many years a director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co. He also takes an active interest in philanthropic work, being a trustee of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association (Twenty-third street branch); vice-president of the Babies' Hospital; an honorary manager of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen, and kindred institutions. Mr. Hamersley was married, Apr. 30, 1888, to Margaret Willing, daughter of William Eddings Chisolm of New York, whose mother was a daughter of John Rogers, a wealthy New York landowner. Mrs. Hamersley is a direct descendant of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, speaker of the first U. S. house of representatives, and brother of Gen. Muhlenberg of revolutionary fame, and is a grandniece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital. They have two children, Catherine Livingston and Louis Gordon Hamersley.

BAYARD, James Asheton, statesman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1767, son of Dr. James Asheton Bayard, and a descendant of Peter Bayard, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam (New York) with his uncle, Peter Stuyvesant. His father died when he was three years of age, and he was adopted by an uncle, Col. John Bayard. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1784, then studied law with Gen. Joseph Reed and Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar, and in 1787 settled in Wilmington, Del. In 1796 he was sent to the national house of representatives as a Federalist, and became one of the leaders of the party in that assembly. He was especially prominent in the proceedings in 1797 that led to the expulsion of William Blount, senator from Tennessee, who had been accused of participation in a plot to assist the English to conquer the Spanish possessions in Louisiana; and in 1807, when the house of representatives was forced to decide which of the two candidates for the presidency, Burr or Jefferson, should be chosen, he joined with Alexander Hamilton in bringing about the election of the latter. He was appointed minister to France by Pres. Adams before the accession of the new administration in 1801, and the senate concurred, but Mr. Bayard declined the position. He continued to serve as a representative until March 3, 1803, and then, in January, 1805, passed to the senate, succeeding William Hill Wells, who had resigned. He served as senator until March 3, 1813, and made himself conspicuous by opposing the declaration of war against Great Britain. In 1813, with John Quincy Adams, he was sent to St. Petersburg to conclude a treaty with Great Britain, through the mediation of Russia, but, inasmuch as Great Britain refused to treat at St. Petersburg, a new commission was constituted in January, 1814, the members of which, comprising Bayard, Adams, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, met the other delegates in the Netherlands, and on Dec. 24th signed the treaty of Ghent. He was appointed minister to the court of Russia, but declined the office. Two of his speeches, delivered while in congress, were published, one on the foreign intercourse bill, the other on the repeal of the judiciary bill. The latter is to be found in a volume containing the speeches of 1802. Senator Bayard was married to a daughter of Gov. Richard Bassett of Delaware. She survived him until 1854. Their sons, James Asheton and Richard Henry, both became distinguished as statesmen. In 1815 he was instructed to proceed to England to continue the work of a commission one of whose duties was to negotiate a treaty of commerce, but was taken seriously ill, and returned to Wilmington, where he died, Aug. 6th, immediately after his arrival.

JANSSENS, Francis, fifth Roman Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, was born in Tilburg, North Brabant, Holland, Oct. 17, 1843. At the age of thirteen he entered the Seminary of Bois-le-Duc, where he remained until his twenty-third year, and then joined the American College of the University of Louvain, Belgium, with the object of preparing himself for pastoral duty in the United States. He was ordained to the priesthood on Dec. 21, 1867, and in the following September embarked for his chosen field of labor. For thirteen years he served in the diocese of Richmond, Va., under bishops McGill, Gibbons and Keane, filling in succession the offices of assistant in the cathedral, senior priest (1870), bishop's secretary and vicar general (1877). When Bishop (now Cardinal) Gibbons was translated to the diocese of Baltimore, Father Janssens was appointed administrator of the diocese. On May 1, 1881, he was consecrated bishop of Natchez, by Archbishop Gibbons, in the cathedral of Richmond, as successor to Bishop Elder, then recently appointed coadjutor-bishop of Cincinnati. Before assuming this exalted office he visited Rome, where he was received with every mark of honor and consideration. His incumbency continued for seven years, and proved him possessed of executive ability of a high order, and many excellent qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to all classes of the community. The internal affairs of the diocese were greatly improved, and in 1884 the official enumeration showed a total Catholic population of 14,000, with fifty churches and thirty priests. In August, 1888, he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of New Orleans, and immediately assuming control of this new charge, he with characteristic energy set on foot an admirable organization for the purpose of clearing off the large debt which encumbered the diocese. He also held a synod of his clergy, in which were enacted wise and salutary laws for the observance and maintenance of canonical discipline. He has since labored indefatigably to promote the spiritual interests of his people, having visited every parish in his diocese several times over, and administered the sacrament of confirmation to nearly 100,000 persons. In addition to these onerous duties he has long been supreme spiritual director of the Catholic Knights of America, a benevolent organization. Archbishop Janssens is a linguist of no ordinary capacity, speaking and writing with facility most of the languages of Europe, and being a fine scholar of classic Latin. His contributions to current literature have been many in number, and all characterized by breadth of view and sound common sense. In personal appearance he is striking, and his manners are cordial and unaffected.



GRANT, Robert, jurist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1852, son of Patrick and Charlotte Bordman (Rice) Grant. His father was a merchant of Boston, and his grandfather, who was a native of Scotland, settled there about 1800, engaged in business as a commission merchant, and married a daughter of U. S. Senator Jonathan Mason. The son attended a private school until his tenth year, and then entered the Boston Latin School, being matriculated at Harvard College in 1869. He was Franklin medal scholar at the Latin School and poet of the Harvard class of 1873. After receiving his A.B. degree, he took a post graduate course in philology, earning the Ph.D. in 1873, and the LL.B. in 1876, after three years in the law school. He practiced law in Boston for many years with considerable success, being appointed in 1888 a member of the board of water commissioners of which he became chairman in 1889. This position he resigned in 1893 to accept the office of judge of the probate court and court of insolvency for Suffolk county, which he still (1897) holds. The arduous duties of this office he has discharged with grace and acceptance. He has been an overseer of Harvard College since 1896. He also enjoys a wide social popularity and is a member of the Somerset and Tavern clubs of Boston. As an author, however, he is best known; his literary works begun at college and continued in the intervals of labor to the present time, have earned him a permanent place among the writers of the day. His style is characterized by grace of expression and a certain quaint humor. In addition to numerous contributions to the magazines, he has published: "The Little Tin Gods on Wheels," a volume of verse (1879); "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" (1880); "The Lambs" (1882); "The Average Man" (1883); "The King's Men" (1884); "The Knave of Hearts" (1885); "A Romantic Young Lady" (1886); "Jack Hall; or, The School Days of An American Boy" (1887); "Jack in the Bush; or, A Summer on a Salmon River" (1888); "The Reflections of a Married Man" (1892); "The Opinions of a Philosopher" (1893); "The Bachelor's Christmas" (1895); "The Art of Living" (1895); and "The North Shore of Massachusetts" (1896). He also delivered a poem, "Yankee Doodle," at the Phi Beta Kappa reunion in Cambridge (1883), and another, "The Oldest School in America," at the 250th anniversary of the Boston Latin School (1886). Judge Grant was married, July 3, 1883, to Amy Gordon, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt, G. C. M. G., of Montreal, Canada. Her grandfather was John Galt, the celebrated Scotch novelist.

Robert Grant

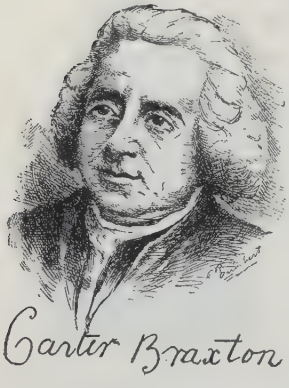
PATTILLO, Henry, Presbyterian minister, was born in Scotland in 1726. He came to Virginia with an elder brother in 1735, and was employed as a merchant's clerk. He taught school in several Presbyterian congregations, and after experiencing conversion decided to preach. In 1750 he set out to Pennsylvania with the Rev. John Thompson, the first Presbyterian missionary to visit North Carolina, intending to study theology under him, but a violent attack of pleurisy prevented him from continuing his journey, and he finally abandoned it altogether. In 1751 he began his studies with the Rev. Samuel Davies at Hanover, Va. He continued his studies until 1753, when Mr. Davies went to Europe and renewed them on his return in 1755; was licensed to preach Sept. 29, 1757, by the presbytery of Hanover, was ordained at Cumberland in 1758, and accepted a call to the churches at Willis Creek, Byrd, and Buck Island. He left them in 1762, and in 1763 accepted a call from Cumberland, Harris Creek and Deep Creek. In 1765 he received a call from Hawfields, Eno, and Little River, N. C. He accepted this call, removed to North Carolina, and remained in this pastorate until 1774. In 1775 he was a delegate from Bute county (now Warren and Franklin) to the third provincial congress, which met in Hillsboro, Aug. 20, 1775. He became chaplain of that body, was at one time chairman of its committee of the whole, and was an ardent Whig. He became pastor of Nutbush and Grassy Creek congregations in 1780, and remained with them until his death. He founded, and conducted for a number of years, a classical school. He was a man of considerable scholarship, and his school was one of the best in the state. He was made an A.M. by Hampden Sidney College in 1787. He published a number of articles, the principal ones being a volume of sermons (Wilmington, 1788), and a "Geographical Catechism" (Halifax, 1796). He died in Dinwiddie county, Va., in 1801.

McNEAR, George Washington, merchant, was born at Washington, Me., March 27, 1837. His ancestor, John McNear, came from the north of Scotland about 1725 and settled in the then province of Maine, where he became prominent in the Indian wars during the troublous colonial times. Mr. McNear comes from a race of seagoing men, and his attention naturally turned to that line. He early showed great proficiency in mathematics and the study of navigation. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, and after making several voyages, foreign and along the coast, landed in New Orleans in February, 1854, at the age of seventeen. He at once took command of a schooner plying on the waters of the Mississippi sound and lake Pontchartrain. In 1856, at the age of nineteen, he became part owner and master of a steamboat plying the same waters, which he managed successfully until 1860. Then deciding to sell his interests in the South and go to California, he left New Orleans in June, 1860, for the home of his father in Maine, where he remained a short time. Starting from New York in July for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, he arrived in San Francisco Aug. 2nd, and joining his brother in Petaluma, soon formed the partnership of McNear & Brother, commission and grain merchants. In March, 1861, Mr. McNear opened a branch of the business in San Francisco, and in 1867 they sent their first ship-load of wheat to Europe. He separated from his brother in 1874, and established the house of G. W. McNear, now well-known in every grain market of the world. He commenced shipping grain to Europe on an extensive scale, and has since continued the leading shipper of the Pacific coast. In 1880 he concentrated his shipping facilities at Port Costa, building warehouses and docks where he can load ten deep-water ships at once. In 1894 he acquired the flour mills and warehouses of Starr & Co., located at Wheatport and Vallejo, the largest on the coast, adding the flour and milling business to his other interests. He also owns some twenty-five warehouses in the interior of the state. These, combined with his Port Costa, Wheatport and Vallejo warehouses, aggregate a storage capacity of more than 8,000,000

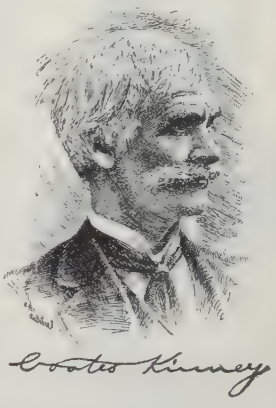
G. W. McNear

bushels of grain. During his busy life Mr. McNear has found time to turn his attention successfully to other interests. He was president of and largely instrumental in building the first electric street-railroad system in Oakland, Cal., also president of the First National Bank of Oakland. All his undertakings are managed with cool judgment and determined energy, and these traits, combined with constant application to business, have won him success. Mr. McNear was married, in 1859, to Amanda Maria, daughter of Rev. Albert Church of Bangor, Me. He has four sons and two daughters. His sons are now assuming control of the various branches of his large business, the eldest being manager of the Liverpool branch of the house.

BRAXTON, Carter, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Newington, Va., Sept. 10, 1736. His father, George Braxton, was a planter of considerable wealth ; his mother was a daughter of Robert Carter, for a time president of the king's council for Virginia, and for him the son was named. He received his education at the College of William and Mary. His property, which was ample, was increased by the death of his wife (1757), daughter of Christopher Robinson, a planter of Middlesex county, Va., to whom he was married in 1755. Mr. Braxton then resided abroad until 1760, when he returned to Virginia and was married to Elizabeth Corbin, daughter of the receiver-general of customs for the colony, who became the mother of sixteen children. Mr. Braxton's style of living was according to the fashion of southern planters who were men of fortune, and he is especially noted in this respect by his biographers. In 1765 he was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, when Patrick Henry's resolutions were passed, defining the rights of the colony, and condemning the British stamp act. He was also a member, in 1769, and when Lord Botetourt, the royal governor, dissolved the assembly, united with others in signing the non-importation agreement. He was on three of the six standing committees uniformly appointed by the assembly at its next session. Prior to the assumption of the governorship by Lord Dunmore, he was also high sheriff of his county. When the first colonial convention met at Williamsburg, Va., in 1774, Mr. Braxton was a member. In the excitement attending the secret removal of gunpowder belonging to the colony to a British warship, by Lord Dunmore, he was greatly instrumental in effecting a settlement which pacified the Virginians, at the head of whom was Patrick Henry, and so in saving Williamsburg from the danger of fire from the vessel. In the last Virginia house of burgesses convened by royal authority, he was also a useful member. In July, 1775, he was in the convention at Richmond, Va., which appointed a committee of public safety, and was placed upon that committee. He was next made a Virginia delegate to the continental congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Peyton Randolph, and on July 4, 1776, signed the famous Declaration of Independence. When the first general assembly of the state of Virginia met, Mr. Braxton was in the house, and in company with Thomas Jefferson received a vote of thanks from that body "for the diligence, ability and integrity with which they executed the important trust reposed in them as two of the delegates of the county (King William) in the general congress." Active and influential in the legislature, he was returned to it in the years 1777, '79, '80, '81, '83 and '85. In January, 1786, he became a member of the council of state, and was such until 1791, and in May, 1794, he was again elected to this office. He died Oct. 10, 1797, four days after the close of this last term of public office.

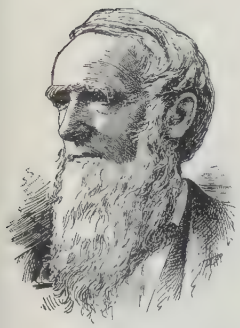


KINNEY, Coates, poet, was born at Kinney's Corners, Yates co. N. Y., Nov. 24, 1826, son of Giles and Myra (Cornell) Kinney. In 1840 he removed with his parents to Ohio, and thenceforward supported himself by manual labor, at the same time studying industriously with a view to becoming a school-teacher. He taught two or three terms of school in Warren county, and then removed to Bellefontaine, O., where, while teaching, he articled with William Lawrence for the study of law. In the summer of 1849 he produced, almost impromptu, his exquisite lyric, "Rain on the Roof," since so celebrated, which was inspired by an actual experience of sleeping in a garret. This poem first appeared in the Cincinnati "Great West," and its extraordinary merit was immediately recognized. The success thus unexpectedly attained, directed his mind toward literary pursuits, and he soon after became editor of the West Liberty "Banner." Having relinquished this position, he went to Cincinnati and entered the law office of J. Wykoff and Donn Piatt. Admitted to the bar in due time, he became a partner of Thomas Spooner in the practice of law in that city. Later he was associated with Mr. William T. Coggeshall, as editor of a literary magazine called the "Genius of the West." On the breaking-out of the war, he was elected captain of a company recruited in Greene county, but before he could be mustered in, he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln, through the recommendation of Sec. Chase, major and paymaster, U. S. A. He was commissioned June 1, 1861, and served until Nov. 14, 1865, when he retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet. Col. Kinney edited the Xenia "News" in 1860, and after the war owned and edited the Xenia "Torchlight." He was subsequently a leading editor of the Cincinnati "Times," and also a prominent writer for the Ohio "State Journal." In 1884 and 1885 he was chief owner and editor of the Springfield "Globe-Republic," and, being thus connected with party newspapers, he was naturally drawn into politics. He was one of the delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Grant for the presidency, and was Ohio secretary of the convention. He was a conspicuous member of the senate of Ohio, elected in 1881 for the fifth district, and several times presented by his county for nomination to congress. Coates Kinney's practical career in civil and military life entitles him to the high rank which Ohio has given him among her distinguished sons. His attainments as a classic student, critic, and thinker, exhibited by his strong, clear writings in prose, his eloquent speeches, and his brilliant conversations; give him a high position among American scholars, writers, and orators. But his reputation rests mainly upon his extraordinary originality as a poet. "His poems," said Mr. Howells, "bring to the reader the thrill imparted by mastery in an art which has of late seemed declining into clever artistry." And, as said Mr. Hawthorne, "what Kinney has written



will last." His "Rain on the Roof," "Emma Stuart," "End of the Rainbow," "Discontent," "Threnody," belong to popular literature, while his later and graver productions are of a loftier strain. Among them may be named, "Pessim and Optim"; "Consummation"; "Madonna"; "My Lord"; "Singing Flame"; "Our only Day." His Ohio "Centennial Ode" and his song "Old Glory" have also earned wide reputation. A volume entitled simply "Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real" contains some of his best productions. Col. Kinney was married, in 1851, to Hanna Kelly of Waynesville, O., who died in 1860, leaving one child, who also died soon after. He was married a second time, in 1862, to Mary Catherine Allen of Xenia, by whom he has had three daughters, Myra, Lestra and Clara. Col. Kinney's home is in Xenia, O.

CAPERTON, Allen Taylor, senator, was born in Munroe county, Va. (now West Virginia), Nov. 21, 1810. His early education was obtained in the schools of Huntsville, Ala., after which he went to the University of Virginia, then entering Yale, was graduated in 1832. He studied law and was admitted to the Virginia bar, became a director in the James River and Kanawha Canal Co., served as a representative in the Virginia legislature, and in 1859–60 was a member of the senate. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and until the beginning of hostilities was an active opponent of secession. He then joined the fortunes of his state, was elected to the Confederate States senate in 1863, and served until its dissolution in 1865. In 1875 he was elected to the U. S. senate from West Virginia, and was a member of the committee on claims, railroads, and the revision of the laws. After the civil war Mr. Caperton devoted his energies to the bringing to the notice of distant capitalists the undeveloped wealth of the coal, iron, timber and grazing lands of West Virginia. He died in Washington, D. C., July 26, 1876.



HARRIS, Charles, soldier and physician, was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., Nov. 23, 1762. While pursuing his studies at Charlotte, the invasion of the British caused him to enlist in his country's cause. He joined the corps of cavalry under Col. Davie, and was with that officer throughout his career. After the war Harris resumed his studies at Clio Academy, in Iredell, and commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Isaac Alexander, and finally completed it in Philadelphia. On his return he settled at Salisbury, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Harris was unrivaled as a physician and surgeon. His later days were spent in Favoni, where he opened a medical school. He died there on Sept. 21, 1825. A monument on his grave contains the following: "He was a man of extensive reading, of an acute, inquisitive mind, friendly to all and beloved by all. His heart entered deeply into the sufferings of his patients, mingling the medicine he administered with the feelings of a friend. He lived usefully, and died resignedly, and, we humbly trust, through the sovereign virtue of the all-healing medicine of the Great Physician, he was prepared to rest in this tomb, 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'"

BUNNER, Henry Cuyler, author and journalist, was born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855, son of Rudolph and Ruth (Tuckerman) Bunner. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and related to the Duers, Tuckermans and other noted New York families. He received his education in the public schools of the metropolis and the Callisen Institute, and when about sixteen years of age obtained employment in an importing house. Mercantile pursuits, however, were by no means congenial to the young man, who chafed under the enforced restraint of the counting-room, and longed for an opportunity to make a place in literature. Consequently, in 1863, he resigned his clerkship, and became a reporter on the New York "Sun." The necessary night work in this position so seriously affected his eyes that in a few months he was obliged to discontinue his connection, and shortly after joined the staff of the "Arcadian," a weekly literary magazine. Here he found an adequate field for his talents, contributing to the columns of his paper short stories, sketches and dramatic criticisms replete with the rare satire and humor so characteristic of his later and more ambitious efforts. The "Arcadian" was finally discontinued in 1877, and Mr. Bunner at once obtained employment in the office of "Puck," then recently founded by Keppler & Schwarzman, under the editorial management of Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright. After regularly contributing to this paper for several years he was made editor-in-chief, and so continued until his death. It was Mr. Bunner's editorial ability and fine talent as writer which raised "Puck" to the high position and success it holds to-day. Its very continuance also is due to his hopeful faith in its possibilities on several occasions when the publishers were on the point of discontinuing it permanently. Mr. Bunner began to attract attention as a writer of verse and short stories sometime early in the eighties. His versatility was remarkable, his humorous poems, pathetic verses and short stories being equal in merit and success. He also achieved reputation in larger productions, and wrote several of his best pieces in collaboration with Brander Matthews. His verses were singular for their melody and high imaginative qualities; and his story, "Love in Old Cloathes," published in the "Century Magazine" in the very opening of his career, at once gave him a prominent place in current literature. Thereafter his contributions appeared regularly in nearly all the larger periodicals, including "Harper's," "Scribner's," and "The Century." With Brander Matthews he wrote "The Seven Conversations of Dear Jones and Baby Van Rensselaer," "The Documents in the Case," and several other short stories. In 1886 he published his first novel, "The Midge," a story of New York life, and in 1888 his "Natural Selection" appeared as a serial in "Scribner's Magazine." He also produced two volumes of his collected poems, entitled "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere" (1884) and "Rowen" (1892), both exceedingly popular; and "Short Sixes" (1891), a volume of collected sketches. Probably the most brilliant and striking of his humorous poems was "Home, Sweet Home, with Variations," including Payne's original verses, and clever imitations of the style of Goldsmith, Pope, Bret Harte, Austin Dobson, Swinburne and Walt Whitman, illustrating the manner in which each poet successively would have handled the theme, had he received the original inspiration. Other books from his pen were: "The Story of a New York House"; "Zadoc Pine, and Other

Stories"; "More Short Sixes"; "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane"; "The Suburban Sage," and "Love in Old Cloathes." In collaboration with Julian Magnus, in 1888, he wrote a play called "The Tower of Babel," produced in Philadelphia; and later, with W. J. Henderson, a comic opera, "The Little Duke," which had a lengthy run at the New York Casino. The bright humor and happy flavor of Mr. Bunner's writings were a true expression of his character and life. He enjoyed the admiration and affection of a wide circle of friends, both among authors and others, and his pleasant home in Nutley, N. J., was the scene of many merry gatherings and of great domestic happiness. For several years he had been a sufferer from a chronic affection, which, although of serious character, had little effect upon his unusually buoyant nature. He sought rest and recuperation in European travel, and in the early spring of 1895 went to California, in vain hopes of recovery; but finding that his health failed steadily, returned home, discouraged. Mr. Bunner was married, in 1886, to Alice, daughter of Joshua Coit Learned of New London, Conn., and a sister of Walter Learned, the poet and author. She survives him, with three children. His death occurred at Nutley, N. J., May 11, 1896.

BLANC, Anthony, first Roman Catholic archbishop of New Orleans, was born at Sury, France, Oct. 11, 1792. He was among the first priests ordained after the restoration in France, being elevated to the priesthood in 1816. He received a dispensation to be ordained before he reached the canonical age, and was thus saved from military conscription. He was one of the missionaries who volunteered to accompany Bishop Dubourg to the United States, and accordingly, sailed for America, July 1, 1817. Father Blanc and a number of other young missionaries were the recipients of Charles Carroll's hospitality at Carrollton for several months. They subsequently joined Bishop Dubourg in Baltimore and started West. Father Blanc was appointed to take charge of the Vincennes Mission, which was under the charge of Bishop Flaget, on Apr. 25, 1818. He was recalled to New Orleans in 1820, and was afterward stationed at Natchez, Pointe Coupée, and Baton Rouge, successively. In 1831 Bishop De Neckere appointed him associate vicar-general of the diocese of New Orleans, and in 1832 he was made coadjutor-bishop, and upon the death of Bishop De Neckere, the following year was appointed administrator of the diocese. In October, 1835, Bishop Blanc received the official bulls from Rome, appointing him bishop of New Orleans. He was consecrated in the New Orleans cathedral on Nov. 22, 1835. The diocese of New Orleans then embraced the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in 1838 Texas was placed under Bishop Blanc's jurisdiction. He subsequently succeeded in having that state made a vicariate apostolic, and afterward a bishopric. Mississippi was also made an independent diocese during his administration. He established a diocesan seminary, introduced the Jesuit Lazarist and Redemptorist orders, the Christian Brothers, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and the Congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. He also established two colleges, eight academies for young ladies, nine free schools, thirteen orphan asylums, and three convents. The number of priests and churches was more than doubled On July 19, 1850, New Orleans was erected into an archdiocese, and Bishop Blanc elevated to the dignity of archbishop. He attended the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh provincial councils at Baltimore, and the first plenary council in 1852. Archbishop Blanc was at the first council in 1829, as theologian to Bishop Fenwick of Boston. The other councils he attended as prelate. He also called together, and presided as metropolitan over, the first provincial council of New Orleans. Archbishop Blanc went to Rome in 1855 to attend the assembly of cardinals, archbishops, and bishops who were called together by Pius IX. for the solemn definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Bishop Blanc's administration was not free from the difficulties that harassed so many prelates of that period through the system of trusteeism. He was engaged in a litigation with the trustees that was appealed to the legislature and finally settled through the intervention of other bishops in 1844. His conduct throughout this trying experience was marked by the mildness and firmness which was ever characteristic of his nature. He died at New Orleans, La., on June 20, 1860. (His biography may be found in Vol. II., Dr. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops.")

WALKER, Felix, soldier, politician and pioneer, was born in Hampshire county, Va., July 19, 1753. His grandfather, John Walker, emigrated from Derry, Ireland, to America, and settled in Delaware, in 1720. His father, John Walker, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was present at Braddock's defeat. This defeat caused the frontier of Virginia to be exposed, and John Walker removed further south and settled in what is now Lincoln county, N. C. He was in Col. Grant's expedition against the Cherokees in 1762; removed to Rutherford county, N. C., in 1768; was a member of the Hillsborough congress of August, 1775, and gave his best energies to the American cause. All of his grown sons were active in the revolution, and his name is the first signed to the "Association" of Tryon county, which promised mutually to protect and defend that cause in August, 1775. John Walker died in 1796, aged sixty-eight. Felix Walker, the son, was bound, at the age of sixteen, to a merchant in Charleston, but, becoming tired of this, returned home, received a limited education, and early in 1775 set out with Col. Richard Henderson & Co., who were then making a purchase of Transylvania, for Kentucky. They were present at the Watauga treaty in March, 1775, and, after the treaty, went on to meet Col. Boone, Col. Richard Calloway, and other pioneers. They penetrated into Kentucky, but not without meeting Indians, who killed several and wounded others, Walker being among the latter. On their return they built a station, named it Boonesborough, and here met, in May, 1775, the first assembly in Kentucky. It consisted of eighteen members chosen from their party, and met under the shade of two trees at Boonesborough, with Henderson as governor, and passed laws for the regulation of the community. Thus these few adventurers from North Carolina laid the foundations of Kentucky. Walker returned to North Carolina in July, 1775. He, too, returned to Watauga, in October, 1775, assisted in organizing the county of Washington, which was then a self-governing district, and was elected clerk of the court. This was the first court organized in Tennessee, and he filled the office four years. But on the invasion of the South by the British, he returned to Mecklenburg county, N. C., was made a lieutenant in Col. Huger's rifle regiment, returned to Watauga, raised a company of men, and went to Charleston. He soon resigned his commission, in order to fight the Cherokees on the

frontier. He was made clerk of the court of Rutherford county, N. C., in October, 1789; continued to render partisan service, and was in the King's Mountain campaign. He represented Rutherford county, in the assembly in 1792, 1793, 1800–02, 1806, and was a member of congress from the western district of North Carolina (1817–23). He wrote an autobiography, coming down to about 1800, which has been published by his grandson. He died in Clinton, Miss., in 1828.

BARNARD, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Nov. 6, 1681. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1700, after which he studied theology, and was made chaplain to the Port Royal expedition in 1707, of which he left a particular account in manuscript. In 1709 he went to England with Capt. Wentworth, who was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire in 1717, and made so favorable an impression that he was offered a living in the established church. After eighteen months' absence he returned to Boston, and in 1716 he was called to Marblehead, where "he was a burning and shining light for many years, and his praise was in all the churches." He published a number of pamphlets and sermons; a version of the Psalms in verse, which, however, was never adopted in any church but his own; and a theological treatise, entitled, "The Imperfection of the Creature and the Excellency of the Divine Commandment." He also wrote one story, "A History of the Strange Adventures of Philip Ashton" (1725); and an edition of the first delivered Dudleian-foundation lecture at Harvard (1756). Dr. Barnard was widely read in theology and general literature, evincing the liberality of his scholarship by frequent citation of all schools of opinion and many classic authors. He is reported the first among the orthodox New England clergy to definitely depart from Calvinism, and in the bitter theological controversy, about 1741, he took the more moderate and liberal ground. His writings, however, show no evidence that he in any way gave over the fundamental tenets of religion. He arraigns sin and exalts the means of grace with a force and vigor rendered all the more potent by the felicity and urbanity of his style. Tyler speaks of him as "one of the clerical Titans of the later colonial period"; and finds in him the "stateliness of a king touched by the intellectuality of a scholar, and the tenderness of a saint." William Whitwell, his associate, tells us that "His countenance was grand, and his mien majestic; and there was a dignity in his whole deportment . . . . His presence restrained every imprudent sally of youth and when the aged saw him they arose and stood up." He records in his diary that certain improvements in the police of the town were due to his advice and exertions; and he first gave a start to that commercial enterprise which changed the town of Marblehead from a minor fishing village to the second rank of any town in Massachusetts. In the year 1745 he was chosen chaplain of the troops that went to Louisburg, but he declined on account of his age. He died Jan. 24, 1770, leaving no children, and his estate was given for charitable uses.

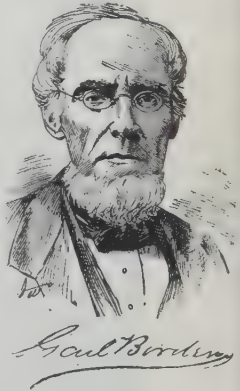
SOMERVILLE, Henderson Middleton, jurist, was born in Madison county, Va., March 23, 1837, son of Dr. James Somerville, of Scottish descent, who settled in Alabama in the fall of 1837. His mother, Helen Glassell Wallace, was a noted woman of her day. Her aunt, Joanna Glassell, went to Scotland, and there, on Apr. 17, 1820, was married to John Campbell, seventh Duke of Argyle, grandfather of the present (1897) Marquis of Lorne who, when in America, visited his kindred in Virginia. His paternal grandfather, James Somerville of Virginia, was descended in direct line from Baron Somerville, who came from Normandy with William the conqueror. The last Baron Somerville, the nineteenth lord of the name, died in Warwickshire, England, in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The celebrated Mrs. Mary Somerville, also the author of "Somerville's Chase" and "Lady Jane Grey," were members of this family. His maternal great-grandfather, Maj. Michael Wallace of Virginia, was an officer of the colonial army in 1776. The son was educated largely at home and by private tutors until he entered the University of Alabama, at the age of fifteen. He was graduated with distinction in the class of 1856, and after teaching one year, entered the Cumberland Law School, Lebanon, Tenn., where he received his law diploma in 1859. He at once began the practice of his profession at Memphis, Tenn. In 1860 he assumed the editorial management of the Memphis "Appeal," and shaped its political policy, holding the position for two years and a half. In 1863, upon the capture of the city by the Federal troops, he removed to Tuscaloosa, and became associate professor of mathematics and classics in the State University of Alabama. This position he filled until the buildings were destroyed in April, 1865, by the Federal troops. He then entered into the practice of law with Judge Ormond, who died in 1866, leaving the business entirely under the management of Mr. Somerville. In 1873 the university regents requested him to found a law school in connection with the university, and it flourished under his management for seventeen years. In September, 1880, Gov. Cobb appointed Prof. Somerville as associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama. In 1886 he was elected by the people of the state to be his own successor for six additional years. In 1887 he was endorsed by the bar and press of Alabama for the position of associate justice of the U. S. supreme court, made vacant by the death of Justice Woods. The president, however, conferred the appointment upon Sec. Lamar, who was at the time a member of the cabinet. In July, 1890, Judge Somerville was, without solicitation, appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. general appraiser, one of four Democratic appointees in that board of customs. The office is practically for life with a salary of $7,000 per annum. Upon accepting this position he resigned from the Alabama supreme-court bench. His early judicial decisions in connection with this office on the board of customs notably on the constitutionality of Speaker Reed's famous rulings in the fifty-first congress, and the constitutional validity of the McKinley Tariff Law, were affirmed on appeal to the U. S. supreme court. Judge Somerville was for many years identified with the New York Medico-Legal Society, was its first vice-president, and afterward its president. He was for fifteen years trustee of the Alabama Insane Hospital, and did much to reform the laws in relation to insanity and the treatment of the insane. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by three universities in as many states. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Peabody fund. Upon his accepting office on the board of customs, he took up his residence in New York city. Judge Somerville has been twice married. His first wife was Cornelia Banks Harris of Tuscaloosa, Ala., by whom he had five children, all sons. His second wife was Mrs. Mary (Wyman) Saville, sister of Dr. William Wyman, the ranking professor in the State University of Alabama.

Henderson M. Somerville.

SMITH, Gregory L., lawyer, was born in Baldwin county, Ala., July 7, 1853, son of Robert and Helen (Herndon) Smith. He was educated in private schools, and entering the University of Virginia, was graduated in special courses in 1874 and in the Law School the same year. In November, 1875, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in Mobile, Ala., and became a nominal partner, although upon a salary, in the firm of R. H. Smith, R. Inge & G. L. Smith. Upon the death of Mr. R. H. Smith in March, 1878, the remaining partners continued to practice under the style of R. Inge & G. L. Smith, but in October, 1878, Mr. Smith resigned, and after practicing alone for a short time joined the firm of J. L. & G. L. Smith. In 1886 he became the senior member of his present firm, Gregory L. & H. T. Smith. His rise in his profession was rapid. In 1878 he was made chief attorney of the Mobile and Montgomery Railway Co., and had also acquired a large general practice. Until 1893 he practiced all branches of his profession. Then his civil business had grown to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from the practice of the criminal law. For years he had defended nearly all the capital cases tried in his county, and during the past fifteen years has been engaged in almost every important civil suit in the courts of Mobile. He has appeared also in all important causes of interest to the general public. In his pleadings he makes no effort at oratory, but has the reputation of a strong and fearless examiner of witnesses and of a brilliant speaker. The court-house has frequently been crowded with spectators during his arguments. He has never sought or accepted public office of any kind, and has on several occasions declined nominations to the bench. In politics he has taken no action other than to vote and make a few speeches, when the partisan character of some local issue induced the belief that his influence would be of peculiar value, as known to be entirely free from all complication with factions. He now enjoys one of the largest and most important practices in Alabama, and is widely respected for his ability, integrity and great dignity of character. Mr. Smith belongs to the Athelston; he is well known throughout his state and enjoys a high degree of popularity. He was married in April, 1879, to Gertrude C., daughter of Sydenham Moore of Greensboro, Ala., and has three daughters and two sons.

Gregory L. Smith

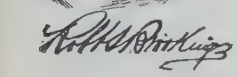
BORDEN, Gail, inventor, was born at Norwich N. Y., Nov. 6, 1801, son of Gail and Philadelphia (Wheeler) Borden, of New England stock. He was the eldest of seven children. In 1814 the family removed to Covington, Ky., and two years later to Indiana, settling near Madison. He assisted his father on the farm until 1822, when his health became impaired and residence in a milder climate seemed imperative. He accordingly went to Mississippi, where he employed his time in school-teaching and in surveying for the county and for the general goverment until 1829, when he migrated to Texas, and there took up farming and stock-raising. In 1833 he was appointed a delegate from Lavaca district to a convention convened at San Felipe for the purpose of petitioning the Mexican goverment for separation from the state of Coahuila. He compiled the first topographical map of Texas, had charge of the official survey, and was at the head of the land office at San Felipe up to the time of the Mexican invasion. From the outdoor life of a surveyor he passed to the confinement of a printing-office, establishing with his brother Thomas, in 1835, the "Telegraph and Texas Land Register," which was transferred from San Felipe to Houston not long after, and was an important factor in the freeing and developing of the Lone Star state. As soon as the republic of Texas was established, Mr. Borden was appointed collector of the port of Galveston by Pres. Houston, took up his residence in a rude building, and began to lay out the city, which as yet had no existence. A corporation styling itself the Galveston City Co., purchased several thousand acres of land, now covered with buildings, and from 1839 until 1857 he acted as their agent. The difficulties experienced by travelers across the plains, both in keeping and procuring suitable food, led him to make experiments with the object of supplying their needs, and he invented a form of pemmican, which was used by Dr. Kane in his Arctic expedition, and a meat biscuit which gained for him the "great council medal" at the World's Fair in London in 1851, and an election as honorary member of the London Society of Arts. Mr. Borden manufactured his meat biscuit up to the year 1853, when the jealousy of army contractors having prevented its general introduction, he was forced to abandon the business, with consequent loss of all his property. He then returned to the North, and went on with his efforts to invent imperishable food-products, giving his attention to the preservation of milk. Attempts to solidify this liquid had been made from time to time, but none had proved satisfactory. Mr. Borden found a way of extracting seventy-five per cent. of the water, and then added a quantity of pure granulated sugar to the residue, which preserved its sweetness, and the result was the "condensed milk" known by the inventor's name through the world. Although he made application for a patent in 1853, it was three years before it was granted, his claim that the method of "evaporation by means of a certain vacuum" was the important point of the discovery, being disputed by the patent office. In 1856 the New York Condensed Milk Co. was formed and works were erected at Wolcottville, Conn. In 1857 a factory was opened at Burrville, a few miles distant; the public shortly came to appreciate the merits of the new article of food, and the occurence of the civil war made its use by the Federal armies a necessity. Other factories were opened at Livermore, Me., and Winsted, Conn. In 1861 the principal plant was established at Wassaic, Dutchess co. N. Y.; in 1863 a factory was opened at Brewster, N. Y.; in 1865 one at Elgin, Ill.; subsequently others at Wallkill, Millerton, Deposit, and New Berlin, all in New York state. The plant of the Illinois branch of the New York Condensed Milk Co., at Elgin, is one of the largest and most complete owned by the corporation, dealing as it does in dairy products of all kinds, as well as in the famous "Eagle Brand" of condensed milk. Another large establishment, situated at Carpentersville in the same state, was opened in 1887, and a factory at Algonquin was opened in 1892. Besides the original patent of 1856, others were granted in 1862, 1863, 1865 and 1866. Complete foreign patents were unfortunately not taken out. Long before Mr. Borden reaped material benefits from this invention, he set to work with the courage and persistence that were prominent characteristics of the man, to find a way to condense the juices of



Gail Borden

meats, and succeeded in obtaining an extract of beef about the time that Liebig was making the experiments that resulted in his well-known product of the same nature. At first this extract was made at Elgin, but a little later an establishment for the particular purpose was erected at Borden, Colorado co., Tex. He also succeeded in condensing tea, coffee and cocoa and fruit juices, reducing the latter to one seventh their original bulk. The offices of the great company, having control of the business built up by Mr. Borden, are in New York city, Newark and Jersey City, N. J., and Chicago, each place having one or more branch offices. Mr. Borden was married, in 1860, to Mrs. Emeline Eunice (Eno) Church, who had two sons by her first husband, Alfred B. and Samuel Mills. They became associated with their step-father, the former managing the factory at Elgin for about seven years. A valuable lot in Elgin was given by them to the city on condition that a public building should be erected as a memorial of Mr. Borden, and on Feb. 22, 1894, a very handsome public library, bearing the inventor's name, was dedicated. Mr. Borden's great wealth was used by him in many ways to benefit his fellow-men, an earnest Christian character and a philanthropic nature combining to incite him to beneficent deeds. He died at Colorado, Tex., Jan. 11, 1874, and was buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York. The county of Borden, Tex., and its county seat, Gail, were named in his honor.

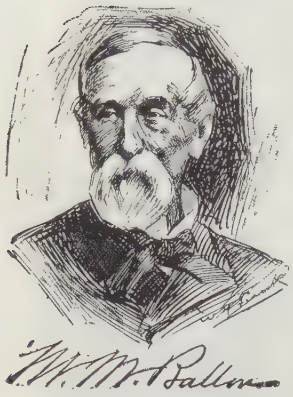
BROOKINGS, Robert Somers, merchant, was born near "Walnut Hill" (the old Robert Carter homestead), Cecil, Md., Jan. 22, 1850, son of Dr. Richard and Mary (Carter) Brookings. His earliest maternal ancestor in America was Jeremiah Carter, a prominent Quaker, who came to Pennsylvania from England in 1682, and in 1690 acquired the estate known as "Essex House" (now Carterville), near the present city of Chester. "Essex House" is famous as the place in which William Penn was first entertained after landing at Upland (now Chester) on Oct. 29, 1682, and is still in possession of the Carter family. Mr. Brookings was educated at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, Md., and commenced his business career on Jan. 1, 1867, as a clerk with Cupples & Marston, St. Louis, Mo. From that day his history has become interwoven with nearly every fibre of the material and intellectual growth of the city. Quickly grasping the possibilities of commercial enterprise, suggested by the admirable location of St. Louis in its trade relations with the Northwest, West and South, Mr. Brookings at the early age of seventeen visited all of the larger cities in the surrounding region in the interest of his employers, developing a business of such magnitude as to warrant his admission to a partnership in the business two years later, under the style of Samuel Cupples & Co. The same indefatigable energy and strict adherence to the highest business principles soon made Mr. Brookings the active head of the new firm, and in turn created a business of such magnitude as to become national in its reputation. He also originated and developed the system of stores or warehouses known as "Cupples Station," which stands unique as the only thing of the kind in the world, and enables St. Louis merchants to receive and ship a single package (or more) of merchandise without cartage. As director in the State Bank and vice-president of both the Union Trust Co. and the St. Louis Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Co., he is largely identified with the financial institutions of the city. He was president of the Mercantile Library Association for many years, and was mainly instrumental in the erection of its fine, fireproof building. As president of the Washington University, the leading educational institution in the Mississippi valley; president of the Choral Symphony Society; director of the Music Hall and Exposition Association, and vice-president of the University Club, Mr. Brookings has contributed largely to the social and educational advancement of the city.



CHAMBERS, Ezekiel Forman, jurist, was born in Chestertown, Kent co., Md., Feb. 28, 1788. He was the son of Benjamin Chambers, who was an officer in the Maryland line during the revolution under Gen. Smallwood, and who was a brigadier-general in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he was a representative of some of the oldest Maryland lineage, tracing back to the founder and first lord of Bohemia Manor. He was graduated at Washington College, Kent county, Md., when seventeen years of age, studied law under Judge James Houston, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1808. In the war of 1812, when Sir Peter Parker, with a portion of the British forces in the Chesapeake, made a descent upon the eastern shore of the Chesapeake, in Maryland, and was met at Belair or Caulk's Field by the Kent county militia under Col. Philip Reed, and driven off with the loss of their commander, young Chambers, as a captain of one of the companies, distinguished himself for gallantry and was honorably mentioned. He subsequently attained the rank of brigadier-general of militia. He was a member of the Maryland senate from 1822 until 1825, and was one of the state commissioners to settle with Pennsylvania the celebrated Trigg fugitive slave case. Being elected U. S. senator from Maryland as a Whig, in the place of Edward Lloyd, resigned, he took his seat Feb. 22, 1826. He served until 1834, when he resigned to accept the appointment of chief judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, and judge of the court of appeals: both offices he held until 1851, when the judiciary became elective. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Maryland, in 1851, and again in 1864. Returning to the bar in 1851, at the age of sixty three, in 1852 he was offered the position of secretary of the navy in Pres. Fillmore's cabinet, but declined on account of ill health. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by Gov. Swann. He was president of Washington College, Kent county, Md., from 1843 until his death. He was prominent in the Episcopal church, and was for many years in succession a delegate to the diocesan convention of Maryland, as well as the general convention of the church in the United States. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Yale College in 1833, and from Delaware College in 1853. He died at Charleston, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

BALLOU, Maturin Murray, journalist and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Apr. 14, 1820, the youngest son of Rev. Hosea Ballou, a distinguished Universalist minister, and Ruth (Washburn) Ballou. He was fitted for college at the high school and passed the entrance examinations at Harvard, but did not enter because of his anxiety to engage in literary work in connection with the press. At eighteen he was an editorial writer on the Boston "Olive Branch,"

and for fifty years he was intimately connected with the Boston and New York press as publisher, editor or manager. At nineteen he took charge of the forwarding department in the Boston post-office, under Postmaster Nathaniel Green, and held the position for five years. After leaving the post-office Mr. Ballou was appointed deputy navy agent of Boston. He resigned this position on account of the precarious health of his wife, and with her cruised among the West India islands about a year. Then he took a highly responsible position under ex-Gov. Morton, collector of the port of Boston, which he held for five years, all the time contributing to the pages of the leading periodicals and newspapers of the day. He founded "Gleason's Pictorial," the first weekly illustrated newspaper, ever published in America, which was later known as "Ballou's Pictorial," and became a very profitable property.



He was one of the founders of the Boston "Daily Globe," of which he was editor and business manager from 1872 to 1874, and he built and owned the St. James Hotel on Franklin Square, at that time the costliest structure in Boston. From 1870 Mr. Ballou traveled almost continuously up to the time of his death, and he wrote instructively and entertainingly of the countries and people that he visited. The best known of his books are: "Due West; or, Round the World"; "Due North; or, Glimpses of Scandanavia, Russia and Poland"; "Due South; or, Cuba Past and Present"; "Under the Southern Cross; or, Travels in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands"; "The New Eldorado, a Summer Journey to Alaska and the Alsatian Islands"; "The Pearl of India"; "The Story of Malta"; "Equatorial America"; "A Treasury of Thought"; "Pearls of Thought"; "Notable Thoughts About Women"; "Genius in Sunshine and Shadow," and "Edge-tools of Speech." In 1840 he was married to Mary Annie Roberts of Boston, and had a son, Murray R. Ballou, who for many years has been president of the Boston Stock Exchange. Mr. Ballou died in Cairo, Egypt, March 27, 1895.

THACHER, Peter, clergyman, was born at Milton, Mass., March 21, 1752, son of Oxenbridge Thacher. He entered the Boston Latin School in 1763, and afterward attended Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1769. He then taught a school at Chelsea. Having been invited to preach in the Congregational Church at Malden, his eloquence and powerful voice so charmed his hearers that he was invited to become their pastor, and was ordained Sept. 19, 1770. His preaching was direct, practical and earnest, and he possessed, in singular excellence, the gift of prayer; being called by George Whitefield "the young Elijah." He was a gifted orator, and took an active interest in politics and the impending threatening system of taxation and universal government of the colonies by the mother country. At a patriotic meeting at Watertown he delivered an oration on the Boston massacre, which was received with universal approbation, and was widely circulated. He was a delegate from the town of Malden in the convention which framed the Massachusetts constitution in 1780, and took a conspicuous part in the debates of that body. In January, 1785, he was installed as pastor of Brattle Street Church, Boston, to succeed Rev. Samuel Cooper, and there continued the rest of his life. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1791. He was one of the earliest members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and for some time secretary of an Indian missionary society. He was also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and several times chaplain of the state legislature. His printed works were numerous, consisting principally of sermons and theological dissertations. He wrote "A Narrative of the Battle of Bunker Hill," which was published in the journals of the provincial congress, and was said to be the best statement of that battle ever prepared. In 1802 he went to Savannah, Ga., on account of his health, and while there died on Dec. 16th, at the age of fifty.

REED, Philip, soldier and legislator, was born in Kent county, Md., in 1760. He received a classical education, and was a captain in the revolutionary army. Being elected U. S. senator from Maryland to succeed Robert Wright, he served from Dec. 29, 1806, to March 3, 1813. He was lieutenant-colonel in command of 170 men of the 21st Maryland regiment of militia at the battle of Caulk's Field, or Moorfields, near Chestertown, Kent co., Md., in 1813, in which Sir Peter Parker, Baronet, the first cousin of Lord Byron, and son of Rear-Adm. Christopher Parker was killed, and the British driven off with severe loss. He was elected a representative from Maryland in the fifteenth congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1817, to March 3, 1819; was again elected to the seventeenth congress, having successfully contested the election of Jeremiah Causden, serving from March 20, 1822, to March 3, 1823. He died at Huntingville, Kent co., Md., Nov. 2, 1829.

BEVERLY, Robert, author, was born in Virginia about 1670, son of Maj. Robert Beverly, who emigrated to Virginia from Yorkshire, England, about 1660, and settling in Middlesex county, became clerk of the Virginia house of burgesses. The son, Robert, received his education in England, and on returning to America resided in King and Queen county. He became clerk of the Virginia council in 1697, and was a member of the house of burgesses, (1699–1700). He was the author of "History of the Present State of Virginia," the first authoritative history of the colony, published in London in 1805. Several editions were issued, and the work was translated into French. He died in Virginia about 1735.

LOEW, Charles E., politician, was born in Oberbrumm, near Strasbourg, France, Apr. 21, 1827. He began his career in the real-estate business, in which he continued until his death, engaging in large transactions both as a builder and a dealer. In addition to his regular business, he was one of the founders and subsequently president of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank of the city of New York. He was the pioneer of ocean pier construction in America, devising with his brother, Edward, the original ocean pier at Coney Island, and was president of the construction company for a number of years. In 1884 he led the movement to reorganize the Iron Steamboat Co., against a determined opposition, and was elected to the presidency of the company by the new directors. Being re-elected annually for several years, he left the affairs of the company in a most flourishing condition at his death. In the politics of the city he attained equally enviable prominence. Immediately upon reaching his majority he was elected alderman of the eleventh ward, and subsequently twice elected county clerk. As a member and candidate of Tammany Hall

he was among the foremost of those who restored a better condition of things in that organization on the downfall of Tweed; but he declined his party's nomination for the mayoralty. His advice was often sought and cheerfully given, but he adhered to his preference of a private station to the end of his life; although he could not always avoid all political activity, as when he was prevailed upon to serve as chairman of the campaign committee on Gov. Robinson's renomination in 1879. He subsequently successfully led the movement for the nomination and election of his brother, Edward, as comptroller of the city of New York. At the time of his death he was recognized as one of the most influential leaders of business and politics in the metropolis. He died in New York city, Apr. 21, 1886.

LOEW, Frederick William, jurist, was born in Alsace, Germany, Dec. 20, 1834, son of Frederick J. and Salomé Loew, who came to America in 1838. He was educated in the schools of New York city, and determining to adopt engraving as a profession, studied under one of the most talented engravers in New York city. His close application to the work, however, impaired his health and he was compelled to go South. He sailed in December, 1855, on the ill-fated steamer Crescent City, which was shipwrecked on the Bahama banks. Mr. Loew was rescued by a wrecking-schooner and carried to the island of Nassau, from there to Havana, and later on he went to New Orleans, where he became seriously ill. Upon recovering his health he returned home, and decided upon taking up the law as a profession. He studied diligently, serving for a time as law clerk in the sheriff's office, and was finally admitted to the bar in 1860. From the start his practice was attended with success. In the fall of 1863 he was elected justice of the fifth judicial district court, and served for six years. While holding this office he was elected from the twelfth assembly district, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1867-68, in the proceedings of which he took an active part. In November, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Hoffman judge of the court of common pleas to fill the unexpired term of Judge Barrett, and at the general election in the same month he was chosen to fill the position for a term of six years. In 1875 he was renominated as justice of the court of common pleas, for the term of fourteen years, but the whole ticket being defeated by a political "tidal wave," he returned to the active practice of his profession. In 1877 Judge Loew was elected register of the city and county of New York, serving from 1878-80. After the expiration of his term of office, on account of his failing health, he was obliged to leave New York, and he sought relief in travel. He has latterly resided mostly in Paris, making occasional visits to New York or travelling throughout Europe and the Orient. In 1867 he was married to Julia Augusta, daughter of Jacob Vanderpoel, and they have two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Loew's rulings on the bench were characterized by the unqualified, painstaking and intense devotion to details which won him distinction in his first calling. He tried many notable and difficult cases with marked ability and impartiality, and his decisions were very seldom reversed. As was well said, "His motto, 'whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well,' found ample expression in his judicial life."

LOEW, Edward Victor, comptroller, was born in New York city, March 18, 1839, son of Frederick J. and Salomé S. Loew, both natives of Strasbourg, Alsace, Germany, who removed to America and settled in New York city in 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native city up to the time of his father's death, which occurred when he was twelve years old, leaving the family in need. He was then apprenticed to an engraver and die-sinker, and after serving his time he engaged as clerk in a gas-fitting establishment. At the age of twenty he began the study of law, and at the same time carried on a real estate business. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1869 he organized the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, and served as its president until 1874. He organized the Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Co. in 1870, and was its president for twenty-three years. He is president of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Co., and vice-president of the American Savings Bank; a director in the Knickerbocker Trust Co., the Seaboard National Bank, the Eleventh Ward Bank, Standard Gas Co., Louisville and Evansville Railroad Co., and Mutual Savings and Loan Co., Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Co. On June 20, 1872, Mr. Loew was married to Julia F., daughter of Thomas and Julia A. (Stacy) Goadby of New York city. The Loews are members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In November, 1884, Mr. Loew was elected comptroller of the city of New York on the Cleveland Democratic ticket, endorsed by the citizens and tax-payers, and served to Jan. 1, 1888. He faithfully fulfilled the trust for the benefit of the city, and no complaint from any quarter was ever raised against his administration of the office. His predecessor, Andrew H. Green, personally complimented Mr Loew by saying that the financial affairs of the city were never better conducted than under his administration. Mr. Loew is a director in the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, which he and George Law, Wm. H. Hays, John Englis and George W. Quintard organized in June, 1867. In 1875, with Jacob Lorillard, Amadee Vatable, James Havemeyer and Chas. E. Loew, he organized the Ocean Navigation and Pier Co., which built the iron pier at Coney Island. This was the beginning of the Iron Steamboat Co., of which Mr. Loew is the vice-president.

GREENE, George Washington, author, was born in East Greenwich, R. I., Apr. 8, 1811. He was a student at Brown University, but had to leave on account of his health. He served the U. S. government as consul at Rome from 1837 to 1845, and for a few years was professor of modern languages at Brown. In 1865 he became a member of the Rhode Island legislature, and seven years later, was made professor of American history at Cornell. He wrote: "Historical Studies" (1850); "History and Geography of the Middle Ages" (1851); "Biographical Studies" (1860); "Historical View of the American Revolution" (1865); "The German Element in the War of American Independence" (1876); "Short History of Rhode Island" (1877); several biographies of his grandfather, Gen. Nathanael Greene, two works on botany and one on French grammar. He died at E. Greenwich, R. I., Feb. 2, 1883.

FOWLER, Charles Henry, Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Burford, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 11, 1837. His father, Horatio Fowler, was born in Troy, N. Y., of English and Scotch ancestry, traceable a clan chief of the eighth century. His mother, Harriet Ryan, was born in Vermont, daughter of Henry Ryan, a man of great intellectual powers, and phenomenal physical strength, who for thirty years was presiding elder, and planted Methodism in Vermont and in the wilds of Canada. He married a Miss Patterson, a cousin of Noah Webster. Ryan mortgaged his farm for all it would carry, and with the money built the first Methodist church in Toronto. Young Fowler having the mettle of his grandfather, made his way with little aid through both college and theological school, living part of the time on but a few cents a week, walking across the country carrying his valise on his back to save stage fare, and, during the summer vacations, working as a farm hand. He wrote speeches and orations for some of the wealthy young men who were willing to win distinction in such a way. One 4th of July oration paid his bills for a year. During the vacations in his theological course he taught school, and at the end of eight years' hard study, he was but $13 in debt. He was an accomplished swimmer, and while a student at the Garrett Biblical Institute, heroically helped to rescue the passengers from the wreck of the Lady Elgin. As a student, he was especially able as a mathematician and orator, and was recognized as the best authority in the institution in the use of the particles in the New Testament Greek. In 1859 he was graduated as valedictorian at the Genesee College, now Syracuse University; and in 1861, at the Garrett Biblical Institute, being the first to receive the degree of D.D. from the latter. He subsequently received the degree of LL.D. from Syracuse University, and also from the Wesleyan University. In 1859 Mr. Fowler commenced the study of law in Chicago, but before

being admitted to the bar, he yielded to the convictions of his early years and gave himself to the ministry. His first pastorate was in Chicago, where he spent in all eleven years in the service of the principal churches there, during which period occurred the most extensive and most thorough revival ever witnessed in the city. Having the largest auditorium in the city, except Bryan Hall, he had vast congregations. From 1872 to 1876, he was president of the Northwestern University. During his wise and vigorous administration, the number of students in all departments very greatly increased, and the university received distinction and public favor. In 1872 he was sent to the general conference, also in 1876, 1880, and 1884, leading the delegation twice. In 1874, he was sent to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, as a fraternal delegate. The commission was composed of A. S. Hunt, C. H. Fowler, and C. B. Fisk. As this was the first delegation ever sent to the church, South, much public interest was excited. During the week succeeding the great Chicago fire, he put through the Rock River conference the plan that pooled the interests of all the burned churches, arranged to have these represented upon the following Sabbath, in every principal city of the United States. He himself visited Philadelphia, and secured for the demolished churches, over $40,000, the gifts including watch chains, finger rings, and jewels. In 1876 the general conference elected him to the editorship of the New York "Christian Advocate," the most important periodical of the church. In this capacity his sagacity, courage, and eloquence as a

thinker and writer were conspicuous, soon bringing the circulation to the highest figure of its history. In 1880, when the declining interest of the missionary cause demanded the most effective ability in the church, Dr. Fowler was elected general missionary secretary. During the several years preceding his election to this office, the receipts of the treasury had declined from $690,576 in 1872, to $559,371 in 1879, although the church was steadily advancing in membership, from 1,458,041 in 1872, to 1,699,426 in 1879. But under Mr. Fowler's administration this decline was arrested, and the advance was from $559,371 in 1879, to $831,028 in 1884. During all these years he was almost constantly on the platform or in the pulpit, pleading for missions and giving missionary information. In May, 1884, Dr. Fowler was elected bishop by the general conference in Philadelphia, and he was consecrated and ordained by Bishop Simpson; the last official acts of that venerable man. The new bishop resided eight years on the Pacific coast, and in 1885 sailed from New York for South America. During that voyage he applied himself unremittingly to the study of the Spanish language, and the Sunday after landing in Montevideo, conducted a funeral service in Spanish and made a speech in the Spanish Sunday-school. He was the first Protestant bishop to visit Paraguay, where he at once planted a mission with church and school. He established other missions at the foot of the Andes, in the lower provinces of Brazil, and also on the border of Patagonia. His many articles on the products, resources, and social con-

ditions of South America, appearing in the secular and religious press, were widely read and highly commended. The South American mission which had had a struggling existence for many years, through his prophetic instinct and persistent advocacy, soon became an assured success, and Bishop Fowler won the title of the "Apostle of South America." Upon his return to the United States, in 1886, he resumed his work in the far West. In July, 1888, he sailed for Japan, Corea, China, and on a tour of visitation to the missions around the world. His visit to Japan changed the entire character of the work of the missions there. At Pekin he organized the Pekin University, and in Central China, the Nankin University, authorizing the purchase of land in the city of Nankin for a site, and promising to see that the funds were forth-coming. Soon the university had nine acres of ground within the walls of the city,

and erected four beautiful university buildings. The Fowler College of Theology in this group is named in recognition of his services. He also visited the Methodist missions in Europe, planted the mission in Hammerfest in the Arctic circle, and organized the first Methodist Episcopal church of St. Petersburg. By his prudence and knowledge of Russian treaties, he avoided conflict with the Russian police and secured their protection under the law. In California and the Pacific coast, Bishop Fowler was for eight years identified with nearly every church enterprise. Through his guidance, the church facilities in San Francisco especially, were improved, though there is hardly a principal city in the country that has not felt the vigor and wisdom of his administration. He established the Maclay College of Theology in southern California, and secured an endowment of $150,000. He founded the Wesleyan University of Nebraska, in Lincoln. His administration as a bishop has been conspicuous for its vigor, thoroughness, and gentleness. For catholic scholarship and untiring industry he has won much renown. His work on the "Fallacies of Colenso," brought out in the first year of his ministry, was exceedingly timely, and gave him a marked standing for scholarship, logic, and courage. It demonstrated that another man was ready to grapple with the solid questions and great controversies. As a preacher of the Gospel, he is perhaps most remarkable. His words are simple and direct, being of Saxon origin. He handles the greatest of themes and speaks out of conviction; is full of illustrations; and enriches his discourses with historic examples, and with facts from science and nature. He published memorial addresses upon Bishop Ames of Baltimore, and upon the life and character of Bishop Gilbert Haven of Boston, Mass. His funeral oration, in Chicago on the day of Mr. Lincoln's burial, his oration on Grant, delivered at the request of the city authorities of San Francisco, and his oration on the character of Rev. Edmund S. James in New York city, will long be remembered. He made the prayer at the dedication of the World's Fair buildings, Chicago, in 1892. In 1892 Bishop Fowler established his home in Minneapolis, Minn., to whose entire citizenship he endeared himself through his powerful precepts and example. One of his church enterprises was given his name in testimony of the esteem in which he was held by the people of the great Northwest. In St. Paul he devised and executed the plan by which the principal churches have been saved from financial ruin. He removed to Buffalo in 1896. His habits are simple. He is always cheerful. He is sympathetic in feeling, generous in nature, and easily accessible, and is known as the "great commoner." His home is the center of hospitality and of all the graces of Christian character and culture. In 1868 he was married to Myra A., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock. They have one son, known by his writings as "Carl Fowler."

McCARTHY, John Humphrey, contractor, was born in Crawford county, Pa., Jan. 6, 1840, son of Humphrey and Mary McCarthy, natives of county Cork, Ireland, who came to America while still young. He was the eldest of a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, and as soon as he was able to be of service worked on his father's farm. He received a common-school education in the public schools of Pennsylvania. Upon leaving the farm in 1856, he was employed in railroad work for a number of years, and by industry and economy accumulated sufficient money and experience to warrant ventures of his own. His first contract was in 1866, in the construction of the Kansas and Pacific railroad, under the style of McCarthy, Hannon & Stark. This venture proved successful and encouraged similar undertakings, which fixed the purposes of his life. For thirty years he has been among the prominent railroad builders of the country, and has completed contracts on most of the great systems of the Southwest, among them the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Cairo and Fulton; Little Rock and Fort Smith; Little Rock, Mississippi River and Texas; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Denver and Rio Grande; Mexican Central; Chicago, Santa Fé and California; Missouri Pacific, and Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Gulf. His business methods, great energy and strict integrity have won for him the confidence of railroad directors and capitalists throughout the country. In 1870 he removed from Kansas to Little Rock, and has there made a permanent home. Progressive and liberal in his ideas, he soon took prominent part in the material development of the state. He identified himself with the business interests of the city, and became a prominent factor in the establishment of a number of important enterprises. He was a promoter and chief subscriber to the stock of the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, and for a number of years its president. Later he also became a director of the Bank of Little Rock. He was one of

the organizers and directors of the city board of trade, as also of the commercial league. He is chairman of the board of city parks, and was one of three commissioners appointed by the city to negotiate the location for the new government military post lately established at the Arkansas capital. In 1888 he was chief mover in the organization of a local military company. It was named the McCarthy Light Guards in his honor, and has gained national prominence in many interstate drills. Besides railroad contracting and banking, he owns interests in the large manufacturing plant of the Thomas Manufacturing Co., one of the leading enterprises of Arkansas, and is vice-president of the company. Col. McCarthy is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was married, in August, 1870, to Ellen, daughter of Anthony Monenan, a prominent farmer. From this union have been born seven children, two sons and five daughters.

KNEELAND, Stillman Foster, lawyer, author and artist, was born at South Stukely, Quebec, May 17, 1845, youngest son of Gardner and Julia Ann (Castle) Kneeland. Mr. Kneeland's ancestry dates back to the period of Wallace and Bruce. A direct ancestor, James Kneland, who was first cousin to Sir William Wallace—his father Alexander Kneland having married a sister of Sir Malcolm Wallace, Sir William's father—fought in all of Wallace's contests, and surviving him, took part with his son, John Kneland, in the battle of Bannockburn, where he was severely wounded. For these services he received from King Robert the Bruce large grants of land in the county of Lanark, Scotland, and a coat of arms made up of his mother's family arms: a lion rampant, with the addition of a cross held in the paw of the lion, representing the mission of his father, who was a celebrated ecclesiastic. "Blind Harry," writing two centuries later of Wallace, says:

"Kneland was thar ner cusyng to Wallace,
Syne baid with hym in mony peralouss place."

The name of one branch of the family was subsequently spelled "Cleland." (See "Burke's Landed Gentry," Vol. I., p. 227. Anderson's "Scottish Nation," title "Kneeland".) The American branch of the family still retain the original coat of arms, but unfortunately the Clelands have the estates. John and Edward Kneeland, sons of Capt. John Kneeland of Glasgow, came to this country in 1630 in one of their father's vessels. John settled in Boston, and his descendants were among the best-known residents of that city during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Edward settled at Ipswich, and his son Edward, Jr., was a soldier in King Philip's war and the ancestor of nearly all bearing the name of Kneeland in this country. There were several intermarriages between the Kneelands and Aldens about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and Mr. Kneeland is the direct descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. His great-grandfather, Timothy Kneeland, was in the Continental army, participating in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Bennington. At the age of eleven he left his father's farm and became apprenticed to the trade of printing. This he followed for three years, pursuing meanwhile the preliminary studies for a collegiate course. At the age of sixteen he passed the examinations for entrance to McGill College, Montreal, but being an ardent Federal enlisted in the army and abandoned for the time his educational ambition. He served in the Vermont brigade during the last two years of the civil war, and fought in many battles, including the Wilderness, Coal Harbor, North Anne, the preliminary contest before Petersburgh, and all the valley fights under Sheridan. Returning with the sixth corps to Petersburgh, he was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand fight during the capture of that city, on account of which he received an honorary commission and discharge "for wounds received in action." He served many years in the national guards of Vermont and New York, devoting special attention to rifle practice, being the author of a standard treatise on that subject and joint inventor of the celebrated "Briggs-Kneeland" rifle. After the war he studied law at Ludlow with William H. Walker of Vermont, and in 1869 was graduated in the law department of Union University, then known as the Albany Law School. He commenced practicing at Albany, N. Y., and soon acquired a very extensive commercial law business, in connection with which he wrote and published a treatise on "Commercial Law," which has since passed through many editions. In 1872 he removed to New York city, where he has since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and occupies the first rank among commercial lawyers. Many of his legal works are accepted as standard authority throughout the country; including "Kneeland on Mechanics' Liens," and "Kneeland on Attachments." He received the degree of LL.D. in 1886. Although best known as a lawyer, Mr. Kneeland takes high rank as an artist, examples from his brush having been exhibited throughout the country. He is also an extensive patron of art, and enjoys a house filled with examples of nearly all the modern and some of the ancient schools of painting. In 1894 he was Republican candidate for election to the legislature in a strong Democratic district in Brooklyn, and, running ahead of his ticket, he received a majority of sixty-two votes. The returning-board, however, declared his opponent elected by the same majority. After a spirited contest the legislature declared him elected, and he took his seat late in the session. He was the author and secured the passage of a bill abolishing perpetual imprisonment for debt in the state of New York, which nearly depopulated the debtors' prisons. He is a member of the Union League and Montauk clubs; past vice-commander of the U. S. Grant Post G. A. R.; first vice-president of the department of painting of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and chairman of the board of control of the Brooklyn Art Club; a charter member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the Sons of the Revolution. In professional life he is noted for courtesy, brilliancy and for helpfulness to young lawyers. In January, 1897, he was appointed by Gov. Black judge-advocate general on his staff, with rank of brigadier. Gen. Kneeland was married, Nov. 29, 1871, to Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of James and Ann (Craig) Wilson of Albany.

CRUGER, Henry, merchant and patriot, was born in New York city in 1739. He was a son of Henry Cruger, and a nephew of John Cruger, colonial mayor of that city. His father having established himself as a merchant in the American trade at Bristol, England, his son joined him on arriving at manhood; and his father having been mayor of Bristol, he succeeded him in 1781. In the meantime, in 1774, he was elected to a seat in parliament as a representative from Bristol, his colleague being the eminent Edmund Burke, whom he

had introduced at the hustings on the occasion of his election. Mr. Cruger's speeches in parliament are said to have been sensible and logical, if not eloquent. He never forgot his interest in his native country, and at all times urged the necessity of a conciliatory course toward the Americans. In 1780 he declared that "the American war should be put an end to at all events, in order to do which the independency must be allowed, and the thirteen provinces treated as free states." After the war he returned to his native city, and was elected a member of the senate of the state of New York, holding that position while yet a member of parliament. He died in New York, Apr. 24, 1827.

GIBBONS, Abigail Hopper, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1801. She was the second daughter of Isaac T. Hopper, from whom she inherited the philanthropic spirit which prompted her activity in many charitable and reformatory enterprises. She became familiar in childhood with all phases of want and misery; but her father's wit and ability turned her pity, which might have been morbid, into channels of practical help. From him she learned to sympathize with the fugitive slaves, and also derived the shrewd judgment which enabled her to discriminate between the false and the genuine, and to carry on his work in his own way. She married James S. Gibbons in 1823, and soon after removed to New York; and though subsequently the mother of six children, her training and faculty enabled her to give five days of the week, through fifty years, to charitable work. As a representative of the Prison Association she visited the Tombs weekly, and through her personal efforts many needed reforms were accomplished. With others she founded the "Isaac T. Hopper Home," on Tenth avenue, New York, which afforded women, on leaving prison, a safe refuge from temptation, and taught them how to live honest lives. It has proved to be a most useful charity, and during the forty years of its existence two thirds of the women received there have been reclaimed and restored to honorable lives. Mrs. Gibbons, feeling that the prevention of crime was society's best policy, next directed her energies to saving and educating the children of the poor, particularly those of foreign parentage; and for twelve years she was president of the German Industrial School, and gave her active personal support to all similar efforts. Her labors among the children on Randall's Island were productive of most striking and happy results; and the annual doll-festival is due to her desire to obtain for these sad and careworn children the enjoyment of pure pleasure. At the beginning of the civil war she at once busied herself organizing relief associations for the soldiers, and in the autumn of 1861, with her daughter, she went to the front, and by her labors, brought order and comfort into the demoralized "Patent Office Hospital" at Washington. This accomplished, she went to Falls Church, fifteen miles below Washington, where, with her daughter, she took charge of a hospital full of typhoid fever patients. The place was thoroughly secession, and no women nurses had reached them; nearly all the patients recovered under their care, and in January she continued her duties in Seminary Hospital at Winchester. After four months' nursing of dangerously wounded men, they went to Strasburg, and were in the famous retreat from that place, when even hospital nurses were taken and held prisoners. The following July found her in the "Hammond United States General Hospital," just opened at Point Lookout, Md., where she remained fifteen months. In addition to the fatigues of the hospital work, she had annoying persecution and conflict with the authorities on account of her active sympathy with the fugitives from slavery. During the draft riots in New York in 1863, her house was attacked by the infuriated mob, which destroyed valuable papers and correspondence of her father, and precious memorials of her only son, a youth of great intellectual promise; who had died in early manhood. The following day, in answer to a call just after the battle of the wilderness, she returned to the front, and took charge of a hospital at Fredericksburg. She remained there during the campaign, leaving only when the place was evacuated, and nursing her wounded in the open box-cars as they went. She afterwards rendered valuable services at White House and City Point, and on her return home was placed in charge of the hospital at Beverly, N. J. In the winter of 1865 she was recalled home, and has since added to her old duties many new ones. She organized a "Labor and Aid Association" to relieve the destitution and needs of the widows and orphans of soldiers, which, on account of her ill health, was finally abandoned, but not until the success of the system was assured. She was largely instrumental in establishing the New York diet kitchens, which have greatly diminished the rate of mortality among the poorer classes and have taught them habits of thrift, resulting in increased comfort. The world is better for the life of a heroic woman like Mrs. Gibbons, who, by sixty years of self-sacrificing labor, has shown a genuine love for humanity in her ministrations.

HILL, John Wesley, clergyman, was born in Kalida, O., May 8, 1863, a descendant of Rowland Hill, the great English divine. His ancestry is Scotch, Irish, English and Welsh. His father, Rev. John W. Hill, D.D., is a member of the Central Ohio conference, and a Methodist preacher of the genuine type. His grandfather, Rev. John Hill, was born in Virginia, but removed to Ohio in early life, where he became the first settler in Van Wert county. His great-grandfather was a native of Virginia, and participated in the war of 1812. His mother, daughter of Elizabeth and Hugh Hughes, was born in Putnam county, O., her parents having emigrated from South Wales. As early as his fifth year, he exhibited an imitative faculty for preaching, and achieved much local notoriety by the earnestness of his exhortations to his child playmates. Later he evinced remarkable ability with the pen, and became a regular correspondent of several religious and secular periodicals. In 1880 he completed the course at the high school of Ada, O., and in 1885 was graduated at the Ohio State Normal University with the degree of B.S. During his college days he participated in several political campaigns, and in the presidential contest of 1884 won so much fame by addresses for the candidates of the Republican party that he received a personal letter from Mr. Blaine, complimenting his ability as a platform orator, and thanking him for his "good service to the party." He was admitted into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1885, and began his trial service in Washington territory, where he organized a church at Sprague, continuing as its pastor for a year and a half. During this incumbency he was a central figure in the great conflict against the liquor traffic that swept over the Northwest. Feeling the need of a fuller preparation for his career, he returned to Ohio, where, after completing the junior year at Baldwin University, he was, in 1887, graduated in the classical course of his alma mater. He accepted a call

from the Eggleston Square Church, Boston, and pursued a course in the Theological Seminary of Boston University. His pastorate was remarkably successful, his congregation increasing until it was necessary to enlarge the church building. Here he was again

pressed into the conflict against the liquor-license system, and canvassed the state in the interest of prohibition. In 1888 he was appointed to the First Church at Ogden, Utah. During the same year he was married to Nora Holmes of Findlay, O. In Utah he maintained his reputation as an earnest and effective worker. He abandoned the long-tried and fruitless methods of conciliation, and inaugurated a vigorous warfare against the Mormon hierarchy. In the political contest which followed, Ogden passed from Mormon control. Subsequently he began the erection of a new church edifice, which after three years of toil, self-sacrifice and financial skill, he succeeded in completing at a cost of over $75,000, making the finest church between Denver and the Pacific coast. His pastorate in Ogden continued for five years, when he was appointed to St. Paul's Church, Helena, Mont. Among other notable events of this pastorate was a series of Sunday-afternoon sermons for men only. In 1894 he was transferred to the pastorate of the Fowler Church of Minneapolis, Minn., a new enterprise, designed as a memorial to the life and labors of Bishop Charles H. Fowler. This building is most beautiful and commodious, and cost nearly $200,000. Mr. Hill delivered a series of lectures before the Y. M. C. A. of Minneapolis, which were subsequently published. His preaching is simple, direct, and has the power of honest, intelligent conviction. His power is in the way he incarnates and illustrates the truth he presents. An eminent divine has said: "He handles an audience

as a skilled musician does his favorite instrument." In 1891 he received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater. His lectures delivered in Utah have been published in book form, and he is the the author of a historic work on "Twin City Methodism."

During the presidential campaign of 1896, Dr. Hill, as a warm personal friend of Pres. McKinley, devoted two months to the Republican cause, speaking to immense gatherings in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Minnesota and Michigan. His addresses were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, and he won a reputation for rare ability in handling the great questions at issue. At the close of the campaign he received many words of praise from members of the national committee, and from the president-elect. In October, 1896, receiving an invitation to return to the Central Ohio conference, within whose limits he had passed the days of his boyhood, he consented and was appointed to the

pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Fostoria, O., which is one of the strongest in the state.

HAYES, Warren Howard, architect, was born at Prattsburg, Steuben co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1847. On his father's side he is of New England stock, being descended from George Hayes of Windsor, Conn., who emigrated from Scotland to Derbyshire, England, thence to Windsor, Conn., in 1680, where descendants of the family still live. Many honored names represent the family in professional and official life; Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes being among the number. Upon his mother's side, Mr. Hayes' progenitors are the Robsons and Straughans of Northumberland county, England, who emigrated to Geneva, Ontario co., N. Y., early in the nineteenth century. The boyhood of Mr. Hayes was spent on the farm of his father, George Goundry Hayes, who was at that time one of the most successful agriculturists in that section, owning and tilling large farms in Yates, Steuben and Ontario counties. The son's studies were begun at the age of five, in the district school, and continued for seven years. They were supplemented at the select school in Italy, N. Y., at Watkins Academy, and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. In 1868 Mr. Hayes entered the sophomore class of Cornell University, and was graduated in 1871, having diligently and successfully taken the courses in architecture and civil engineering, including the natural sciences and modern languages. He also, during his college course, took two Pres. White first prizes for proficiency in mechanics and physics. The succeeding ten years were given to the successful practice of his chosen profession, architecture, at Elmira, N. Y., where, in May,

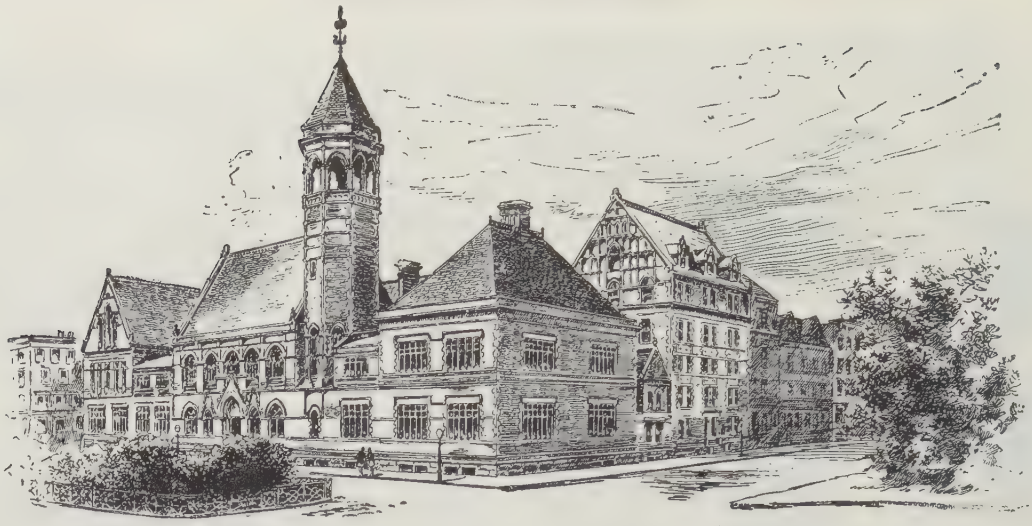
1881, he was united in marriage with M. F. Beardsley. In September, 1881, he opened an office in Minneapolis, Minn., where from that time to the present (1897) he has maintained a widely extended and successful practice. Many of the finer business and public buildings of Minneapolis and St. Paul have been erected by him as well as notable structures in other cities. Mr. Hayes shows especial originality in ecclesiastical architecture. Among the churches which he has designed are the First Congregational Church at Rockland, Plymouth co., Mass.; Union Congregational Church at Rockville, Conn.; First Baptist Church, Portland, Ore.; and at Minneapolis, Minn., Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church, illustrated above, a most complete and finely equipped edifice, named for Bishop C. H. Fowler. All the above buildings and many other similar ones, notably the Central Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, Minn., and First Presbyterian Church of Galesburgh, Ill., are planned on Mr. Hayes' celebrated original "diagonal plan" of auditorium, developed by him in the winter of 1882, and first used in several leading churches in Minneapolis. It has become widely known and used, until now it may justly be said to be the most practical and successful form of church auditorium known in modern architecture. It insures superior qualities with respect to acoustics, facilities for sight, ventilation, light, access and ease of combination with the chapel, bringing all within sight of, and short distance from, the speaker. The diagonal auditorium is the result of much study on the part of the originator, to whom it has brought enduring fame. On Oct. 26, 1886, Mr. Hayes was married to Mrs. Lillie Cook Van Norman of Hamilton, Ontario, his first wife and daughter having died four years previous. From this second marriage three children were born to them, Edith, George Edson, and Helen, who, with Mary B. Van Norman, the stepdaughter, form the present family.

Warren H. Hayes

BURKHEAD, Liryum Skidmore, Methodist minister, was born in Davidson county, N. C., Feb. 17, 1824. He was educated at Union Institute, now Trinity College, North Carolina; taught school for three years; was admitted to the North Carolina conference in 1849; was ordained deacon in 1851, and elder in 1853; he served on circuits four years, as presiding elder ten years, and for twenty-four years on station. He filled many of the best appointments in the North Carolina conference, including Wilmington, Salisbury, Tarboro, Greensboro, Fayetteville, Newbern, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Charlotte and Winston. He was a delegate to the general conference of the southern church in 1866, 1874, 1878, 1882, 1886, and a reserved delegate in 1870. He was a member of the board of missions, 1872-87, and a delegate to the œcumenical council in London in 1881. He received the degree of D.D., and published several sermons, a "Catechism on the Mode of Christian Baptism," and edited the "Centennial of Methodism in North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1876). He was one of the strongest men in the North Carolina conference, and stood high among all his associates. He died Dec. 2, 1887, while attending conference in Fayetteville.

BUTLER, William Allen, lawyer and author, was born in Albany, Feb. 20, 1825. His father, Benjamin F. Butler, was an eminent lawyer and scholar, who was attorney-general and secretary of war during Jackson's administration. In his early years William had the advantage of a comfortable and scholarly surrounding, and was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1843, when he entered his father's law office. After completing his law studies, he traveled in Europe for a year and a half, during which time he contributed sketches of travel to the "Literary World" under the title of "Out of the Way Places in Europe." Upon his return he entered upon the active and successful practice of his profession in New York city. Although almost wholly engrossed in his legal duties, he found time to contribute to the periodicals of the day, sketches in prose and verse, which were received with marked approval. He published a series of humorous sketches in the "Literary World" under the title of "The Colonel's Club." He contributed to the "Democratic Review" several translations from "Uhland," and to the "Art Union Bulletin," a series of biographical and critical sketches of the old masters. He was the author of "Barnum's Parnassus," a poetical squib of the character of the Smith Brothers' "Rejected Addresses," which had an extended sale. The poem "Nothing to Wear," by which he is most widely known, was published anonymously in "Harper's Weekly," in 1857. It was a satire upon the evils of female extravagance in dress, and in England was advertised with tracts on the evils of the dressmaking system. It achieved a remarkable popularity, and, like many other successful anonymous publications, its authorship was claimed by another, and Mr. Butler was compelled to disclose his identity to protect his other publications from appropriation; his new style of versification and treatment of current topics and events bringing out many imitations. Edition after edition was published in this country, and in England it has won a wide popularity. A cheap edition, with colored cuts, had an enormous circulation abroad. It was afterward translated into French and German. It was followed by "Two Millions," which was written for the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale, and was directed against the social immoralities attendant upon the accumulation of wealth. In 1859 Mr. Butler delivered an address before the New York Society on "The Bible by Itself," which, at the request of the society, was afterward published. In 1860 he published, in the "Independent," a series of articles on "Real Life in New York," and other sketches, one of which, under the title of "Martin Van Buren," was published separately. He subsequently published, in "Harper's Monthly," "General Average" a South street eclogue. It was a tale of mercantile life with a stinging moral for the overreaching spirit of buyer and seller. In 1871 he published "Lawyer and Client," which was the substance of a lecture delivered before the law school of the University of the City of New York, the rules laid down in which the "Nation" characterized as "clear and simple and almost unimpeachable." The same year he published a volume of "Poems." "Oberammergau" (1890), a poetical description of the "Passion Play," was published by the Harpers in 1891. Mr. Butler is a spirited prose writer, and published in 1876 "Mrs. Limber's Raffle," and in 1886 "Domesticus, a Tale of the Imperial City," a novel illustrating the phases of the labor question. He was a warm friend of Evert A. Duyckinck, and published a memorial address upon his death, in 1879.

Wm Allen Butler



Union Theological Seminary.

McAULEY, Thomas, first president of Union Theological Seminary (1836-40), was born in 1777. Entering Union College, he was graduated A.B. in 1804; and afterward served as tutor and lecturer until 1814, when he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. Having in the meanwhile completed his studies in theology, he was in 1822 ordained and installed pastor of the Rutgers Street Presbyterian Church, New York city, and there continued until called to the pastorate of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, in 1827. In 1833 he returned to New York to succeed Rev. William D. Snodgrass as pastor of the Murray Street Presbyterian Church, remaining incumbent until 1845. During his pastorate the congregation and church edifice were removed to Astor Place, and became known thereafter as the Eighth Street Church. Dr. McAuley was long a recognized leader in the Presbyterian church, a model pastor and preacher, and a scholar of no mean ability. He took a prominent part in the eventful assembly of 1837, and by his wise and gentle counsel strove heartily for reconciliation. In character he was a rare combination of sweetness and force; a faithful pastor, staunch friend, and devoted Christian. He was one of the founders of the Union Theological Seminary; a member of its first board of directors, and for four years from 1836 its president and professor of pastoral theology and church government. At the time of the founding of the seminary the Presbyterian church throughout the country was convulsed by the contending parties, which finally in 1837 split into two distinct sects known as the "old school" and "new school" Presbyterians. The former inclined rather more to the influence of Scotch thought, and the latter to the traditions represented by New England Puritanism. Although adhering rather more to "new school" lines, Union Seminary was originally founded as an educational centre "around which all men of moderate views and feelings, who desire to live free from party strife, and to stand aloof from all extremes of doctrinal speculation, practical radicalism, and ecclesiastical domination, may cordially and affectionately rally." The founders and earlier friends of the new institution contributed most generously to the endowment fund; the subscription book, showing the sum of $20,000 contributed between four of them, while smaller additional amounts completed a full $61,000. In spite of the great fire of December, 1835, and financial stringency of the times which caused much delay in collecting the promised amounts, work was begun at once. A tract of land near Eighth street, between Green and Wooster, was leased for a building, and with a notable faculty including such names as Revs. Henry White, Edward Robinson, and Thomas McAuley, the sessions opened in December, 1836. The first years of Union's history give a record of the self-sacrificing devotion of trustees and instructors alike. Frequently means were wanting for paying salaries and meeting current obligations, but no one considered the advisability of discontinuing. In the midst of need came a bequest of $30,000 from James Roosevelt, grandfather of the Most Rev. James R. Bayley, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, who, displeased at his grandson's defection, thus helped mightily to the success of this Protestant seminary. Under Pres. McAuley's able administration of its affairs, the seminary passed safely through its season of trial, and entered upon a career of unfailing prosperity and usefulness. Dr. McAuley resigned the presidency in 1840, and the pastorate of the Eighth Street Church in 1845, thereafter living in retirement until his death in New York city, May 11, 1862.

Joel Parker.

PARKER, Joel, second president of Union Theological Seminary (1840–42), was born at Bethel, Vt., Aug. 27, 1799. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1824, and after three years at the Auburn Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y. In 1830 he became pastor of the Dey Street Presbyterian Church, New York city; in 1833 of the First Church, New Orleans, La., and in 1838 of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York. From 1840 to 1842 he was president and professor of sacred rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, and resigning then, he was for ten years pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. From 1852 to 1862 he was pastor of the Bleecker Street Church, New York, and in 1862 began a six years' incumbency in the Park Street Church, Newark, N. J.

Dr. Parker was a man of strong individuality, a clear thinker and forcible preacher. He published many books and treatises, among them: "Lectures on Unitarianism" (1829); "Morals for a Young Student" (1832); "Invitations to True Happiness" (1843); "Reasonings of a Pastor" (1849); "Notes on Twelve Psalms" (1849); "Sermons" (1852), and the "Pastor's Initiatory Catechism" (1855). He was for some time associate editor of the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review"; wrote extensively for the religious periodical press, and edited the "Sermons of Rev. John W. Adams, with a Memoir" (1851). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Princeton College in 1839. He died in New York city, May 2, 1873.

ADAMS, William, third president of Union Theological Seminary (1873–80), was born in Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807, son of John and Elizabeth (Ripley) Adams. On his mother's side he was a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth, and related by collateral lines to many of the most prominent families in New England. His father (1772–1863) was famous as an educator, and having made a distinguished record as principal of Bacon Academy, Colchester, Conn., and of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., was in his later years active in Sunday-school work in Illinois. The son was educated at Phillips Academy, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1827. Among his classmates were such well-known educators as Theron Baldwin, and Henry Durant, also Judges Edwards, Hogeboom, and Welch, Rev. Horace Bushnell, and Nathaniel P. Willis. Completing the course of study at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, he was in the following year ordained pastor of the orthodox Congregational Society, Brighton, Mass. In 1834 he accepted a call from the Broome Street (or Central) Presbyterian Church, New York city, and after an acceptable pastorate of twenty years, removed up-town with most of his congregation, forming the Madison Square Church. Here for another twenty years he filled the office of pastor and preacher with distinction, and was also known as one of the most active and prominent workers of the day in the cause of non-sectarian evangelical religion. His broad sympathy with all forms of orthodox Christian thought early identified him with the New School Presbyterians, over whose general assembly he was moderator in 1852; and in 1869 he addressed the Old School delegates in the interests of reunion. He was active also in the affairs of the Evangelical Alliance, making a memorable address to the foreign delegates in New York, Oct. 3, 1873, in which he declared strongly for the "holy universal church," and the "communion of saints," of the apostles' creed, as against sectarianism and separated national churches. Two days later he held a communion service in his church, to which representatives of nearly every Protestant denomination were admitted. This action was widely criticised, especially among the Episcopalians, who objected to the participation of the dean of Canterbury. Dr. Adams, however, published a reply, which effectually silenced his detractors. In 1871 he had been a delegate from the Alliance to the czar of Russia, succeeding in his mission of securing freedom of worship for the dissenters from the Greek Church in the Baltic provinces, and in the same year represented the American Presbyterians in the assemblies of the Scotch church and the Free church of England. The Young Men's Christian Association of New York city was another result of his persistent efforts for Christian unity and harmony, being the outcome of a meeting held in his study to consider a sermon on the duty of employers to their employés. In 1873 he accepted the presidency of Union Theological Seminary, serving faithfully in the capacity of executive and professor of sacred rhetoric during the next seven years. Dr. Adams was a rare combination of the profound scholar, brilliant preacher, able executive, and successful pastor. His powers of imagery and illustration were very great, and he was noted for a genuine and effective wit, which brightened every sermon on the heavier themes of theology. Personally, he was most pleasing, affable and kind, and enjoyed the respect and friendship of many of the most noted men of the day. Among the manifold activities of his life he was prominent in the council of the American Bible Society, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; also for fifteen years was president of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; and long president of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. He published, in addition to occasional sermons and addresses: "The Three Gardens—Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise; or, Man's Ruin, Redemption, and Restoration" (1856); "Thanksgiving: Memories of the Day and Helps to the Habit" (1865); "In the World and Not of the World" (1867); and "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868). He also edited the works of Robert Hall, and wrote a memoir of Isaac Taylor. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of New York in 1842; and of LL.D. by Princeton College in 1869. He died at his summer home, on Orange Mountain, N. J., Aug. 31, 1880.

W. Adams

HITCHCOCK, Roswell Dwight, fourth president of Union Theological Seminary (1880–87). (See Vol. II., p. 256.)

HASTINGS, Thomas Samuel, fifth president of Union Theological Seminary (1888–97), was born in Utica, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1827, son of Thomas and Mary (Seymour) Hastings. His father was a distinguished musician and composer, noted for his many valuable contributions to church music and hymnology. The son was graduated at Hamilton College in 1848, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1851. Being ordained in the following year, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, N. J., where he remained for four years. He was called thence to the West Presbyterian Church, New York city, now located on Forty-second street, and after a highly successful pastorate of twenty-five years, finally resigned in 1881. Since then he has been professor of sacred rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, as successor to Dr. William Adams. In 1888 Dr. Hastings was elected president of the seminary, succeeding Dr. R. D. Hitchcock. Dr. Hastings' administration of the seminary affairs has been characterized by vigor and memorable achievement. As an executive and diplomatic power he has few equals in the councils of his church; while his reputation as a preacher rests upon nearly thirty years of active pastoral service. Under him Union Seminary has come to stand for true liberty of inquiry, consistent with the aims of its found-

Thos. S. Hastings

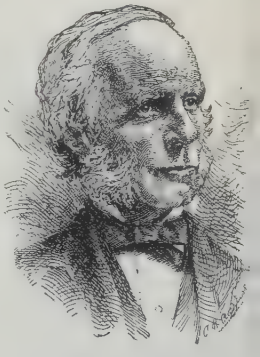
ers and friends. After a brilliant and able administration of nearly nine years, Dr. Hastings resigned, Jan. 13, 1897. His devoted services to the institution had resulted in such an impairment of his health that rest had become imperative, and his resignation being reluctantly accepted by the trustees, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D., of Brooklyn, was elected to succeed him. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Dr. Hastings by the University of New York in 1865; and of LL.D. by the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University) in 1888. From 1864 to 1881 he was a director of Union Seminary, completing a full twenty-four years of active connection at the time of his election as president. He assisted his father in the preparation of "Church Melodies" (1857); and has published numerous occasional addresses and essays. He was married in July, 1852, to Fanny de Groot of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HALL, Charles Cuthbert, sixth president of Union Theological Seminary (1897–). (See Vol. VI., p. 186.)

WHITE, Henry, theologian, was born in Durham, N. Y., June 19, 1800. In early life he attended the district school, and later prepared for college in an academy at Greencastle, N. Y. Entering the junior class of Union College, he was duly graduated in 1824, and having studied theology at Princeton Seminary he was licensed by the Columbia presbytery in 1826. Soon after he became agent for the American Bible Society in the South, but in 1828 became pastor of the Allen Street Church, New York city. He was active in founding Union Theological Seminary, and was elected its first professor of systematic theology. Declining a call to the same chair in Auburn Theological Seminary he continued incumbent until his death. As a teacher of theology he was eminently original and forcible. His system was eclectic, and although thoroughly Calvinistic in its broad outlines, was characterized by simple adherence to Biblical truth. He was deeply versed in the subtleties of metaphysics, but in his teaching was noted for direct and unvarnished statements of doctrine. His preaching partook of the same thought and clearness, eminently well expressing his earnest conviction and purity of character. As was well said of him by a friend and brother minister, "He was on all points reliable; you knew not only where to find him, but where he would remain." Prof. White died in New York city, Aug. 25, 1850.

SKINNER, Thomas Harvey, clergyman and educator, was born at Harvey's Neck, N. C., March 7, 1791. After careful preparatory training in his native state he entered the junior class in Princeton College in 1807, and after graduation began to read law with his brother, in Edenton, N. C. About this time, however, he joined the Presbyterian church, and began the study of theology with Dr. John McDowell at Elizabethtown, N. J. On Dec. 16, 1812, he was licensed to preach, and in the following year was ordained as co-pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa. In 1816 he accepted a call to the Fifth Presbyterian Church, where he remained until 1832, with the exception of a short interval as pastor in Boston. From 1832 to 1835 he was professor of sacred rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, and for thirteen years from the latter date was pastor of the Mercer Street Church, New York city. During the famous conflict between the new and old schools of Presbyterianism, Dr. Skinner was prominent among the former's adherents, and as such a leading spirit in the foundation and early history of Union Theological Seminary. To his influence is due the generous bequests of James Roosevelt, Mary Fassitt and James Boorman, which were so helpful in the seminary's days of struggle. From 1848 to his death he was its professor of sacred rhetoric, pastoral theology and church government, leaving behind a record for devoted, earnest effort both in the cause of religion and of the institution. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1826, and of LL.D. in 1855. Besides a number of sermons his published writings include: "Religion of the Bible" (1839); "Aids to Preaching and Hearing" (1839); "Hints to Christians" (1841); "Vinet's Pastoral Theology" and "Vinet's Homiletics" (1854); "Discussions in Theology" (1868), and "Thoughts on Evangelizing the World" (1870). Dr. Henry B. Smith said of him: "In seeking for truth he never seemed to ask, What is the view of my side? but, What is the truth itself? He did not take his definitions from any man. Cordially attached to the theology of the Reformed churches, he was always willing to merge lesser differences for the sake of the unity and prosperity of the church. Dr. Skinner died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1871.

SHEDD, William Greenough Thayer, clergyman and author, was born in Acton, Mass., June 21, 1820, son of Rev. Marshall and Eliza (Thayer) Shedd. Being graduated at the University of Vermont in 1839, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1843, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Brandon, Vt. From 1845 to 1852 he was professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, then professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn Theological Seminary (1852–54); professor of ecclesiastical history and lecturer on pastoral theology in Andover Theological Seminary (1854–62); associate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York city (1862–63); professor of Biblical literature in Union Theological Seminary (1863–74); and professor of systematic theology in the same institution (1874–90). He resigned active work in 1890, and devoted the last years of his life to preparing several important books for press. Among his principal publications are: "Outlines of a Systematic Rhetoric," translated from the German of Theremin (1850); "Coleridge's Collected Works," with introductory essay (1852); "Lectures on the Philosophy of History" (1856); "Discourses and Essays" (1856); "Manual of Church History," translated from the German of Guericke (1860); "Confessions of Augustine," revised, with introductory essay (1860); "History of Christian Doctrine" (1863, tenth edition, 1891); "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology" (1869, tenth edition, 1891), which was translated into Japanese (Nagasaki, 1892); "Sermons to the Natural Man" (1871, third edition, 1885); "Theological Essays" (1877); "Literary Essays" (1878); "Commentary on Romans" (1879, second edition, with appendix, 1893); "Doctrine of Endless Punishment" (1885, second edition, with appendix, 1887); "Augustine on the Trinity," revised and annotated, with introductory essay, for the "Library of Nicene and Post Nicene Fathers" (1887); "Dogmatic Theology" (1888, third edition, 1890); "Proposed Revision of the Westminster Standards" (1890); "Calvinism: Pure and Mixed" (1893). Dr. Shedd was a gentleman of profound and varied erudition. His works indicate marked ability, and have attracted much attention. He died at his home, in New York city, Nov. 17, 1894.



BRIGGS, Charles Augustus, theologian, was born in New York city, Jan. 15, 1841, eldest son

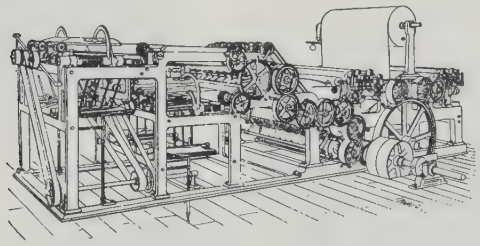
of Alanson T. and Sarah (Berrian) Briggs. His paternal ancestors were of English Puritan stock, who came to this country in the ship Fortune, the second vessel to arrive at Plymouth, Mass.; and the maternal ancestors, Huguenots from Finisterre, France, were among the earliest French settlers on Manhattan island. His collegiate education was received at the University of Virginia (1857–60), and his theological training at Union Theological Seminary in New York (1861–63), and at the University of Berlin, under Roediger and the elder Dorner (1866–69). He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New York in 1866; and being ordained by the presbytery of Elizabeth, N. J., June 30, 1870, was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Roselle, N. J. In 1874 he became Davenport professor of Hebrew and the cognate languages in Union Theological Seminary, and so continued until 1891, when he was transferred to the chair of Biblical theology. On this occasion he delivered an inaugural address on "The Authority of Holy Scripture"; and the brief reports which appeared in the religious press aroused such adverse criticism, that after the appearance of the complete text a committee was appointed by the presbytery of New York to "consider the address in its relation to the Confession of Faith." On May 12, 1891, the presbytery ordered the appointment of a "committee to arrange and prepare the necessary proceedings" and on May 17th, the moderator named the members of the "committee of prosecution." Formal charges were presented on Oct. 5, 1891, and they were placed in Dr. Briggs' hands the following day, but on Dr. Briggs' demurrers objecting to the "sufficiency of the charges and specifications in form and legal effect," they were dismissed by a two-third's vote. On appeal by the "committee of prosecution" in May, 1892, to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, at Portland, Ore., the presbytery was ordered to proceed with the trial, and amended charges and specifications were accordingly presented. Dr. Briggs was accused of teaching that the reason and the church are alike fountains of divine authority; that the original text of Scripture may have contained errors; that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, and that Isaiah wrote but half of the book bearing his name. Charges regarding "second probation"; the incompletion of sanctification on earth, and the reversal of many Old Testament prophecies were omitted by order of the presbytery. The trial lasted twenty days, and on Dec. 30, 1892, Dr. Briggs was "fully acquitted of the offences alleged against him"; it being declared that he had not "transgressed the limits of liberty allowed under our constitution to scholarship and opinion." Appeal was then taken by the committee of prosecution to the general assembly at Washington, D. C., which reversed the decision and pronounced a verdict of suspension. Dr. Briggs has published the following works: "The Languages of the Bible" (1877); "Biblical Study" (1883); "American Presbyterianism; its Origin and Early History" (1885); "Messianic Prophecy" (1886); "Biblical History" (1889); "Whither?, A Theological Question for the times" (1889); "The Defence of Professor Briggs before the Presbytery of New York" (1892); "The Case against Professor Briggs" (3 Vols., 1892–93); "The Bible, the Church and the Reason" (1892); "The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch" (1893); "The Messiah of the Gospels" (1894); and "The Messiah of the Apostles" (1895). From 1880 to 1889 he was editor of the "Presbyterian Review," contributing many valuable articles to its pages: "The Documentary History of the Westminster Assembly," "Critical Theories of the Holy Scriptures in relation to their Inspiration," "The Revised English Version of the Old Testament," etc. In 1879 he contributed to the "Lutheran Quarterly" an article on the "Origin and History of Premillenarianism," which was separately printed; and many important articles in other periodicals. To the series of Lange's Commentaries, he contributed the translations of the volumes on the books of Psalms and Ezra. He is joint editor of the "International Theological Library," and of the "International Critical Commentary." He is also associated with Prof. Francis Brown and Canon S. R. Driver in the preparation of a new Hebrew Lexicon, having charge of the articles connected with Biblical theology. His "Messianic Prophecy" the London "Academy" calls "the first English textbook on the subject which a modern teacher can use." It has been translated into Japanese. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), in 1875, by the University of Edinburgh at its tercentenary celebration in 1884, and by Williams College at its centennial anniversary in 1894. Prof. Briggs was married, in 1865, to Julie Valentine, daughter of Charles Dobbs of New York city. They have five children.

PRENTISS, George Lewis, theologian, was born at Gorham, Me., May 12, 1816. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1835, after which he served as assistant at the Gorham Academy (1835–36). In 1839 he went abroad, where he spent two years at the Universities of Halle and of Berlin, a year in travel and a summer in England. During his residence at Halle he became intimate with Philip Schaff, then a young student like himself, and this acquaintance, begun on the other side of the sea, ripened into a strong friendship, when thirty years later they became associated as colaborers in the Union Theological Seminary; a friendship of which Dr. Schaff speaks feelingly in dedicating a volume of his church history to Dr. Prentiss. Dr. Prentiss was ordained over the South Trinitarian Church, New Bedford, Mass., in April, 1845, and six years later he was installed pastor of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church, New York city. In 1858 he resigned on account of ill health and with his family passed two years in Europe. After his return to America he organized the Church of the Covenant on Murray Hill, New York city, of which he was pastor from 1862 to 1873, when the directors of the Union Theological Seminary chose him to fill the Skinner and McAlpin professorship of pastoral theology, church polity and mission work in that institution. Later, pastoral theology having been joined to sacred rhetoric, apologetics and Christian ethics were added to his chair. Dr. Prentiss has published many sermons, addresses and articles in periodicals; also "A Memoir of Seargent S. Prentiss," his brother (1855); "A Discourse in Memory of Thomas Harvey Skinner, D.D., LL.D.;" "The Free Christian State and the Present Struggle" (1861); "Our National Bane, or the Dry Rot in American Politics; A Tract for the Times Touching Civil Service Reform" (1877); "The Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss (1883). Dr. Prentiss is an earnest preacher and a scholar of mark, and greatly beloved by his pupils and old friends. In 1854 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater. He was married, in 1845, to Elizabeth Payson They had six children, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, still survive.

Geo: L Prentiss

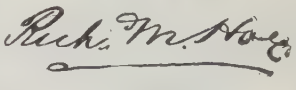
RIPLEY, Ezra, clergyman, was born in Woodstock, Conn., May 1, 1751. His father was born at Hingham, Mass., on a farm, which was first purchased by William Ripley, an early colonist, and ever since occupied by his descendants. Ezra worked on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, but early manifested a strong desire for learning. He fitted himself for college, and entered Harvard in 1772, and was graduated four years later in the famous class with Christopher Gore, Samuel Sewall, George Thatcher, Royall Tyler, and Aaron Dexter. After teaching for a time in Plymouth, he studied for the ministry. He was called to a church in Concord, Mass., in 1778. He was a man of decided and strong religious feeling, and directed all the energies of his mind to the faithful performance of his duties. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1818. Dr. Ripley was a temperance leader. He established and was the father of what was, perhaps, the first temperance society that was ever formed. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Temperance Society. He married the widow of Rev. William Emerson, a minister of Boston, and father of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who wrote of his stepfather: "With a limited acquaintance with books, his knowledge was an external experience, an Indian wisdom. In him perished more personal and local anecdote of Concord and its vicinity than is possessed by any survivor, and in his constitutional leaning to their religion he was one of the rear-guard of the great camp and army of the Puritans." Many of his best thoughts and noblest acts have been unrecorded. In a memorandum, he wrote: "I have serious objections to the keeping of a diary to be inspected after death, even if it could be kept with exactness and truth. What is bad in me, why should the world know further than it observes? And if there be anything good, by the grace of God, will not the daily exhibition of it be the best evidence to the world?" He died in Concord, Mass., Sept. 21, 1841.

HOE, Robert, manufacturer, was born in the hamlet of Hoes, Leicestershire, England, Oct. 29, 1784. His father, who was a well-to-do farmer, apprenticed him to a carpenter, but Robert attracted by the accounts of the greater facilities for advancement offered in the United States, and the opportunities for the enjoyment of political and social freedom, purchased the remainder of his period of apprenticeship, and at the age of nineteen landed in New York. On his arrival he formed the acquaintance of Grant Thorburn, a nursery man, who benevolently gave him board, as the yellow fever had



demoralized business. He was seized with the fever a week after, but through the tender nursing of Mrs. Thorburn he recovered, and established himself as a master carpenter a year after his arrival. He married the daughter of Matthew Smith of Westchester, and formed a business partnership with one of her brothers, Matthew, which continued for many years. When his brother-in-law, Peter Smith, invented a printing-press, he and his partner associated with him in the manufacture, and upon the death of the two brothers in 1823, Mr. Hoe succeeded to the entire business. Upon hearing of the invention in England of the flat bed cylinder printing-press, he sent an intelligent mechanic to examine it, and from his report Mr. Hoe made improvements in his own, which enabled him to surpass all the printing-presses then known. His ingenuity and alertness made him the first to adopt steam as a motor for his presses. His health failed in 1832, and he relinquished the business to his son, Richard M. Hoe, and Matthew Smith, the son of his old partner. He died in Westchester county, Jan. 4, 1833.

HOE, Richard March, inventor, was born in New York city, Sept. 12, 1812, the eldest son of Robert Hoe. After passing through the public schools his father took him into his workshop at the age of fifteen, and gave him a thorough training in every department of the business. He showed wonderful inventive faculty, and made many improvements in the methods of manufacture. Upon the death of his father in 1833, he became senior member of the firm, and immediately began the erection of more extensive buildings to accommodate their increasing business. He patented a new method of grinding circular saws, which is now universally in use. In 1842 his partner, Matthew Smith, died, and Mr. Hoe associated with himself his two brothers, Robert K. and Peter S., under the present firm-name of R. M. Hoe & Co. In 1846 Mr. Hoe produced his most wonderful invention, the "lightning printing-press" better known as the rotary press. The old style of press had a flat bed, inked by a roller traveling backward and forward. His first improvement was the placing the type in a fixed cylinder, and causing the impression cylinders to rotate about it, but in his later invention, the rotary press, the type was secured upon the surface of a horizontal cylinder, and printed at every revolution as many impressions as it had impression cylinders. The first press had but four, but the number was gradually increased to ten, giving a capacity of 20,000 impressions an hour. This press superseded every other in the United States and was generally adopted in Great Britain and the Continent and in Australia. He subsequently produced the web perfecting press which was even more wonderful than the rotary press. It is capable of printing a continuous web of paper five miles long on both sides at once, cutting it into lengths and folding it ready for delivery, at the rate of 20,000 newspapers per hour. The paper is drawn through the press faster than the eye can follow it. To supply the demand for this press required an enormous extension of the establishment, which now covers over a block, and includes over four acres of floor space. For the better instruction of the employés, the firm have established an apprentice's school in which mathematics and drawing are taught; attendance at this school is compulsory; it is free of charge, as is also a lunch of sandwiches and coffee, which is served to each apprentice before entering the class. The firm have also inaugurated a benefit society, which by means of co-operation is enabled to supply its members with the necessaries of life at greatly reduced prices. Branches were established in Chicago and London, and the business assumed enormous proportions. Mr. Hoe, although he had acquired immense wealth, gave his unremitting personal attention to the business, watching every detail of the enormous factory. Such constant labor gradually weakened his system, and he sought rest



in a sojourn abroad. But he was not able to recover his health, and died at Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886.

BOOTH, Mary Louise, author, was born at Yaphank, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1831, daughter of Wm. C. Booth, and a descendant of John Booth, who came to this country in 1649. When she was about thirteen years of age her father removed to Brooklyn, where he founded the first public school in that city. When five years old she had read the Bible through, and "Plutarch's Lives," and was reading Racine in the original. Two years later she took up Latin. She was a constant writer of stories and sketches, and when a very young woman made a wide reputation as a translator of such writers as Victor Cousin, Merys, Marmier, and Edmond About. She early manifested a marked taste for history, and before she was eleven years of age had read Gibbon, Hume and others. At a friend's suggestion she began her studies for writing a history of the city of New York, to supply the need of a text-book in the public schools; and spent some years in collecting and arranging her material with characteristic vigor and ability. She intended at first to write a small text-book, but, by the advice of her publishers, prepared a large octavo volume, which was the first history of the city ever published. It went through several editions and was revised to date in 1880. It enjoyed the distinction of a large-paper, autograph edition. One of them, interlined with over 2,000 illustrations, was presented to Miss Booth, in whose library it found a place beside about forty volumes of her translation. At the beginning of the civil war Miss Booth lent her aid to the Federal cause. She did not feel herself qualified to act as a nurse in the military hospitals, not only having that inherent antipathy to the sight of sickness and suffering common to many poetic natures, but being, through her life among books, too inexperienced in such work to venture assuming its tasks with their consequent risk of life. Still something she must do. That she had sent her brother to the front, scarcely more than a boy as he was, seemed not half enough; and, when, while burning with eagerness, she received an advance copy of Count Agenor de Gasparin's "Uprising of a Great People," she at once saw her opportunity in bringing heartening words to those in the terrible struggle. She took the work without loss of time to Mr. Scribner, proposing he should publish it. He demurred a little, saying he would gladly do so if the translation were ready, but that the war would be over before the book was out, Mr. Seward having authoritatively limited its duration to a small number not of weeks but of days. Mr. Scribner finally said, perhaps, but half believing in the possibility, that if it could be ready in a week he would publish it. "It shall be done," was her reply, and she went home and went to work, working twenty hours of every twenty-four, receiving the proof-sheets at night and returning them with fresh copy in the morning. The week lacked several hours of its completion when the work was finished, and in a fortnight the book was out, and its message rang from Maine to California. Charles Sumner said of it: "It is worth a whole phalanx in the cause of human freedom." The "Uprising of a Great People" was followed rapidly by Gasparin's "America before Europe," by Laboulaye's "Paris in America," and two volumes by Augustin Cochin: "Results of Emancipation" and "Results of Slavery." Cochin's work attracted even more attention than Gasparin's had done. These translations found enthusiastic readers throughout the country,

Mary L. Booth.

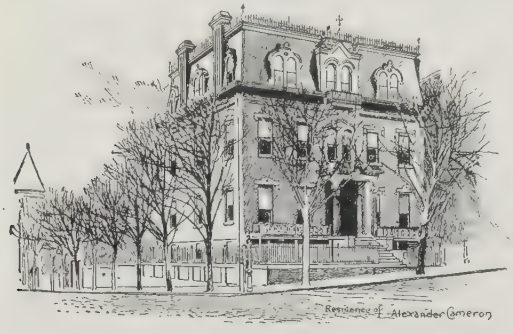
and were heartily commended by public men. Famous foreign authors sent her advance sheets on kindred subjects, which she generously translated for publication without desire for payment. At the end of the war she translated also Henri Martin's "History of France," and in 1867, when a leading publishing firm wished to establish a new journal, she was invited to become the editor of "Harper's Bazar," which is remarkable for being successful financially from its very beginning. To her indefatigable labors and personal superintendence of every detail, its success was doubtless due. For twenty-two years she performed her editorial work with fidelity and ability, and by her admirable judgment in the selection of manuscripts added greatly to the popularity of a journal for which the best talent at home and abroad was ever employed. She was a womanly woman, broad in her sympathies, charitable in her judgments, and gladly helpful to women who were struggling for a place in the ranks of labor. She died in New York city, March 4, 1889.

STRANGE, Robert, senator, was born in Virginia, Sept. 20, 1796. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and after graduation studied law, and removed to Fayetteville, N. C. In 1821 he was elected to the house of commons, serving with some intermission until 1826. In that year he was elected judge of the superior court, but he withdrew from the bench to take a seat in the U. S. senate. Judge Strange's efforts in this body were of a highly intellectual character, and ranked him among the statesmen of the age. In private circles his good humor and wit rendered him ever a welcome guest. His inflexible firmness and unwavering support of whatever his conscience assured him was right commanded the respect of his compeers in the senate. He resigned in 1840, after refusing to obey the instructions of the North Carolina legislature. He resumed his private practice, and was appointed solicitor of the fifth judicial circuit. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1840. He died in Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 19, 1854.

CAMERON, Alexander, manufacturer, was born in Grantown, Scotland, Nov. 1, 1834, the son of Alexander Cameron, a farmer, of Strathspey, Invernesshire, and Elizabeth Grant, his wife. The family came to America in 1847, settling in Virginia, and on the death of his parents, at the age of thirteen, young Alexander took a position in the tobacco factory of David Dunlop in Petersburg, Va. In due time he won the esteem and confidence of Mr. Dunlop and was advanced to a partnership in the concern. In 1858, with his brothers, William and George, he formed the firm of William Cameron & Brothers, for the manufacture of tobacco, which met with success from the beginning. In 1865 they extended the industry by organizing the firm of Alexander Cameron & Co., and in 1889, the firm of Cameron & Cameron of Richmond, and in the same year they established an Australian branch, and built large factories at Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney and Brisbane. They thus sprung into great prominence upon the rising wave of the restoration of business, which ensued after the war, and the fame of the Camerons and their many brands of tobacco soon became almost worldwide. Besides the large demand for their tobaccos in this country and Australia, they developed a profitable business in far-off

Alex. Cameron.

India, South Africa, and in fact throughout all the British possessions and dependencies wherever tobacco was used. To conduct successfully, so large and far-reaching an industry as theirs, called for business genius and executive ability of a high order, and in Mr. Cameron, the head of the Richmond firm and general manager of its affairs, this was never lacking. He personally directed the business, then as now, with the assistance of his sons, Alexander and William, experienced heads of the departments. His nephew, Alexander Cameron, Jr., has charge of the business in Australia, where the appointments and facilities of their factories are in every way equal to the large establishments they maintain in Virginia, and which were not long ago enlarged and improved at a cost of over $100,000. At each factory in Australia they have erected their own bonded warehouse to facilitate local trade, and these are under the charge of officials, especially detailed by the colonial government. The three manu-



facturing establishments in this country, and the four in Australia, are considered in all probability the greatest of all the tobacco-manufacturing plants in the world, employing in all 4,500 hands. Mr. Cameron is considered one of the most enterprising, broad-minded and liberal citizens of Richmond. He is credited with a large part of that industrial restoration which occurred in the South, and especially the city of Richmond, after the war. He is one of the founders and charter members of the State Bank of Virginia, of Richmond, and a director of the Southern Railway Supply Co. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, and of the famous Westmoreland Club. In 1868 Mr. Cameron was married to Mary, daughter of Richard Barton Haxall, a large flour manufacturer, and one of the proprietors of the noted "Haxall Mills" of Richmond, Va., and they have ten children, six sons and four daughters. Mr. Cameron's city residence is an imposing and commanding edifice in which he has a choice collection of works of art. "Cameron Lodge," his summer residence, is situated on top of the Southwest Mountain range, near Gordonsville, Va.

SECCOMB, John, clergyman, was born in Medford, Mass., Apr. 25, 1708. He was the second son of Peter Seccomb of Medford, and a grandson of Richard Seccomb, who came from England in 1660, and settled at Lynn, Mass. After his graduation at Harvard College in 1728, he prepared for the ministry, and was ordained pastor at Harvard, Mass., Oct. 10, 1733. In this charge he continued twenty-four years, and in 1763 accepted a call from a dissenting society in Chester, Nova Scotia, remaining there until his death. His ministrations seem to have been highly acceptable. Two sermons of his were published; one on "The Ordination of Rev. Bruin Romcas Comingoe" (1770), and one "Occasioned by the Death of the Honorable Abigail Belcher, Late Consort of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Late Lieutenant-governor and Commander-in-chief, and His Majesty's Present Chief Justice of His Province of Nova Scotia" (1771). His principal claim to notoriety lies in the production of his verses, "Father Abbey's Will," a rather ingenious attempt at humor to the expense of Matthew Abdy, who had long served as bedmaker and general jobber about the college buildings. This was followed later by a metrical love letter, addressed to the widow by her brother-in-law in New Haven, who has evidently been attracted by her large inheritances. The first poem, written probably during the author's college days, was sent to England by Gov. Belcher, father of his classmate Jonathan Belcher, and appeared in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for May, 1732. Some one seems to have been convinced of its claims to immortality since it was reprinted in the "Massachusetts Magazine" for November, 1794. Seccomb also wrote numerous shorter poems, some in letters to his friends, others contributed to the public press. Notable among them is "Yankee Hastings," describing the roasting of a goose stolen by the students on Cambridge common, an offense which brought one of them an expulsion from the college, and several others fines to the worth of the stolen property. He seems to have been neither a wit nor a poet in any true sense; choosing humble and trivial objects for his ridicule, and seemingly inspired by nothing really worthy his efforts. The principal point of "Father Abbey's Will" seems to be a catalogue of trivialities, humorous only to those who believe poverty a ridiculous matter. The contrast between this poem and the title of his sermon on Mrs. Belcher's death is laughable as it is characteristic. His homiletic efforts are more worthy, and yet uncommonly bombastic and stilted in style. He died at Chester, Nova Scotia, in January, 1793.

TURELL, Jane (Colman), poet, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1708, only daughter of Rev. Benjamin Colman, the famous pastor of Brattle Street Church. She is said to have been precocious, having learned the alphabet before her second year, and being able to repeat Scripture stories with considerable effect. At the age of four she could read perfectly and repeat the greater part of the catechism, many of the Psalms, and long passages of poetry. Her learned father encouraged her early attempts at versifying, writing her rhymed letters, and "talked into her all he could in the most free and endearing manner," directing her reading with especial care. "I grew by degrees," he says, "into such an opinion of her good taste, that when she put me upon translating a Psalm or two; I was ready to excuse myself, and if I had not feared to displease her should have denied her request." This tribute, even though tinctured with parental pride, is evidence of Jane's early brilliancy of mind. When but eleven she composed a hymn worthy the pen of many a poet of years and reputation. Her health was naturally delicate, but it is related that frequently she would read through entire nights on some engrossing volume, and by this insatiable thirst for knowledge, had devoured all the English prose and poetry in her father's library before her eighteenth year. In her nineteenth year she became the wife of Rev. Ebenezer Turell of Medford, Mass., justly famous for his able tract on "Witchcraft." His sage advice is worthy observation even to day. "Young people would do wisely now to lay aside their foolish books, their trifling ballads, and all romantic accounts of dreams and trances, senseless palmistry, and groundless astrology. . . . Do not seek to know futurities; 'tis one of the greatest mercies we are ignorant of them. . . . Nothing that appears by this means is to be depended on." After her marriage she continued her writing in

prose and poetry, composing eulogies on Sir Richard Blackmore's works, on "The Incomparable Mr. Waller," and some odes and poems worthy perpetuation. "Invitation to the Country, in Imitation of Horace," is her best-known production. After her death all her works were published by her husband, with a memoir of her life. She died in Medford, Mass., March 26, 1735.

CHANFRAU, Frank, actor, was born in New York city, Feb. 22, 1824, and in his youth worked as a ship carpenter in different cities. He was a member for several years of an amateur dramatic society, and finally made his début as a professional actor at the Bowery Theatre, New York, where his imitations of Forrest speedily made him popular. He attracted much attention by his personation of Jeremiah Clip, in "The Widow's Victim," at Mitchell's Olympic, and his Mose in "A Glance at New York," first produced at the same play-house made him famous. He at once became a star whose services were in eager demand, and retained this popularity until the time of his death. As Kit, in "The Arkansaw Traveller," first given in Buffalo in 1869, he achieved the most enduring success of his professional career, and in this character he appeared continuously for thirteen years. On July 23, 1858, he was married to Henrietta Baker, a clever actress, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837. She first appeared in public at the Assembly building in 1854, as a vocalist, but soon devoted herself to the drama, her first part being Miss Apsley, in "Willow Copse" (Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1834). She was a member of the Arch Street Theatre two seasons, and later played in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Chanfrau died Oct. 2, 1884, leaving a son, Henry T. Chanfrau, also an actor.

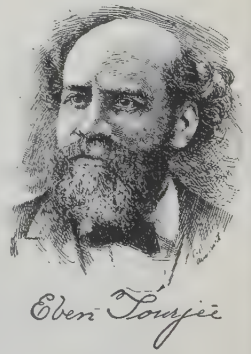
MERRICK, William Duhurst, statesman, was born in Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1793. During the war of 1812 he served as captain, and afterward was a member of the Maryland legislature, and held numerous positions of honor in his state. He was U. S. senator from Maryland, as a Whig, in place of Joseph Kent, deceased, serving from Jan. 5, 1838, to March 3, 1845. He was the originator of cheap postage; was a delegate to the Maryland constitutional convention of 1851, and afterward again served in the state legislature. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1857. His sons, Judge William M. Merrick (born Sept. 1, 1818, and died Feb. 4, 1889), and Richard T. Merrick (born Jan. 25, 1826, and died June 23, 1885), were eminent lawyers and orators.

SMYTH, David McConnell, inventor, was born at Newtownards, county Down, Ireland, July 3, 1833, son of John and Jane (Crawford) Smyth. His family comes of the Scotch-Presbyterian stock, which for several centuries has been settled in the north of Ireland, and one of his paternal line founded the famous hosiery works at Balbriggan. When still very young he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Harford, Susquehanna co., Pa., and there he was early apprenticed in his father's blacksmith shop. When but fourteen he made his first invention, the gimlet screw-point, now so familiar. In order to collect the money necessary to secure a patent, he purchased a supply of colored lithographs, with which he trudged miles over the country through the snow and storm of winter, and from their sale succeeded in about doubling his original investment. At the opening of severe weather, he began a year's schooling at Franklyn Academy, and in the following autumn set out for New York city, hoping for an opportunity to develop his invention. Walking the whole distance, he paid his way by various money-making ventures. At Fishkill Landing he was employed by a blacksmith for over a year, and then started on another peddling tour through New England and eastern New York. He struggled along for nearly two years, in the meanwhile attending school for one term in Erie, and inventing a platform scale. Going to New York city, he found employment in the smith-shop of John Stevenson, the carriage and street-car builder, being soon transferred to the forge room; and presently, from his aptness in the work, was given a forge of his own with wages but little less than the foreman of the shop. About this time he was sought out by Thomas Sloan, proprietor of the screw company, who paid him $1,000 for his gimlet-screw invention. The prestige of this success brought him the friendship of Howe, Morse and other inventors. About this time he obtained a patent for his platform scale, and selling a one-half interest to W. W. Messer for $2,500, they manufactured scales for a while with fair success. Endorsing notes brought him to great embarrassment, but he constantly sought to recoup his fortunes by fresh inventions. A machine for sewing on the soles of shoes failed because he did not think of the seam-channel, from which Gordon McKay realized millions. From his rotary looper for making the twisted stitch manufactured under the name of Wilcox & Gibbs automatic sewing machine, Mr. Smyth also received no profit. His machine for setting "spangles" in hoop-skirts, was bought by Jedidiah Wilcox, for a small sum, and netted a clear $300,000 a year. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Smyth was for a while engaged on a contract making tent poles. He then enlisted in the 8th New York regiment, was stationed for several months at Yorktown, Va., and later participated in the battle of Gettysburg. After the war he returned to inventing, producing an improved method for shaving veneer woods, a machine for cutting wooden toothpicks, and the adjustible mitre-box, now in universal use. With his machine for making paper collars, he, in 1862, started a manufactory in New York city, but the business was finally taken by the Metropolitan Collar Co. In this connection Mr. Smyth made several valuable contrivances, among them the use of chilled iron rollers to calender paper. His machine for fancy stitching on shoes netted him large royalties from the shoe manufacturers; but his obliging habit of endorsing promisory notes again embarrassed him seriously. Feeling the necessity of inventing something with some promise of pecuniary return, he set to work on a book-sewing machine, which being patented, was pronounced a success, and in 1879 won the "great gold medal of honor" of the American Institute of New York. In 1880 the Smyth Manufacturing Co. of Hartford, Conn., with a capital of $300,000 was formed to supply it to the trade. Mr. Smyth himself undertook to place it on the market, and journeying throughout the United States and then over the continent of Europe, had fresh demonstrations of its value in ready and extensive sale. He has realized large profits from its manufacture, and now enjoys a well-earned leisure in his beautiful home at Pasadena, Cal. He has just patented (1897) a machine for gathering books for binding, which promises to equal in value the book-sewing machine. Mr. Smyth was in 1889 a member of the New Hampshire legislature; has been a director of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers, and first president of the Pasadena Fruit Exchange. He was married, in 1855, to Orianna, daughter of Joseph Brundidge Slote of New York city. Of their four children three sons still survive.

TOURGEE, Albion Winegar, author and jurist, was born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula co., O., May 2, 1838, son of a farmer of modest means. His ancestors on his father's side were Huguenots, who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Rhode Island; his mother's ancestors, the Winegars, who emigrated about the same time, were Swiss Protestants who had been living in Nuremburg. He spent his boyhood on the Western Reserve, and was fitted for college at the academy in Kingsville, O. At the outbreak of the war he was a student at the University of Rochester, N. Y., and he was graduated with his class in 1862, although then absent suffering from wounds, and was given the degree of A.M. in course and made LL.D. by his alma mater in 1880. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 27th New York volunteers; was badly wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, and discharged for disability the following August. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Painsville, O. In the fall of 1862 he re-entered the army as first lieutenant, Company G, 105th Ohio vols., and participated in the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. He was captured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was for several months a prisoner of war at Salisbury, Atlanta, and the famous Libby Prison at Richmond. In 1864 he resigned on account of a spinal wound—from which he never recovered—and in July, 1865, settled at Greensboro, N. C., where he commenced the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1866 he was a delegate to the Southern Loyalist convention, which met at Philadelphia, and took a prominent stand as one of the first advocates of negro suffrage. He established and edited a paper in Greensboro; was in 1867 chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional convention of the state, and was the author of the "Judiciary Article" of the Constitution of the state, said by Judge Sharswood to provide "the most admirable system of courts known to any state in the Union." He was chosen a member of the commission to prepare a code and revise the laws of the state so as to adapt them to the conditions of freedom. In the spring of 1868 he was elected judge of the superior court of the state, and served as such until the expiration of his term in the fall of 1874. As a judge he was prompt, fearless, and impartial, with a peculiar faculty for the quick dispatch of business. At about the time of his election secret societies for political violence and and assassination were formed in some of the Southern states, and were collectively known by the term of the "Ku-Klux-Klan." For five years, until the organization was broken up, there was unremitting warfare between it and the young judge. Outrages in his district were numbered by hundreds, and a reign of terror prevailed. How he managed to escape assassination was a mystery alike to his friends and foes. He did not once flinch; he traveled his district without attendants, defied all threats, and would heed no warnings. In 1875 he was again chosen to represent his county in the Constitutional convention of the state. He was appointed pension agent by Pres. Grant, a position he held until 1877, when his district was consolidated with that of Tennessee. He continued the practice of his profession until 1879, when he closed his office and entered the field of literature. In 1874 he published a novel, "Toinette" (afterwards known as "A Royal Gentleman"), under the pseudonym of Henry Churton; a legal work, entitled "The Code with Notes" (1876); "A Digest of Cited Cases" (1878), which Chief-justice Waite declared to be "the best digest ever published in any language." Then followed a large number of works, chiefly fiction, but some of them dealing with economic and political questions: "A Fool's Errand" and "Figs and Thistles" (1879); "Bricks Without Straw" (1880); "John Eax" (1882); "Hot Plowshares" (1883); "An Appeal to Cæsar" (1884); "Black Ice" (1886); "Button's Inn" (1887); "A Son of Old Harry" and the "Veteran and His Pipe" (1888); "Letters to a King" and "With Gauge and Swallow" (1889); "Pactolus Prime" and "Murvale Eastman" (1890); "Out of the Sunset Sea" (1892); "An Outing with the Queen of Hearts" (1894); "The War of the Standards" and "The Mortgage on the Hip-roof House" (1896). These books have been widely read, one of them having reached a sale of over a million copies and been translated into many languages. Speaking of his place in American literature, a French review denominated Judge Tourgee "the Victor Hugo of America." He was editor and contributed to the "Continent Magazine" (1881–84), and is an occasional contributor to other reviews. Under the title of "A Bystander's Notes," his weekly contributions to the editorial page of the "Chicago Inter-Ocean" have for several years been a leading feature of that journal. Judge Tourgee's success in literature may be attributed in great measure to his quality of mind. When writing upon any period he reads every available authority, and thus literally obtains a living sense of its conditions. In 1863 he married Emma L. Kilbourne, of Conneaut, who, though born in Canada, counts two colonial governors (both John Winthrops) and Curwen, the famous witch-hanging sheriff of Salem, among her forebears. The youngest and only surviving child of the union was a daughter, Aimée, born in North Carolina, who inherited her father's literary ability and was also gifted with great artistic talents. In 1879 Judge Tourgee left the South, and after a few months in Denver, Col., where he was editor of the "Times" of that city, he located, in 1880, at Mayville, N. Y., near the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly, where the family has since remained. Of medium height and stocky frame, with black hair and dark blue eyes, the subject of this sketch strongly resembles his Breton ancestors, as has been remarked by friends, who have noted how well the descriptions of Renan apply, both physically and spiritually, to him.

Albion W. Tourgee

TOURJEE, Eben, musician, was born in Warwick, R.I., June 1, 1834. His parents being in humble circumstances, he was obliged to contribute to the support of the family at the early age of eight years. A little later he was sent to the seminary at East Greenwich, R. I., and there he began his musical studies. He also sang in a church choir, and soon afterward the organist of the church resigned, and the position was offered to him temporarily and immediately accepted. Although he was not familiar with the instrument, and was only fourteen years old, he contrived to master a number of simple tunes, and he was asked to become permanent organist. In 1849 he became a clerk in a music store in Providence, and two years later he opened a small store of his own in Fall River. In the latter place he taught singing in the public schools, and also gave lessons on the organ and piano. From Fall River young Tourjee went to Newport, R. I.,

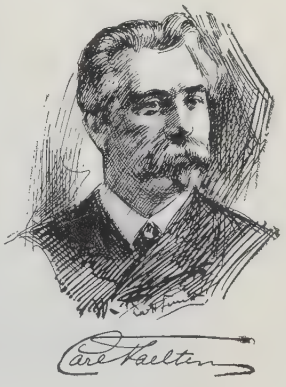


Eben Tourjee

where he was occupied as teacher, organist of Trinity Church, and director of a choral society. In 1859 he returned to East Greenwich, and opened a school of music, putting into practical operation his theories of musical education, which he had been maturing for several years. Later he went to Europe for further information regarding the conservatory method of instruction. On his return in 1864 he opened a conservatory in Providence, which was very successful, but believing that Boston offered a more advantageous field for work he removed the institution to that city in 1867, and three years later had it incorporated as the

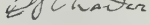
New England Conservatory of Music. This institution, which is situated in Franklin square, in the heart of the city, is unique and is the largest and most comprehensive conservatory in the world, comprising, as it does, thirteen schools, affording besides instruction in all branches of music, instruction in languages, literature, sciences, art and elocution, and enrolling over 2,000 students, annually, from every state in the Union, as well as from British America and South America. The price of instruction is low, and additional advantages are afforded in the form of free lectures, concerts, organ and piano recitals, and class instruction. Connected with the conservatory is a home for the accomodation of lady pupils who come from a distance. The main building with its appurtenances represents an outlay of more than $700,000. The conservatory is managed by a board of fifty directors and is purely benevolent in its aims, and its signal success is due both to the sagacity and foresight with which the foundations were laid by Mr. Tourjee and the thoroughness with which his ideas have been formulated and his plans carried out by his associates. In 1869 the degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University. He was one of the leaders in the effort to introduce musical instruction into the public schools of the United States, and his "Plea for Music in the Public Schools" was published by the National Teachers' Association and subsequently widely circulated by the national department of education. The chorus of the Peace Jubilee of 1869 and that of the larger jubilee of 1872 were organized by him. In 1872, also, he organized a college of music in connection with Boston University and was elected its dean. He was greatly interested in philanthropic work, especially among the degraded. He organized the North End Mission of Boston and presided over it for several years, was president also of the Boston Missionary Society, and in 1871 of the Young Men's Christian Association. His enthusiasm, his genial nature, and his unselfish spirit enabled him to gather others about him, to inspire them with his aims and zeal and to lead them, along the paths that he had opened, forward to success. The improvement of church music was a project that was very dear to him. He originated the popular form of worship used by so many non-liturgical churches, called the "Praise Service," and compiled the "Chorus Choir," the "Tribute of Praise" and other collections of sacred songs. Mr. Tourgee was twice married; first to Abbie Tuell of Warren, R. I., who died in 1867, and second to Sarah Lee of Newton, Mass., who survives him with two sons and two daughters. He was a brother to Albion W. Tourjee. He died in Boston, Apr. 12, 1891.

FAELTEN, Carl, director of New England Conservatory of Music, was born in Ilmenau, Thuringia, Dec. 21, 1846, son of Carl G. and Friederike (Moller) Faelten. His father was in the civil service as city clerk of Ilmenau. Educated in the Latin School at Weimar, Germany, he early evinced a marked aptitude for music. He received thorough elementary instruction in piano and theory, and in 1861 entered an orchestral school at Arnstadt, where he remained until his nineteenth year, during this period also pursuing a variety of hard orchestral work, and becoming proficient in a number of instruments, especially the violin and clarinet. After this training, which was attained mainly through his own exertions, he was for a while engaged as violin player in various places in Germany and in Switzerland, and at length settled in Frankfort-on-the-Main, as a member of a small orchestra. While there he resumed his studies in the pianoforte under the friendly advice of Herr Julius Schoch and other prominent musicians, whose attention he had attracted by his work, and was making notable progress when called into military service by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71. He served throughout that war as a private in the 81st regiment of the German army, and at its close returned to his musical work at Frankfort with fresh ardor. His advance was so rapid and substantial that he soon ranked among the foremost musicians of that exceptionally musical community. From 1874 to 1877 he spent much time in teaching, and also appeared successfully in symphony and in special concerts with leading artists, or in his own recitals at Berlin, Bremen, Cassel, Haag, Schwerin, Wiesbaden, Vienna and London. At Wiesbaden he made the acquaintance and won the friendship of Joachim Raff, the celebrated composer, and when in 1877, Raff was engaged to organize and direct a conservatory of music in Frankfort, Faelten was one of the first appointments to his corps of instructors, and was especially assigned to the training of teachers, in association with Mme. Clara Schumann. This work he prosecuted with marked success, graduating, during his connection with the institution, a large number of students well equipped for the profession of teaching. He also delivered a series of lectures each year on the theoretical and practical requirements of the teacher of the pianoforte. After the death of Raff, in 1882, he decided to settle in America. The first engagement, which he made soon after his arrival in the autumn of 1882, was with the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. Here he remained for three years when, accepting an appointment as professor at the New England Conservatory, he went to Boston. He had not been long in the conservatory when he was given a part in its management, and in the autumn of 1889, upon the retirement of the late Dr. Eben Tourjee, the founder and first director, he was made chairman of the directory committee and shortly after acting director. Upon Dr. Tourjee's death, in the spring of 1891, he became director, and so continued until July,



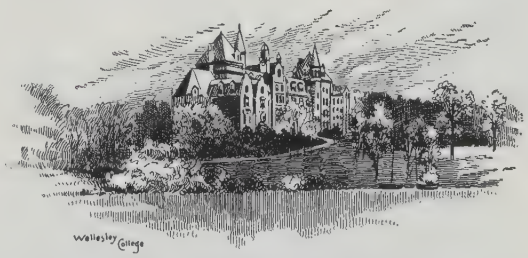
1897. During Dr. Faelten's administration numerous changes in the system have been introduced, and additional advantages offered, which have raised the standard and increased the reputation of the institution. He has continued his work as a concert pianist, playing each season in symphony concerts or giving recitals, and fully maintaining his position as a musician of the first rank. He has published a number of musical text-books, among them; "Technische Uebungen" (1879); "Preparatory Exercises" (1886); "Pianoforte Course of the New England Conservatory" (four volumes, 1887); "Fundamental Training," of the same series, together with his brother, Reinhold Faelten, and some transcriptions of Schubert's songs. Dr. Faelten is a member of the St. Botolph Club and of the Harvard Musical Association. He was married, in 1877, to Adele Schloesser of Lübeck, Germany, and has had three children: Otto, Anna E., and Willibald C. Faelten.

CHADWICK, George Whitfield, composer, was born at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 13, 1854, son of Alonzo C. and Hannah G. (Fitts) Chadwick. He is a member of an old New England family and directly descended from Edmund Chadwick, who fought at Bunker Hill. Lawrence, Mass., became his home while he was quite young and here he attended the high school, and also studied, under an elder brother, piano and organ playing, meanwhile giving further expression to inherited musical taste by writing waltzes and light overtures. As is often the case with persons born with decided gifts, he was not permitted to give his whole time to the cultivation of his special talent, but worked in an office for three years, while continuing his organ studies under Eugene Thayer. But again it proved, as may have been supposed, impossible to "fit a square peg into a round hole," and in 1876 Mr. Chadwick gave up business and removed to the college town of Olivet, Mich., where he remained a year engaged in teaching music. In 1877 he went to Europe to take an advanced course of training, and during that year and the one following studied at the Leipzig Conservatory, under Reinecke and Jadassohn. There he composed some string quartets which were played in public, and for a thesis, an overture "Rip Van Winkle," which was pronounced to be the most meritorious work produced that year in the conservatory. Soon after, this overture was given by the Harvard Musical Association of Boston, being the first American composition produced at their concerts. The year 1879 was spent at Munich, under Rheinberger, and in 1880 Mr. Chadwick returned to his native country and settled in Boston as a teacher, also connecting himself with the New England Conservatory in that city. Of this institution he is now the director. Not long after his arrival, his overture was performed at the May Festival of the Handel and Haydn Society under his direction, and in 1881 he conducted the music of the "Œdipus" at the Globe Theatre. He served as organist, successively of St. Johns', Clarendon Street, Park Street, and Hollis Street churches, and is at present organist at the Second Universalist Church. In 1887 he became conductor of the Boston Orchestral Club. He has done efficient work elsewhere, as well, as director of the Arlington Club and of the Hampden County Musical Association of Springfield, Mass., whose yearly festivals have become renowned. In 1897 he succeeded Carl Faelten as director of the New England Conservatory of Music. Besides the works already mentioned, his compositions include the overtures "The Miller's Daughter," "Thalia," and "Melpomene" (the latter work was performed in 1895 by the Philharmonic Society of London, their first production of an American work); symphonies in C major, B flat major, and F major; symphonic sketches, and a "Pastoral Prelude"; those for chorus and orchestra, the "Columbian Ode," written for the exposition in Chicago in 1893; "Ballad of the Lovely Rosabelle"; "The Viking's last Voyage"; "The Lily Nymph"; "Phœnix Expirans"; and "The Pilgrims' Hymn," set to Mrs. Hemans's well-known words. His chamber music includes string quartets in G minor, C major, D major, and E minor and a quintet for piano and strings. He has also written a comic opera, "Tabasco," and nearly seventy songs, many pieces of church music and a little for the organ. It has been said of Mr. Chadwick that he "cannot be classified strictly among the disciples of any school. His works . . . betray strong romantic tendencies, much fondness for picturesque orchestration and harmonic effects; the distinctive modern color. These same works, however, are pervaded with a learning and a structural spirit of so classic a bearing as to prove the composer to be little in sympathy with those writers with whom vagueness and indefiniteness of purpose appears to be a desideratum." His "Phœnix Expirans," in the opinion of a distinguished critic, is "his finest choral work, . . . so fresh and lovely is it in melody, so dignified and consistent in conception, so delicate yet rich in its orchestral coloring, so churchly yet warm in its harmony." Although a master of many instruments, and versatile as a composer, his own best performance is on the organ. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale University in 1897. He is one of the first members of his profession in America to receive this honor.



BUCKINGHAM, Joseph T., journalist, was born at Windham, Conn. Dec. 21, 1779. He was of humble parentage, and having lost his father at an early age, he was bound out to a farmer by the selectmen of the town until he should arrive at the age of sixteen. He was allowed to attend the district school during winters, and he thus acquired enough of the common branches to enter a printing-office when his apprenticeship had expired. He first stood at the case at Walpole, N. H., then at Greenfield, Mass., and on coming of age he removed to Boston. There he was employed as a journeyman printer until 1805, when he started the publication of a small monthly magazine, under the title of the "Polyanthos." It survived until 1814, and meanwhile he established two other periodicals, but these were short-lived and are now forgotten. In October, 1817, in connection with Samuel L. Knapp, he established a weekly paper which he styled "The New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine." This was a flourishing journal, but he parted company with it in 1828. His most successful publication was the "Boston Courier," of which he was proprietor and editor from 1824 to 1848. In 1831 he started, in connection with a son, the "New England Magazine," a publication of decided merit, and numbering among its contributors several writers who have since achieved celebrity, but it was discontinued on the death of his son, three years later. He was a man greatly esteemed, and several times was elected to the state senate and house of representatives, besides holding various other positions of trust and honor. He wrote several books, the best known of which is "Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life." He died Apr. 11, 1861.

DURANT, Henry Fowle, originally named Henry Welles Smith, philanthropist and founder of Wellesley College, was born in Hanover, N. H., Feb. 20, 1822, and was the son of a noted member of the Boston bar. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1841, studied law in the office of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, and was admitted in 1846. Shortly afterward he changed his name. His success was immediate, and by reason of his great power as orator and pleader, he soon rose to eminence in his profession, being associated with Rufus Choate and other noted lawyers. He realized considerable wealth in his connection with the New York Belting and Packing Co., and by the purchase of iron mines in northern New York. His law business also was very profitable. The death of his only son in 1863, however, terminated his brilliant career, creating so profound an impression on his mind that he determined to devote the remainder of his life to religion. He became a lay preacher, or evangelist, and held a great number of meetings throughout New England, being successful in winning converts by the same persuasive eloquence which had formerly made him powerful with juries. Being chosen a trustee of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, his attention was greatly occupied with the need of higher education for women. He carefully planned, with the co-operation of his wife, an institution which should meet every requirement, even to the smallest detail; and Wellesley College is the result. The site chosen is the estate of nearly 300 acres in the town of Wellesley, originally purchased by Mr. Durant for a summer home. The corner stone was laid on Sept. 14, 1871, without public ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Durant and the workmen alone being present. A portion of the inscription in the Bible which was placed in the corner-stone shows the spirit in which Wellesley College was founded: "This building is humbly dedicated to our Heavenly Father, with the hope and prayer that He may always be first in everything in this institution; that His word may be faithfully taught here, and that He will use it as a means of leading precious souls to the Lord Jesus Christ. 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.'" The building, designed by Hammatt Billings, was finished and equipped at the cost of $1,000,000, and formally opened in September, 1875. It measures 475 feet in length, by 150 in extreme width, and is designed to accommodate 300 students and a faculty of thirty. While the institution is intended to be pre-eminently Christian, and devoted to the training of Christian women, teachers, and mothers, it is entirely non-sectarian, ministers and laymen of several denominations serving on its board of trustees. A preparatory school was at first attached to the college, but upon the enlargement of the curriculum and the elevation of the standard of scholarship, about the time of Miss Freeman's presidency, it was abolished. Mr. Durant's attitude towards the college was absolutely unique. He would not allow it to be called after him, nor does his name appear in the charter. The only office he assumed in connection with its management was treasurer of the board of trustees. Yet he was identified with all its interests, both executive and financial; indeed, devoted his life to the work. "The college belongs to God," he said, "not to me." Wellesley College possesses one of the most beautiful college buildings in the country, and one of the finest locations. Its equipment is also most complete, including a special department for the training of teachers. The Bible is taught as authority, and the departments of English, history, and biology are particularly excellent. The Durants regarded its growth with a tender, not



to say parental, solicitude, making it in reality a monument to their son. They endowed it with a yearly income of $50,000, and expended large sums in addition. On Oct. 3, 1881, Mr. Durant died, after several years of failing health. His widow succeeded to his office on the board of trustees, and has since carried on his work.

HOWARD, Ada Lydia, first president of Wellesley College, was born at Temple, N. H., Dec. 19, 1829, and is the daughter of William Hawkins and Lydia Adaline (Cowden) Howard. Her father, a teacher and writer of Temple, was the son of William Howard, whose ancestors for four generations bore the name of Samuel, from the founder of the family in America. Three of her great-grandfathers: Capt. Adrian Hawkins, Capt. Thomas Cowden, and Lieut. Samuel Howard, were revolutionary soldiers. Miss Howard was educated in the girls' deparment of the Lowell High School, receiving private instruction from her father, and in 1853 was graduated at Mt. Holyoke College. For several years subsequent she taught for her alma mater, was then principal of the ladies' department of Knox College, Illinois, finally founding a private school at Bridgeton, N. J. In September, 1875, the completed building of Wellesley College being opened to students, Miss Howard was called to the presidency. The faculty, aside from the gentleman in charge of the department of music, consisted of between twenty and thirty ladies, nine of them professors, who had been chosen with much care from the specialists in different fields of knowledge. The unprecedented and exclusive choice of women for these high positions was daringly made. It was intended to prove the mental powers of the sex by their success in government and instruction, as well as by the students' attainments. This feature, with a few minor exceptions, is continued at Wellesley to-day, and its vindication may be sought in the history of the place. Miss Howard held the position with great success until the close of 1881, when, on account of ill health, she was granted an extended leave of absence, and Miss Alice E. Freeman, professor of history, was made vice-president. The following year Miss Howard resigned the presidency of the college. Her broad experience in the field of pedagogics practically compassed Mr. Durant's ambitions for the institution, and placed it on a firm and lasting foundation. Miss Howard has a pleasing presence, is a most efficient teacher, and a ready writer. Since her resignation her health has not permitted of any regular work. She has been offered editorial positions with several publications, but has invariably declined.

Ada L. Howard.

PALMER, Alice Elvira (Freeman), second president of Wellesley College, was born in Colesville, Browne co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1855. She was the eldest of four children, and passed her first ten years on her parents' farm. Her father then exchanged farming for medicine, being graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1866, and removing his family, to Windsor, N. Y., began the practice of his profession. Alice Freeman studied diligently to prepare for Vassar College, but in 1872 entered Michigan University, where she was graduated in 1876. While an undergraduate, she planned and organized the Students' Christian Association, in which male and female students were welcomed on equal terms. During 1874–75 she taught, in addition to her other duties. She was preceptress of the High School in Ottawa, Ill., 1876–77, and in the High School at East Saginaw, Mich., 1877–79. In 1879 she was appointed professor of history in Wellesley College; became acting president in 1881, and in the following year accepted the presidency. She filled this office with marked ability, showing great power of organization, and inaugurating several notable improvements. She raised the standard of scholarship, requiring all special students, except teachers, to pass the freshman admission examinations; regulated the granting of degrees; established the academic council, to legislate upon all matters intellectual, and thoroughly organized every department of instruction. Under her administration the number of students increased, and several new buildings were completed. The reputation of the college was also greatly extended. She continued in office until December, 1887, when she resigned, and was married to George Herbert Palmer, professor of philosophy in Harvard College. In 1892 she accepted the deanship of the women's department of the newly founded University of Chicago, but resigned in 1895. Mrs. Palmer has been a member of the Massachusetts state board of education since 1889; is a trustee of Wellesley College; president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ, of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Association, and the Women's Educational Association of Boston; was Massachusetts commissioner of education to the Columbian Exposition, and belongs to numerous other educational and reform associations. She is a frequent lecturer on these topics. Her brilliant public career has covered but a few years, yet in the same period no other woman has received so many university honors. She was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by Michigan University in 1882, in recognition of her great services as president of Wellesley, and of L.H.D. by Columbia College in 1887. In 1895 Union University conferred on her the degree of LL.D., awarding the same honor to her husband. Thus, perhaps for the first time in history, a husband and wife received, at the same place and time, the highest honor in the gift of a leading university.

Alice Freeman Palmer

SHAFER, Helen Almira, third president of Wellesley College, was born in Newark, N. J., Sept. 23, 1839. Her father, a clergyman of the Congregational church, and a man of rare mental and moral force, was of mingled German and Scotch descent. When still a young girl Miss Shafer removed with her parents to Oberlin, O. She soon after entered Oberlin College, and was graduated there in 1863. For two years she taught in New Jersey, and then accepted an instructorship in the St. Louis High School, which she held acceptably for over ten years, laying the foundation of her distinguished reputation as a teacher of the higher mathematics. Her work here gained great commendation from Dr. William T. Harris, then superintendent of the St. Louis public schools, afterwards U. S. commissioner of education. In 1877 she was called to the chair of mathematics in Wellesley College, and brought up a de-

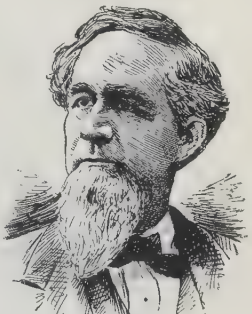
partment which is unexcelled in the college for high standards and scholarly results. This was especially difficult, as it was necessary to overcome the common schoolgirl aversion to the subject and the poor preparation which is so often its consequence. But the admission requirements in mathematics at Wellesley are now higher than those at Harvard, and the advanced courses are often elected and pursued with great enthusiasm. Miss Freeman's report of 1883 remarks: "I know of no American college where more intelligent or advanced undergraduate work has been undertaken in mathematics than that accomplished by those seniors who have been reading 'Dostor's Determinants,' 'Howison's Analytics of Three Dimensions,' 'Watson's Theoretical Astronomy,' and calculating the orbit of the new comet from data obtained at the Harvard Observatory." Among the alumæ, who knew her character and ability and remembered her superb classroom work, Miss Shafer's appointment was received with genuine satisfaction. In 1888, like her predecessor, she was made president after two terms of probation. She was well fitted for this office, both by natural gifts and experience. As a member of the legislative body of the faculty, her strength and wisdom are well known. Her scholarly ability, skill as a teacher and director, and great dignity of bearing, admirably fitted her for the duties of her post. Oberlin College conferred on her the degree of M.A. in 1877, and of LL.D in 1893. Her death occurred at Wellesley, Jan. 20, 1894.

Helen A. Shafer

MORRIS, Moses, senator, was born in Pittsfield, N. H., Nov. 8, 1799. After receiving his early education in the public schools of his native town, he entered Dartmouth College, at which he was graduated in 1828, when he studied law, and being admitted to the bar, settled in Barnstead, N. H. In 1839 he was elected to the state senate. He became the speaker of the house in 1840, and the following year was elected to the state council, and was also the state solicitor for Merrimack county. In 1843 he was elected as a Democratic representative to congress, where he continued for four years. He was again elected in 1847, and was chosen speaker of the house; then he was chosen senator, and held this position until his death. He was an able lawyer, an impressive speaker, and was held in the highest estimation for his sterling integrity and force of character. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1855.

SCHUYLER, Montgomery, clergyman, was born in New York, Jan. 9, 1814; descended from Arent Schuyler, son of the colonist, Philip, and brother of the first mayor of Albany. He was graduated at Union College in 1834, spent a few years in legal studies and in business, turned to the Episcopal ministry, and has been rector at Marshall, Mich., 1841–44; Lyons, N. Y., 1844–5; Buffalo, 1845–54; and since 1854 of Christ Church, St. Louis, Mo. He has been president of the standing committee of his diocese since 1858, and of its conventions in the absence of a bishop, and has frequently been a delegate to the general convention. He received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College in 1856, and has published "The Church, its Ministry and Worship" (1853); "The Pioneer Church" (1867), and sundry sermons.

MURFREE, William Law, lawyer and author, was born in Murfreesboro', N. C., July 19, 1817. His immediate ancestors were for many years prominent in the political history of North Carolina. His father, William Hardy Murfree, a lawyer of eminence, repeatedly represented his district in congress, was presidential elector in 1812, and was particularly noted as an eloquent speaker and a fluent writer. His grandfather, Hardy Murfree, was appointed captain in the 2d North Carolina regiment of the Continental line in 1775; afterward attained the rank of colonel; and served throughout the revolutionary war, distinguishing himself on many occasions, especially at the storming of Stony Point, where he commanded a battalion of picked men. His great-grandfather, William Murfree, was a member from Hertford county in the North Carolina congress of 1776, a body convened to make laws and form a constitution for the state; the work of this body was so well done that the constitution which it framed remained the organic law of the state without amendment for fifty-nine years. Another of his great-grandfathers, Matthias Brickell, was a member of the Provincial congress of North Carolina in 1776. The parents of William Law Murfree removed to Tennessee when he was about six years of age. He received a liberal education; was graduated at the University of Nashville; read law; was admitted to the bar; and in 1843 married Fanny Priscilla Dickinson of Murfreesboro', Tenn. He inherited a large fortune, but his prosperity suffered much by the civil war and scarcely less in the financial panic of 1873. He removed with his family from Murfreesboro', Tenn., to St. Louis, Mo., in 1881 where he edited the "Central Law Journal" from 1886 to 1889 and wrote three law books, viz., "A Treatise on the Law of Sheriffs," "Official Bonds," and "Practice before Justices of the Peace." He was a man of wide culture and fine literary taste, and from his earliest years his chief interest was in books. He contributed sketches of life in Mississippi and Florida, and papers on the political and industrial status of the South to the leading literary magazines, as well as many articles on legal subjects to law periodicals. Among other attributes of his brilliant and original mind, he possessed a singularly retentive memory, his knowledge of Greek and Latin, Spanish and French, acquired in his early youth remaining to the last almost as fresh as if he were in the daily study of these languages. This peculiarity of memory, in connection with his wide reading, served to fill his mind with a great store of rare and choice bits of information, gleaned from history, science, and literature, which he modestly but mistakenly called his "good-for-nothing lore," and which rendered his conversation most interesting and unique. He was deeply religious and conscientious, buoyant and spirited in temperament, and, although grave and somewhat reserved in manner, of quick sympathies and generous to an extreme. In 1889, his eyesight having failed, he relinquished active pursuits and returned to his home at Murfreesboro', Tenn., where his last years were tranquilly passed. His widow and three children survive him. His daughters are Mary N. Murfree, known to the reading world as "Charles Egbert Craddock," and Fanny N. D. Murfree, the author of "Felicia." His son, William L. Murfree, Jr., is a well-known member of the St. Louis bar, the author of a legal treatise on "Foreign Corporations." He died in Murfreesboro', Tenn., Aug. 23, 1892.



W. L. Murfree

COOKE, John Esten, author, was born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1830. He was the son of John Rogers Cooke, a distinguished lawyer of Richmond. He spent the first nine years of his life near Frederick at Glengary, his father's country house, after the burning of which, in 1839, he removed with the family to Richmond, where he was educated. He left school at ten years of age to study law with his father, who desired that the son should follow that profession. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced about four years, in the course of which he wrote verses and short prose articles for the magazines. His first publication was "Leather Stocking and Silk;" this was immediately followed by the "Youth of Jefferson, or a Chronicle of College Scrapes." Then, finding his medium in fiction, he devoted himself to novel-writing, and in four years (1854–58), produced six novels, including "The Virginia Comedians" and "The Last of the Foresters." The former, which is by far the best of his works of fiction, was issued anonymously. It is redolent with gentle and poetic susceptibility to the beauties of nature, the charms of woman, and the quick movement of life. The success of this work induced Mr. Cooke to avow his authorship, and receive the benefit in literature of his growing reputation, though still devoted to his profession of the law.

Jno Esten Cooke.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, at the beginning of the war, serving on the staff of Gen. J. C. B. Stuart, and taking an active part in almost every engagement on Virginia soil. He served first as private in the artillery, and afterward in the cavalry. At Lee's surrender he was inspector-general of the horse artillery of the army of northern Virginia. In his war stories he records the personal observations and opinions gained from his campaigns. In a letter written shortly before his death, Mr. Cooke says: "I will write stories for such periodicals as are inclined to accept romances, but whether any more of my work will appear in that form is uncertain. Mr. Howells and other realists have carried me out of popular regard as a novelist, and have brought the kind of fiction I write into disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law, while I cannot. I was born too soon, and am now too old to learn my trade anew. But in literature as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to complain if he is left behind. Besides, the fires of ambition are burned out of me, and I am serenely happy. My wheat-fields are green as I look out from the porch of 'The Briars,' the corn rustles in the wind, and the great trees give me shade upon the lawn. My three children are growing up in such nurture and admonition as their race has always deemed fit, and I am not only content, but very happy, and much too lazy to entertain any other feeling toward my victors than one of warm friendship and sincere approval." After the war he wrote a "Life of Gen. Lee," a "Life of Stonewall Jackson," and over twenty novels. His earlier books are generally considered his best. R. H. Stoddard speaks of them as possessing "a charm not to be found in the stories of any other American writer, the charm of elegant comedy, the pathos of pastoral tragedy, sparkles of wit, flashes of humor, and everywhere the amenities of high breeding." His publications not already mentioned include "Henry St. John, Gentleman," a sequel to the "Comedians," "Survey of Eagle's Nest," which is an autobiography depicting military incidents in the Confederate cavalry, "Hill to Hill," "Out of the Foam," "Hammer and Rapier," and "Stories of the Old Dominion," from the settlement until the end of the revolution. Nearly all his writings relate to Virginia life, past and present. Besides, he wrote a vast number of sketches, stories, poems, etc., for periodicals, which have never been collected in permanent form. The most noticable characteristic of Mr. Cooke's style is its gay, happy facility. It carries the reader lightly over any defects of style, and provides for the author an easy entrance to the hearts of youth and womanhood, the best audience of an author. He says of his war stories, "I think of the past without bitterness, I do not indulge in repinings. * * *I prefer recalling the strong adventures, the brave voices, the gallant forces; even in the tremendous drama of 1861–65, I can find something besides blood and tears, even here and there some sunshine." He died at his home, "The Briars," near Boyce, Clark co., Va., Sept. 20, 1886.

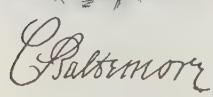
COOKE, Philip Pendleton, poet, was born in Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1816. He was the son of John Rogers Cooke, an eminent member of the Virginia bar, and an older brother of John Esten Cooke. The father took great interest in the education of his two sons, and personally superintended their reading. Philip entered Princeton when he was only fifteen years of age, and upon his graduation studied law in his father's office at Winchester, and before he was of age was admitted to practice. He was also married to an estimable woman of his vicinity. Like his younger brother, he had no taste for the profession, and devoted himself to literature. He was also fond of out-of-door sports, and was known as the greatest huntsman in the Shenandoah valley. He was a brilliant talker, and impressed every one with his dignity of carriage, and intellectual abilities. He wrote a few sketches for the "Virginian," and the early numbers of the "Southern Literary Messenger." He produced a romance, entitled, "Emily," which was published in "Graham's Magazine." This was followed by "Froissart's Ballads," which appeared in 1817, and was his only literary work which took book form. At the time of his death he was writing for the "Southern Literary Messenger" a serial novel called, "Chevalier Merlin," but he did not live to complete it. He contributed to this magazine a number of stories, among them: "John Carpe," "The Two County Houses," "The Gregories of Hackwood," "The Cousin of Andrew Blair," "Erysicthon," "Dante," and also a number of reveries. Mr. Cooke's poems are vivacious, with a natural vigor, which touched with most delicate sentiment, gives them a peculiar charm. "Florence Vane," "Young Rosa Lee," and "To My Daughter Lily," have rare and peculiar excellence, and were very popular. The first has been set to music by a celebrated composer, and has also been translated into many languages. The ballads of old Froissart's chivalric stories sparkle with bright descriptions. These he wrote with great rapidity, at the rate of one a day, but as a rule he composed slowly and with carefulness. Mr. Cooke was stricken down with consumption, and died very suddenly at his home, Jan. 20, 1850.

P Pooke

CALVERT, George, first baron of Baltimore and statesman, was born at Kipling, Yorkshire, England, in 1581, son of Leonard and Alicia (Crossland) Calvert. His ancestry is generally supposed to have been of Flemish origin—the name being prominent in Flanders—and there were Calverts in Yorkshire as early as the fourteenth century. The descent of George Calvert has never, however, been definitely traced from any of these stocks, and nothing is known regarding his family earlier than his grandfather, John Calvert. His father, Leonard, was a well-to-do country gentleman, a resident of Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, who owned land and raised cattle; a circumstance which caused the contemptuous reference to the future baron as the "son of a grazier." By his marriage to Alicia Crossland, a lady of gentle birth, he also acquired the extensive estates in Kipling in the valley of the Swale, Yorkshire; and here his eldest son, George, was born. Of George Calvert's early life little remains to us, but at an early age he was matriculated in Oxford University, where he was graduated in 1597. He received his master's degree in 1605 upon an august occasion on which the king visited the university, and many notables were graduated with honorary degrees. In the meanwhile he had made an extensive tour of the continent, where he had made the acquaintance of Sir Robert Cecil, and become his secretary. Cecil's long incumbency in the office of secretary of state, and his great influence at court doubtless conspired with the native ability of his young protégé to rapidly advance him in political preferment. He was accordingly appointed in July, 1606, clerk of the crown for the province of Connaught and county Clare, Ireland, an important office, somewhat resembling in duties and functions an attorney-generalship; and in 1608 he became one of the clerks of the privy council. In 1609 he first entered parliament as member for Bossiney; and in 1609 was sent on a mission to the French court upon the accession of Louis XIII. In spite of the death of his friend Cecil, in 1612, he grew steadily in the royal favor; being in his capacity as privy clerk sent to Ireland in 1613 to examine into the grievances of the Roman Catholics, and report on the success of James' policy of forcing the Irish into conformity with the church and law of England. His scholarship was also of service to his royal master in translating into Latin his diatribe against the heresies of the Dutch theologian Vorstius. In 1617 he was knighted; and in 1619 became principal secretary of state, his duties being somewhat like those of the modern prime minister. In this position he was brought into contact with some of the most critical questions of public policy which ever came before the crown of England. The troubles with Bohemia over the deposition of the elector palatine, which furnished an occasion for the royal sympathy in the famous thirty-years' war, and the question of an alliance with either France or Spain were pressing for solution. Calvert favored a treaty with Spain and the marriage of the Prince Charles of Wales with the Infanta Maria, daughter of Philip III. In the latter question he was vigorously opposed by parliament, and finally by the prince himself, but lost neither in royal confidence or popularity. He was made a commissioner of the treasury in 1620, and also granted a pension of £1.000, with a subsidy on imported raw silk. In 1621 he was also member of parliament for Yorkshire, and again for Oxford in 1624. In the former year he had received by royal patent an estate of 2,300 acres in county Longford, Ireland, to be held under the condition of being "conformable in point of religion." Four years later, however, on announcing his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, he surrendered his patent, receiving it back, nevertheless, with the religious clause omitted. Some authorities have contended that Calvert had always been a Catholic, principally because James I., who cordially hated apostacy, had upon the announcement of his conversion at once created him baron Baltimore of Baltimore, and erected his manor into a titled estate. But it seems probable that he was really converted from the Protestant faith, and although continuing in the royal favor, took no further part in the affairs of state, except to receive an invitation to negotiate a treaty at Brussels. He established the colony of Avalon on the southern promontory of Newfoundland in 1621, and receiving a palatinate or quasi-royal authority in 1622, spent large sums of money through his agents in transporting settlers and attempting to develop the alleged great natural advantages of the place. He visited the country in 1627 and again in 1628–29, but finding the climate utterly uncongenial to his purpose, asked for a grant further south. In 1629 he visited Virginia with his second wife and several of his children, but was met with the demand that he should take the oath of allegiance and supremacy which he refused to do on account of his religion. The colonists probably suspected his intentions, and several uncomfortable demonstrations among the baser element resulted. He explored the region of Chesapeake bay, and on his return to England requested a grant for a district south of the James river. Meeting with opposition from the Virginia company, he applied for a grant north and east of the Potomac; but died before the grant was issued. The charter was sealed on June 20, 1632, and included the territory of the present states of Maryland and Delaware and a large portion of what is now embraced in the limits of Pennsylvania and Virginia. His son, Cecilius, succeeded to all his rights. Calvert's first wife, married in 1606, was Anne, daughter of George Mynne of Hertingfordbury, Hertfordshire, who died in 1622, leaving eleven children. His second was Arabella, who with some of his children is said to have been lost at sea on their return voyage from Virginia to England, in 1631. Gov. Philip Calvert was his son by his second wife. He possessed literary ability of good order, and was the author of "Carmen Funebre in D. Hen. Untonum," in a collection of verses on Sir Henry Unton's death (1596). "The Answer to Tom Tell-Truth on the Practice of Princes, and the Lamentations of the Kirk" (1642), is said to have been written by him. He left many letters and manuscripts. His death occurred in London, Apr. 15, 1632.

CALVERT, Cecilus (or Cecil), second baron of Baltimore and first palatine of Maryland, was born in Ireland in 1606, eldest son of Lord George and Anne (Mynne) Calvert. His name was given him in honor of Sir Robert Cecil, who had long been his father's patron, and was then in the height of his power. Having enjoyed the best educational advantages, he was, on July 16, 1621, matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford; but although several accounts of his student days remain to us, it seems that he was never graduated. His father, the first lord Baltimore, died in April, 1632, before his patent to the province of Maryland had passed the royal seal, and consequently all the rights and privileges given thereunder were secured to Cecilius with the title of "absolute lord of Maryland and Avalon," in addition to the baronial estates of Baltimore. By his patent to the province of Maryland Cecil Calvert was created palatine; his government differing from an independent kingdom only in the stipulation that the

British crown should receive a yearly tribute of two Indian arrows and one-fifth of all the gold and silver found in the dominion. Previous to this time but three palatinates had existed under English rule: the earldom of Chester (abolished by Henry III); the duchy of Lancaster (abolished by Henry VII.); and the see of the bishop of Durham — the latter being the model on which Calvert's proprietorship of Maryland was formulated. The charter provided for a form of popular government under the hereditary feudal ruler, exempting the colonists from taxation by the crown, and giving them certain restricted powers of advice and consent in the passage of laws for their own government. Calvert was thoroughly in earnest in founding in his dominions a prosperous colony, and a sure refuge for persecuted Catholics, and although never visiting Maryland himself, he spent over £40,000 in its interests. The first detachment of colonists sailed from the harbor of Cowes in November, 1633, in the two ships Ark and Dove, with Cecil's brother, Leonard Calvert, as governor. Baltimore's directions in regard to the voyage and subsequent settlement in Maryland were most explicit, enjoining among other essentials that the Catholic colonists should exercise perfect toleration toward their Protestant fellows. This wise and generous policy was continued in full force so long as his government continued, and restored only when after a temporary overthrow (1652–58) it was re-established. Lord Baltimore had at first intended to join his colony as soon as possible after the departure of the Ark and Dove, but his business at home at first delayed and finally thwarted his design. This caused a misfortune to the settlers in leaving them for several years quite without authoritative laws. Finally, to provide for the necessities of government, a general assembly, summoned in 1634–35 passed sundry "wholesome laws and ordinances," which seem, however, to have been regarded by the lord-proprietor as an infringement of his sovereignty; for with a body of laws sent out in 1637, he directed the governor to signify his dissent and all laws previously made by them. The assembly, however, rejected his laws because, as Leonard Calvert asserted, they contained many things "unsuitable to the people's good." This action begat many embarrassing questions, and after mature consideration it was determined to pass a small body of laws and transmit to Baltimore for his assent. The result was that the right of initiative in the matter of law-making was granted to the colonists, subject only to the assent of the lord-proprietor, who thereafter interfered only when interference was imperative. The design of supplying a refuge for English Catholics was uppermost in the minds of both the lords Baltimore, and also affords a reason why, by the favor of King Charles, Maryland had been chartered as a dominion independent of parliamentary and ecclesiastical interference. The practical operation of the plan, however, begat unforseen difficulties; the Jesuit priests seemed unwilling to submit even to a Catholic ruler, and were strong in insisting on the *jus divinum* of the church. They acquired large tracts of land through grants from the Indians, and showed a decided tendency to oppose taxation by the civil power. As a sincere Catholic, Baltimore was constrained to dread the papal anathema, yet as a statesman he recognized that any ecclesiastical domination in the colony was highly unfavorable to his supremacy and the prosperity of the new state. The matter, after long debate, was finally settled by a decision of the Holy See removing the Jesuits and sending out secular priests under the control of Dom Rosetti, titular archbishop of Tarsus, and by the passage of a disabling act allowing a religious body to hold land only by special legislative enactment. This peculiarity, together with the statute against any clergyman sitting in the legislature, still exists in the law of Maryland. But the thorough Catholicism of its author is still indicated in the law against civil marriages. Baltimore's attitude toward his many detractors, both at home and abroad displayed the same spirit of forbearance and wisdom as he showed in the management of his domain. He held an honorable position under the protectorate as well as under the kingdom. He was a member of parliament in 1634. His wife was Anne, daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundel of Wardour, who died in 1639. After her a county in Maryland was named. They had one son, Charles Calvert, third lord Baltimore. Cecil's declining years were passed in retirement, and he died in London, Nov. 30, 1675.



CALVERT, Leonard, proprietary governor of Maryland (1634–47), was born in 1606, second son of George, Lord Baltimore, and Anne (Mynne) Calvert. He was keeper of the rolls at Connaught from 1621 until 1626. He was sent by his brother, Cecilius, second lord Baltimore, to found the colony in Maryland; sailed with the expedition from Cowes, Nov. 22, 1633, with the ships Ark and Dove, with about 200 persons. They arrived at Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 24, 1634, sailed up the Potomac, and on March 25th landed at St. Clement's (now Blackstone) Island. On March 27th he took possession of an abandoned Indian village which they named St. Mary's, and there made their first settlement. They established friendly relations with the Indians which continued for years inviolate, and on the whole laid the foundations of a state, whose first principle was recognition of natural rights and perfect toleration. They met with much opposition from Capt. William Claiborne, who had occupied Kent Island as a trading station, and endeavored to prejudice the Indians and Virginians against the new comers, but on resorting to force were defeated in a naval engagement in 1635, his armament consisting of only one pinnace and fourteen men. Calvert visited England in 1643,

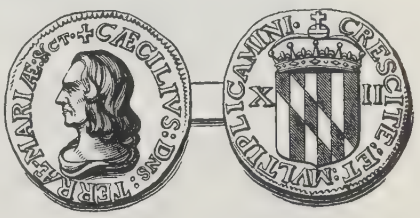
appointing Giles Brent deputy governor during his absence. He returned in the summer of 1644, with new commissions, and soon afterward had fresh trouble with Claiborne, who re-established himself on Kent Island. In course of several armed encounters he was driven into Virginia by Claiborne and his associates. In 1646 he returned to St. Mary's with a small army; surprised and defeated the rebels. In April, 1647, he reduced Kent Island to submission and appointed Robert Vaughan governor. He left one son, William Calvert, and, it is believed, others not known to us. He died June 9, 1647. In No-

vember, 1890, the state of Maryland erected a monument to his memory and that of his wife, Anne, at St. Mary's, the first capital of Maryland.

GREEN, Thomas, proprietary governor of Maryland (1647–48, 49), was born in England. He came to Maryland in 1634 with the settlers under Leonard Calvert, and was a member of the first Maryland assembly chosen by the people to legislate for themselves, on Feb. 25, 1639. In the same year he was also appointed privy counsellor. Upon the death of Leonard Calvert, on June 9, 1647, he was made governor and served until Aug. 6, 1648, when he was succeeded by Thomas Stone; being again in office during 1649. At the same time he was appointed a member of Lord Baltimore's "privy council of state." As a member of the council or upper house he voted for the "Act Concerning Religion," which established religious toleration in the province of Maryland. While governor he issued a pardon to all those who had committed offenses in the province since February, 1644, with the exception of Richard Ingle, who had been instrumental in expelling Leonard Calvert in 1646, and holding the government in his stead for some months. During Gov. Stone's temporary absence in Virginia, he also issued a proclamation declaring Charles Stuart (Charles II.) to be "the undoubted rightful heir to all his father's dominion," which caused the province much trouble with Oliver Cromwell and the parliament of England. Lord Baltimore was compelled to disown his act and to keep Stone, a Protestant, in office. He was married several times and died in Maryland.

STONE, William, proprietary governor of Maryland (1648–53), was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1605. He emigrated to Northampton county, Va., where he served several years as high sheriff. On account of the ill treatment of his Puritan colonists in Nansemond county, he agreed to remove 500 settlers to Maryland, and on Aug. 8, 1648, was appointed governor of the province of Maryland by the lord proprietary, but being a Protestant, he was required by Lord Baltimore to subscribe to an oath binding him and his principal officers not to molest any believer in Christ on account of his religion. He arrived in Maryland early in 1649. About the same time the assembly passed the famous act of religious toleration, prepared by Lord Baltimore, which is one of the most memorable things in history. It enacted that "no person or persons professing to believe in Jesus Christ shall from henceforth be in any ways troubled, or molested, or discountenanced for, or in respect of his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof, nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any religion against his or her consent." Attracted by the terms of "free liberty of religion," a large number of Puritans, who persecuted in Virginia, had in 1649 settled at Providence, now Annapolis, Md., in 1651, under Richard Bennett and William Claiborne, parlimentary commissioners appointed to Virginia by Oliver Cromwell, rebelled against the authority of Gov. Stone. In 1654 they removed him by force and took possession of the province of Maryland. In 1655 he organized a military force to defend his title to the governorship, and in a battle at Annapolis, March 25th of the same year, was wounded, defeated and captured. He was tried and sentenced to death by his captors, but saved from execution by the entreaties of influential persons in the victorious party. From March, 1655, until November, 1657, he was deprived of his government by the Round-heads, but then Lord Baltimore signed an agreement in England with Commissioner Samuel Matthews, by which he was restored to his rights as palatine. Before this agreement was made Josias Fendall was commissioned governor, on July 10, 1656, and Capt. William Stone was made one of the council of the lord proprietor. On Gov. Fendall's return from England, Gov. Stone retired from public life and thereafter resided on his manor, "Avon," on the Nanjemoy river in Charles county. For his services to the proprietary he was granted as much land as he could ride around in a day. From his son John was descended Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence; John Hoskins Stone, governor of Maryland (1794–97); Judge Michael Jenifer Stone and a long line of distinguished people among the Stones, Hansens, Jenifers and other prominent families of Maryland. Gov. Stone died in Charles county, Md., about 1660.

BENNETT, Richard, colonial governor of Maryland and Virginia (1652–57), by appointment of Oliver Cromwell, was born in England, early in the seventeenth century. Being a prominent Puritan and one of the colony in Virginia, he was, upon the arrival of the frigate Guinea, and the army which established Cromwell's power in America, appointed a parliamentary commissioner. Shortly after he was chosen governor of both colonies by the Puritan element, with Capt. William Claiborne, "the evil genius of Maryland," as his secretary of state. In their capacity as commissioners they arrived at St. Mary's, Md., toward the end of March, 1652, and having deposed Gov. Stone, on the 29th issued a proclamation divesting him and Lord Baltimore of all authority and power in the province. They then returned to Virginia, but in June established their government more firmly in Maryland, appointing Capt. Stone and a special council to direct the affairs of the province under their control. By act of parliament practical liberty was granted to Virginia under the protectorate, and laws were formulated by the people for the "general good and prosperity" in perfect accord with the new régime. With Maryland it was different: that colony was reduced to submission only after a formidable display of military power. The lord proprietor did not rest quietly under the flagrant wrong and injustice which had been done him. He directed Gov. Stone, in 1654, to re-establish the proprietary government, and the loyal element was not slow to engage in armed resistance to Gov. Bennett. They were, however, ultimately unsuccessful, and the parliamentarians continued in power until the close of 1657, when Gov. Bennett retired into private life. Gov. Bennett was married to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Capt. James Neale, formerly a merchant in Spain, where he was in the employ of King Charles and the duke of York. With his four daughters, all natives of Spain, he had been naturalized by the assembly of Maryland. After Bennett's death his widow was married to Philemon Lloyd, by whom she was the mother of many children. Prominent among Bennett's descendants was his grandson, Richard Bennett (1667–1749), a wealthy planter of Queen Anne county, Md.



Maryland Shilling.

FENDALL, Josias, proprietary and colonial governor of Maryland (1657–60), was probably a native of England, since, although we have no record of his early life or emigration to America, he is at his first appearance in history evidently a man of years and importance. When Commissioners Richard Bennett and William Claiborne took possession of Maryland, Josias Fendall was one of Baltimore's trusted agents, and remained faithful to him. In 1655 he was ordered by Gov. Stone to seize the

public stores at Patuxent, but was taken prisoner in a conflict which resulted from the attempt. As a reward for his services he was donated 2,000 acres of land and commissioned governor by Lord Baltimore on July 10, 1656. Before he could take any effective steps toward the organization of his government, however, he was on Aug. 15th arrested by the Puritans, and held to answer to the charge of being "dangerous to the public peace." He was remanded to prison until the affairs of the province could be settled by Oliver Cromwell, but becoming weary of his confinement, was released Sept. 24th, upon taking an oath that he would not interfere with the government. He proceeded at once to England and heartily espoused the cause of Lord Baltimore in advocating the restitution of his government. After the agreement was made by Lord Baltimore with Samuel Matthews and Richard Bennett on Nov. 30, 1657, for the settlement of all disputes in the province of Maryland, Fendall was commis-

sioned to take it to Maryland. He was there continued as governor with Philip Calvert as adviser. In 1659 he tendered to the assembly his resignation as governor under Lord Baltimore, and accepted from it a new commission. On Sept. 15th he issued a proclamation commanding all persons to own no authority but what came from his majesty or the general assembly of the province. His revolutionary government was of short duration, for on June 24, 1660, Lord Baltimore commissioned his brother, Philip Calvert, as governor, and King Charles II. commanded obedience to him. The lord proprietor ordered "that perfidious and perjured fellow, Fendall" to be arrested; and he surrendered. On Feb. 22, 1660, he was tried and sentenced to banishment and confiscation of his estates. He appealed to the governor and council, and although the lord proprietor had specially given injunctions not to allow him to escape with his life, he was pardoned. After giving security for future good behavior, he escaped with a light fine. In 1681 he was again at the head of a plot to overthrow the proprietary government, and was this time banished and fined 40,000 pounds of tobacco.

CALVERT, Philip, proprietary governor of Maryland (1660–61), was the son of Lord George and his second wife, Arabella Calvert. On Nov. 7, 1656, his brother, Cecilius Calvert, second lord Baltimore, appointed him secretary of the province of Maryland, and one of his council. At this time Maryland was under divided rule. The Puritans governed at Providence, now called Annapolis, and the proprietary at St. Mary's city. Lord Baltimore was reinstated in his rights in 1658, and when Gov. Fendall was put in charge of the province, Philip Calvert was continued as secretary. On June 24, 1660, after the downfall of Fendall, he was commissioned governor, and arriving in the province soon after was inducted into office Dec. 11, 1660. Charles II. empowered him to re-establish his government which Gov. Fendall had seized, and notwithstanding the direction of the lord proprietor not to permit Fendall to escape with his life, Calvert pardoned him upon his surrender. In the same year he negotiated with the Dutch on the Delaware for the evacuation of Lord Baltimore's territory, and settled the controversy with the Virginia authorities about the true boundary between Maryland and Virginia on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay. He was superseded as governor in the latter part of 1661, by his nephew, Charles Calvert, son of the proprietor. In 1666 he was appointed one of the commissioners from Maryland to treat with a commission from Virginia and North Carolina, about a plan to check the production of tobacco. In 1682 he accompanied his nephew, Lord Baltimore, to Anne Arundel county, Md., where an interview was held with William Penn, to fix the boundary of Maryland.

CALVERT, Charles, third baron of Baltimore, second palatine of Maryland and sixth in line as proprietary governor (1661–84), was born in London in 1629, son of Lord Cecil and Anne (Arundel) Calvert. He was sent to Maryland as governor in 1661, and on his father's death, in 1675, succeeded him as lord-proprietor holding his title until it was wrested from him by the Protestant revolution of 1688. He visited England in 1676, but returned in 1680, and resumed the personal management of his government. In December, 1682, he had an interview with William Penn about the settlements on his territory on the Delaware river, but, owing to Penn's misrepresentations to the king, he made preparations to depart for England. He convened the assembly on Apr. 1, 1684, and appointing a council or regency of nine councillors, of whom William Joseph was president, to administer the affairs of the province during his absence, under the nominal governorship of his infant son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, he sailed for England, never to return. During his proprietorship the province was much disturbed by religious disputes between the Catholics and Protestants, the latter insisting upon the establishment of the church of England in Maryland. Religious freedom, however, was consistently maintained. He was outlawed for high treason in Ireland on account of his religion, although he had never visited that country; but in 1691 he induced William III. to order the reversal of the outlawry. In February, 1711, he petitioned the crown that the government of his province be restored to him; but this was denied, on account of his religious belief; nor was his application granted to have Col. John Corbet appointed governor. He was married to the daughter of Henry Sewall of Matipany, on the Patuxent river, Md. On Feb. 20, 1715, he died at Epsom, in the county of Surrey, England, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

NOTLEY, Thomas, acting governor of Maryland (1676–81), was appointed in May, 1676, by Charles Calvert, third lord Baltimore, in the name of his infant son, Cecil Calvert. Lord Baltimore then returned to England, leaving him in charge. As governor of the province he put a stop to the incipient rebellion under Fendall in Nathaniel Bacon's time, and did much to keep the Indians under subjection. He lived but a short time after Bacon's rebellion, and was succeeded by Lord Baltimore, who assumed the personal management of his province.

JOSEPH, William, president of Maryland (1684–), was probably a native of the province, but no certain facts remain to us of his birth, ancestry or early life. He appears to have been a man of some education and ability, and when Charles Calvert departed from Maryland for England in 1684, he appointed him president of a council or regency of nine councillors to administer the affairs of the province, under the nominal governorship of his in-

fant son, Benedict Leonard Calvert. At this time Maryland was much disturbed by religious conflicts, and Joseph was decidedly unfitted for the emergencies he had to meet. He was a vain, foolish and timid ruler, with an inordinate estimate of his own importance. He insulted both houses of the assembly, and did much to bring about the Protestant revolution of 1688, by which Lord Baltimore was deprived of his rights for many years. It is not known how long Joseph served as governor, as the records of the province during his administration are missing.

COPLEY, Sir Lionel, colonial governor of Maryland (1691–93), was probably a native of England. He was a soldier in the British army and a person of some note, having, it is said, earned the gratitude of William III. by securing for him the port of Hull on his first landing in England. He was probably knighted by William, and after the province of Maryland had been delivered over to the crown by the "Protestant associators" he was, on Aug. 26, 1691, commissioned its first royal governor. He arrived in Maryland early in 1692, and having received the government from the "committee of safety," he convened the assembly on May 10th. The first act passed was one recognizing the title of William and Mary, an action in which Maryland was joined by but one other province—New York. The next was an act establishing the church of England in the province, thus putting an end to that equality of religion which had hitherto been Maryland's glory. All the people were then taxed for the building of churches and the support of the clergy of the established church. The administration of Gov. Copley ended with his death, on or about Sept. 12, 1693, and Sir Thomas Lawrence, his former secretary, assumed the government provisionally.

NICHOLSON, Sir Francis, colonial governor of Maryland (1694–98), was probably a native of England. He was long a British soldier, and made his first public appearance in America when, on Oct. 9, 1688, he was appointed lieutenant or deputy-governor of New York under Sir Edmund Andros. After Andros' arrest in Boston, Apr. 18, 1689, he was sole head of the government, until driven from the colony in June following, by Jacob Leisler and his rebels. Next year he was appointed governor of Virginia and served with great acceptance until superseded by Sir Edmund Andros in 1692. From 1691 he was also lieutenant-governor of Maryland, and was inducted into the government immediately upon Copley's death, Sept. 12, 1693. Being then in England, he did not assume the duties of his office until his return in July, 1694. His first notable change was to remove the capital of Maryland from the old city of St. Mary's to Anne Arundel (now Annapolis) where it has since continued. The legislature agreeing to the change, free schools and two colleges were established, and to all of them Gov. Nicholson contributed largely. In October, 1698, he removed to Virginia, and Col. Nathaniel Blackistone succeeded him as governor of Maryland. He was governor of Virginia (1699–1705), again showing his love of change by removing the capital from Jamestown to Williamsburg. At the end of his administration in Virginia, he returned to the army, being commander of the forces that captured Port Royal, Nova Scotia, Oct. 2, 1710. After a visit to England, he was engaged in an unsuccessful expedition for the conquest of Canada, later being governor of Nova Scotia (1712–17), and of South Carolina (1721–25). He deserves especial distinction as the first person to advocate the complete federation of all the American colonies of England for common defense against the French and hostile Indians along the frontiers. The plan was approved by the king but not by the colonists, who saw in it a menace to popular self-government. Nicholson then recommended that a viceroy be appointed over them, and a large standing army maintained at their own expense. This project also came to nothing. Nicholson seems always to have been in high favor at court, for beside constant appointments to high colonial offices, he was knighted in 1720 and some years later commissioned lieutenant-general. He was the author of "Journal of an Expedition for the Reduction of Port Royal (London, 1711), and "An Apology or Vindication of Francis Nicholson, Governor of South Carolina" (1724). He left America for the last time in 1725, and died in London, England, March 5, 1728.

BLACKISTONE, Nathaniel, colonial governor of Maryland (1699–1701), was born in England. Late in 1698 he was appointed governor of Maryland by King William III., and was qualified on Jan. 2, 1699. His administration was noted for little of historic importance, and early in 1701 he solicited the queen of England for permission to return home, urging as excuse that the climate of Maryland had impaired his health. In June he received the necessary permission and soon after embarked for England, leaving the administration provisionally in the hands of Thomas Tench, one of the council. Upon his arrival in England Gov. Blackistone was appointed agent of the province, and for some years represented its interests in all matters before the home government.

SEYMOUR, John, colonial governor of Maryland (1703–09), was a native of England. On Feb. 12, 1703, he was appointed governor of Maryland, and soon afterward entered on the duties of his office. During his administration the dread of the Catholics in the province was so great that many acts were passed by the legislature against their entering Maryland. They, however, continued to come in spite of precaution, and the legislatures in despair, at last forbade owners of vessels from shipping them. This was a strange reversal of the intentions of Maryland's founders, and it is worthy of note that the Catholics who were so much feared were really not the most dangerous opponents of liberty and public peace. Gov. Seymour's term of office was ended by his death, July 30, 1709.

CALVERT, Benedict Leonard, fourth baron of Baltimore and third palatine of Maryland, was born in England about 1680, second son of Lord Charles Calvert. He was the nominal governor of Maryland in 1684, under a regency of nine councillors, with William Joseph as president; but was overthrown by the Protestant revolution of 1688, by which, in 1692, the province passed under the government of the English crown. From 1692 down to 1714 the proprietary government of Maryland had been withheld from the Calvert family because of their adhesion to the Catholic church, and Benedict, recognizing that if he continued in their traditions he must resign all hope of recovering his proprietary rights and authority, in November, 1713, renounced the faith, and placed his four sons and two daughters in Protestant schools to be educated. On the death of his father in 1715, he succeeded to the title of baron of Baltimore and his estates in Ireland. In the same year he petitioned George I. for the restoration of his province, and his request being granted, Capt. John Hart was appointed governor. Lord Baltimore was elected to the first parliament of George I. from Harwich, England; but he survived his

father scarcely long enough to be formally recognized as the proprietary of Maryland. His rights and title devolved upon his infant son, Charles Calvert, who was being brought up a Protestant. Benedict Leonard Calvert was married on Jan. 2, 1698, to Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of Edward Henry Lee, earl of Lichfield. She died July 20, 1731. Their children were Charles, Benedict Leonard, Edward Henry, Cecil, Charlotte, Jaule and Barbara Calvert. Lord Baltimore died Apr. 5, 1715.

HART, John, proprietary governor of Maryland (1714–20), was a native of England, and a nephew of the archbishop of Tuam. He served several years with the British army in Spain and Portugal, and attained the rank of captain. Upon the restoration of the province of Maryland to Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth lord Baltimore, in 1715, Hart was appointed by George I. governor of Maryland. He set sail at once for the province, and upon his arrival, May 29, 1714, assumed his administration. On June 22d he convened the assembly, but prorogued it until Oct. 5th and again until Apr. 26, 1715, which was the last session held under the royal government. This assembly is deserving of note for having passed a body of permanent laws which, for their comprehensiveness and arrangement are entitled to the name of a "code." They formed the substratum of the statute law of the province, and some of the important statutes then enacted are in force in Maryland to-day (1897). Upon the transmission of the province to Charles Calvert, fifth lord Baltimore, a new commission, dated May 30, 1715, was issued, continuing Capt. Hart as governor. He served until 1720, when Capt. Charles Calvert of the 1st regiment, foot guards, and uncle of Lord Baltimore, succeeded him as governor. During the administration of Gov. Hart several ship-loads of Jacobites, who were transported after the defeat of Mar and the rise of Derwentwater (1715–16), arrived and settled in the province. Among them were the ancestors of some of the most distinguished men in America. Gov. Hart was exceedingly popular with the people and was noted as a friend of education. Although a Protestant, he did much to prevent oppressions being practiced upon the Catholics of Maryland. It is supposed he returned to England at the end of his administration.

CALVERT, Charles, fifth baron of Baltimore, fourth palatine of Maryland, and proprietary governor, was born Sept. 29, 1699, son of Lord Benedict Leonard and Charlotte (Lee) Calvert. He was educated in London, and on the death of his father, Apr. 5, 1715, was placed under the guardianship of Francis, Lord Guilford. While yet an infant the province of Maryland was restored to him, and Capt. John Hart, appointed by request of his father, was continued as governor. In May, 1720, his guardian deemed it expedient to remove Gov. Hart, and by permission of the king, Capt. Charles Calvert, of the 1st regiment, foot guards, and uncle of Lord Baltimore was appointed to succeed him.

The first step Lord Baltimore took on assuming control of the government of the province was to reinstate the descendants of all his relatives who had been deprived of their offices on account of their religion. Among the first of these who were reappointed was Charles Carroll, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. In 1732, finding his presence necessary to settle the boundary dispute with Pennsylvania, he arrived in the province and assumed the government in his own person. He made a boundary agreement with the sons of William Penn, which afterward became the famous Mason and Dixon's line, taking the names of the two surveyors. On June 27, 1731, he was appointed gentleman of the bed chamber, to Frederick, prince of Wales, father of King George III., and on Dec. 10th, following, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. On his return to England in 1734, he was elected a member of parliament from St. German's, Cornwall, and in 1741 and 1747 was returned from the county of Surrey. On March 9, 1741, he was appointed junior lord of the admiralty, but resigned in 1745. In April, 1747, he was made cofferer to the prince of Wales and surveyor-general of the duchy lands in Cornwall. He was a man of much ability and an intimate friend of Frederick, eldest son of George III., after whom Frederick county, Md., takes its name. Lord Baltimore was married, on July 20, 1730, to Mary, daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, baronet of Wimbledon, Surrey, by whom he had several children. He died in England, Apr. 24, 1751.

CALVERT, Benedict Leonard, proprietary governor of Maryland (1726–31), was born in England about 1700, second son of Lord Benedict Leonard and Charlotte (Lee) Calvert. He was early a member of parliament for Harwich, and was appointed governor of Maryland in November, 1726, to succeed his deceased brother, Charles Calvert, presiding at the first session of the assembly of Maryland on Oct. 10, 1727. Socially Gov. Calvert was very popular, and contributed much to the cultured amusements of the colonists. He entertained Patrick Gordon, the governor of Pennsylvania, at Annapolis, June 24, 1729, and on March, 4, 1730, he invited the gentlemen of the city to a banquet and a ball in the evening at the state house in honor of Queen Caroline's birthday. He was compelled by ill health to return to England in July, 1731, and before his departure the legislature, in a farewell address, expressed great satisfaction with his official conduct. He died on his voyage to England.

OGLE, Samuel, proprietary governor of Maryland (1731–32, 35–42, 47–52), was born in England, eldest son of Samuel Ogle of Northumberland, who died in 1718. In early life he entered the British army, and before coming to America in 1731, held a commission as captain in a cavalry regiment. In September, 1731, he was made governor of Maryland, and served until the following year, when Lord Baltimore returned to the province from England, and assumed the government in his own person. In 1735 he was again appointed governor, and served until 1742. He then returned to England, but in 1747 was appointed a third time. On March 12th of that year he arrived at Annapolis on the ship Neptune from Liverpool, and relieved Gov. Bladen, who sailed for London. He also served as president of the Maryland council, and was the owner of a fine estate in Anne Arundel county. Lord Baltimore presented him with a fine horse called "Sparks," which he had received from Frederick, father of George III., and which became the sire of many fast horses in Maryland before the revolution. Upon the death of Gov. Ogle the government of the province devolved upon Benjamin Tasker, the president of the council, until the arrival of Gov. Horatio Sharpe. Gov. Ogle died in Annapolis, Md., May, 3, 1752.

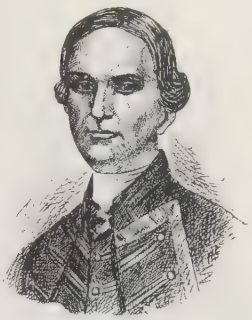
BLADEN, Thomas, proprietary governor of Maryland (1742–47), was born in Annapolis, Md., in 1698. He was the son of William Bladen, born in Hemsworth, Yorkshire, England, and grandson of Nathaniel Bladen and Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax, the famous general of Cromwell's time. William Bladen came to Maryland in 1690 and soon arose to prominence in public affairs. He

died in Annapolis, Aug. 9, 1718, aged forty-eight years. The son was early sent to England, where he was educated. He returned to Maryland in 1742, and was appointed governor, and held the office until 1747. During his administration he concluded a treaty, June 30, 1744, with the Six Nations Indians, at Lancaster, Pa., by which Maryland secured peaceable possession of a considerable portion of her territory lying along the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, including the eastern shore of Chesapeake bay. He also began the construction of a new state house, and negotiated with the Pennsylvania authorities for the settlement of the Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary. He sailed for England, June 9, 1747, and in 1751 was executor under the will of Charles, fifth lord Baltimore. While in England, he represented several constituencies in parliament, and attained considerable reputation for his erudition and polished manners. Gov. Bladen was married, in 1731, to Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Janssen, baronet, of Wimbledon, Surrey, and sister-in law of Charles Calvert, fifth lord Baltimore. His daughters, Harriet and Anne, were celebrated in England for their beauty, the former becoming the wife of the earl of Essex, and the latter of Col. St. John, a member of the great Bolingbroke family. He died in England in 1780.

CALVERT, Frederick, sixth baron of Baltimore and fifth palatine of Maryland, the last of his line, was born in England in 1731, son of Lord Charles and Mary (Janssen) Calvert.

Upon the death of his father, Apr. 24, 1751, he succeeded to the title of baron of Baltimore and to the proprietaryship of Maryland. He was a man of some learning, but of no great ability, devoting most of his time to traveling. In his younger days he was inclined to be wild, and as late as 1768, he was tried and acquitted at Kingston on an infamous charge. He was the author of "A tour to the East in the years 1763 and 1764; with Remarks on the City of Constantinople: also Select Pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom" (London, 1767). In 1769 he printed, at Augsburg, ten copies of a book entitled "Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica et Gallica Lingua composita," dedicated to Linnæus the naturalist, and consisting of a Latin poem translated into English and French, and several smaller pieces. In 1771 he published "Coelestes ab Inferi," at Venice. Upon his death the title of baron became extinct, and by the terms of his father's will the province of Maryland was devised to his eldest sister Louisa (Calvert) Browning, wife of John Browning, of Horton Lodge, Epsom, Surrey. Caroline Eden, the wife of Gov. Sir Robert Eden, was also the sister of Frederick Calvert. Before his death Frederick, Lord Baltimore, attempted to defeat the purposes of his father's will, by devising the proprietaryship of Maryland to Henry Harford, his illegitimate son by Hester Wheland of Ireland, then nine years of age. To enable him to carry out his scheme he had Henry Harford acknowledged as proprietary of the province of the assembly of Maryland, and a county was called by his name. While his schemes were being carried out by his executors, the colonies declared themselves independent of Great Britain, and his heirs lost their interest in the province of Maryland, which was then valued at over $2,000,000. Lord Frederick Calvert was married, March 9, 1753, to Lady Egerton, youngest daughter of the duke of Bridgewater. He died without legitimate issue, at Naples, Italy, Sept. 9, 1771.

SHARPE, Horatio, proprietary governor of Maryland (1753–69), was a native of England. From early life he had been an officer in the English army, and being appointed governor of Maryland, after the death of Gov. Samuel Ogle, he entered upon the discharge of his duties on Aug. 10, 1853. His administration was very energetic, and his conduct during the French and Indian war gave evidence of high military and administrative capacity. The encroachments of the French and Indians and their depredations along the western borders created the greatest alarm in 1754, and Gov. Sharpe made the greatest preparations for defense. He aided in the construction of Fort Cumberland, now Cumberland, Md., and upon the resignation of Col. George Washington he was appointed by the duke of Newcastle commander of the provincial forces at the fort. In 1755 he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the colonial forces, and set out on a tour of inspection. He was joined by Sir John St. Clair, and together they inspected the military posts, descending the Potomac river 250 miles in a canoe. On Apr. 14, 1755, he met at Alexandria, Va., Govs. Shirley of Massachusetts, DeLancey of New York, Dinwiddie of Virginia and Gen. Braddock, who had succeeded him as commander-in-chief of all the British troops in America. After Braddock's defeat and death Gov. Sharpe again assumed command and drove back the hostile Indians, who had begun to invade the frontier settlements, burning, plundering and murdering over all the western borders of Maryland. He strengthened Fort Cumberland and erected Fort Frederick, and in March, 1757, he attended a council in Philadelphia, at which were Govs. Dinwiddie, Dobbs of North Carolina, Col. Washington and a number of others to make provision for the campaign of that year. At this time Washington was very jealous of him, and as he was only a captain and Sharpe a lieutenant-colonel, the question of rank had to be settled by Col. Bouquet. The capture of Fort Du Quesne in 1758 freed the frontiers from the incursions of the enemy, and Sharpe renewed his contentions with the assembly of Maryland, by which he had been forced into a false position from his inauguration as governor. As early as 1754 he urged the taxation of the colonies by parliament to raise a revenue from America, and suggested a "poll-tax," by imports, or a "stamp duty." In July, 1755, his suggestions were adopted by Lord Halifax, and accordingly it was resolved "to raise funds for American affairs by a stamp duty." In pursuance of the declaratory resolves, the herald of the famous stamp act, Lord Halifax, on Aug. 11, 1764, informed Gov. Sharpe that parliament intended to impose a direct internal tax on the colonies. From this time forth "Liberty" was the watchword, and the "Sons of Liberty" aroused a determined resistance to the measure first proposed by Gov. Sharpe. On Aug. 1, 1768, he was superseded by Sir Robert Eden, Bart., and returned to England. The town of Sharpsburg, Washington co., Md., was laid out in 1763 and named in his honor.



Hor. Sharpe

EDEN, Sir Robert, last proprietary governor of Maryland (1769–76), was born in Durham, England, in the first half of the eighteenth century, second son of Sir Robert Eden, baronet of West Auckland. He succeeded Horatio Sharpe as governor of Maryland in 1768, but did not assume the office until June 5, 1769, then becoming also surveyor-general and

chancellor of the province. He was very popular with the people on account of his courtesy and moderation; advised the repeal of the tax on tea; readily gave up the arms and ammunition when demanded by the colonels of militia, and by his actions led the Marylanders to hope for conciliation after the other colonies had given it up. On Aug. 29, 1775, he published an "Address to the People of Maryland," pleading with them to become reconciled to the mother-country. He was recognized in his official capacity until April, 1776, when some despatches addressed by him to Lord George Germain of the English ministry, were intercepted by Capt. James Barron, and his arrest was ordered by Gen. Charles Lee. The council of safety at Annapolis, Md., declined to execute the order, and allowed him to sail for England on his majesty's frigate Fowey, Capt. James Montague, June 24, 1776. Upon his arrival in England, on Sept. 19, 1776, he was created a baronet. At the close of the war he returned to Maryland with Henry Harford and attempted to assume possession of the property the lord proprietary had abandoned at the breaking-out of the war. He issued a number of patents for vacant land, affixed the seals, and took the fees of office; but upon the governor and council taking legal steps against him he desisted. His brother, William, became Lord Auckland, and his grandson, Sir Frederick, was killed in the battle of New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1814. Gov. Eden was married to Caroline, youngest daughter of Charles, fifth lord Baltimore. Upon the death of her brother, sixth lord Baltimore, she received a legacy of £10,000, with the reversion in fee of the province of Maryland in case of the death of Henry and Frances Mary Harford. He died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 2, 1784.

HARFORD, Sir Henry, last proprietary of Maryland, was born in Ireland in 1762, the natural son of Frederick the sixth and last lord Baltimore, and Hester Wheland. After the death of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, he succeeded to the province of Maryland, but upon the outbreak of the revolution his estates were confiscated by the legislature. In December, 1785, he came to America and petitioned the legislature for compensation or the restoration of his property. His plea was at first denied, but he was subsequently awarded £90,000. Harford was provincial grand-master of the Masonic order in Maryland, but although his name was kept on the list in that capacity for many years, it does not appear that he was actively engaged in performing the duties of the office. Harford county, Md., was named for him.

Jas L Morrison

MORRISON, James Lowry Donaldson, lawyer, was born at Kaskaskia, Ill., Apr. 12, 1814. His father was Robert Morrison, a son of John Morrison, a native of Middletown, county Cork, Ireland, and an early settler of Bucks county, Pa., who removed to Kaskaskia, and engaged in farming. His mother, Eliza A. (Lowry) Morrison, was a native of Baltimore, and a member of a well-known family of that city. James was educated principally by his mother, and at the age of eighteen he was appointed a midshipman in the navy. In 1838 he made his first cruise in the Pacific ocean, on the sloop of war Fairfield. During his maritime experience he was detailed to perform several difficult commissions. On the occasion of an emeute in the harbor of Callao in 1835, young Morrison and another midshipman were detailed to assist the American shipping in the harbor. Under a heavy fire from the guns of castle Rodie, each of these young men safely piloted a ship beyond the reach of the enemy. To Morrison was entrusted the mission of conveying the sword of Gen. Simon Bolivar to Gen. Wilson, the English consul, who was to receive it according to the terms of the hero's will. His cruise in the Pacific over, he was ordered to the flagship of Com. Dallas in the West Indies, but after a short service was disabled and transferred to the naval hospital at Pensacola, where he remained for more than a year. While here, at the earnest suggestion of his mother, he began the study of law, and recognizing in this a broader field for his talents, he resigned from the navy in 1839. Returning to Kaskaskia, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward located in Belleville, Ill., where he entered upon practice, and continued to reside for many years. He rapidly built up a reputation for eloquent oratory, exact legal scholarship, and an intelligent and profound conviction of the rights of man. In 1844–45 he was a member of the Illinois house of representatives, and in 1848–49 and again in 1854–55, he sat in the state senate. In 1854 he served one term in the U. S. congress, being chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Congressman Trumbull to the senate. His term ended, Mr. Morrison declined renomination. In both the legislature and congress he at once took high rank as a vigorous debater, an able parliamentarian and a convincing speaker. When the Mexican war broke out Morrison organized the first Illinois company, which was afterward incorporated with the 2nd regiment, and of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. His qualities as a leader, first discovered in legislative halls, were duplicated on the field of battle. At the battle of Buena Vista, where his regiment suffered terribly, he was commended by his colonel and by Gen. Zachary Taylor for efficiency and distinguished gallantry, being credited with having inspired the heroism of his command. Upon the conclusion of peace the legislature of the state of Illinois voted him a sword, which was duly presented to him by the governor of the state. In the practice of law he was distinguished for his successful participation in many important land cases, and dealt largely in land claims purchased from the government, or from private owners. Col. Morrison was everywhere recognized as a leader among men, and was noted for his brilliant intellectual acquirements. He wrote much for publication upon travels and topics of current interest, and made many notable public speeches. He was a man of profound knowledge and wide experience, a traveler in many foreign climes, and a delightful raconteur. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and learned in its history and doctrines. He was twice married: in 1842 to Mary, daughter of Thomas Carlin, governor of Illinois; in 1861 to Adele, daughter of J. B. Sarpy, a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of St. Louis. Of his ten children only three survive. Col. Morrison died in St. Louis, Aug. 14, 1888.

WILSON, Lewis Dicken, soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., May 12, 1789. He received a common-school education, and went into business. In 1815 he was chosen to represent the county of Edgecombe in the assembly, and continued to do this without interruption until 1832. He was again a member of that body (1838–46). In 1835 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1842 was speaker of the senate. He was also a presidential elector in 1828 and 1836. Early in 1847 he went to Mexico as captain of a company of troops raised by himself in Edgecombe. He was appointed by the president, colonel of the

12th regiment of infantry in the army of the United States, and while fitting out an expedition from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico was seized with fever, and died there, Aug. 12, 1847. The county and town of Wilson, N. C., are named in his honor. After the war was over, his remains were brought back to North Carolina and reinterred in the court-house green at Tarboro, where a monument has since been erected to his memory.

GRAYSON, William John, statesman and author, was born in Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 10, 1788. His father, William Grayson, a member of one of the oldest families in the state, was an officer in the American forces throughout the revolutionary war. Having received a liberal education, he was graduated at Charleston College, S. C., in 1809, and then began the study of law. In 1813 he was elected to the state house of representatives, and at the end of his term was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession at Beaufort for a number of years, and in 1831 was elected a state senator. In the tariff controversy which then agitated the country he took a conservative position, urging that the reserved rights of the state gave it the power to determine the limits of its grants to the federal authorities, and the means of arresting violations when discovered. He maintained the same firm, conservative, non-offensive policy when, in 1833, he was elected to congress as a representative from the Beaufort and Colleton districts, and made so acceptable a record that he was re-elected for a second term. In 1841 he was appointed by Pres. Tyler collector of the port of Charleston, reappointed by Prests. Polk and Fillmore, and finally removed by Pres. Pierce in 1853. He then retired to his plantation. For many years he was state commissioner of equity. In 1850 he addressed an open letter to Gov. W. B. Seabrook, deprecating the popular agitation of secession, and pointing out its greater evils to the state and the South in general. He was, however, a staunch advocate of the institution of slavery, and in his poem "The Hireling and the Slave" (1854) vividly sets forth the advantages of servitude in the South as compared with the too frequent miseries of the pauper laborer of Europe. To this clever application of the "deadly parallel" he adds an idyllic picture of the life of a Southern negro slave, with pleasing hunting and fishing scenes in the coast region; presenting in all a view quite the reverse of the "miserable condition" so dilated by the abolitionist agitator. In addition to this serious effort he was a frequent contributor to the "Southern Review" and the daily press, and published three volumes of poetry; "Chicora and Other Poems" (1856); "The Country" (1858); and "Marion" (1860). He was also author of "Letters of Curtius" (1851), and "The Life of James Petigru" (1866). His death occurred at Newberry, S. C., Oct. 4, 1863.

TOMPKINS, Henry Clay, lawyer, was born in Essex county, Va., Sept. 14, 1845, son of Joseph Temple and Jane (Ford) Tompkins. The Tompkins family are of Welsh extraction, but were residents of London at the time of their emigration. They were staunch royalists during the period of the commonwealth, and upon the downfall of the Stuart dynasty settled in Virginia colony. During the revolution Mr. Tompkins' grandfather and two great uncles, were officers in a regiment of the Virginia line which was commanded by Col. Benj. Temple, uncle to his grandmother. On the maternal side his grandmother's ancestors came from Scotland and were very prominent in the Rappahannock region. His grandfather was a well-known lawyer, and long clerk of the court of chancery at Fredericksburg, Va. Henry C. Tompkins left school in March, 1861, and in the following year enlisted as a private in the 4th Virginia cavalry, then attached to Stuart's brigade, army of northern Virginia. In the spring of 1864 he became a lieutenant in the 22nd battalion, Virginia infantry, and during the campaign of 1864–65 saw arduous service under Gen. Ewell, until captured with almost the entire corps at Sailor's Creek, Apr. 6, 1865. He was imprisoned in the old capitol building, Washington, D. C., but was transferred to Johnson's island ten days later, and finally released with other captives June 20, 1865. Finding his home affairs in a hopeless condition, he removed to Montgomery county, Ala., at the end of 1866, and there taught school for a year. He continued teaching in Bullock county, Ala., and reading law meanwhile, was admitted to the bar of the circuit court, Union Springs, Ala., in February, 1869. During 1871–72 he was mayor of Union Springs; and in 1874, when the people of Alabama made the great fight to overthrow the "carpet-bag" government, he was chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, gaining the credit of having one of the most perfect party organizations in the state. He held this position four years; in 1878 was elected to the office of attorney general. He forthwith removed to Montgomery, where he formed a law partnership with J. N. Arrington, and on its expiration in 1880 he became partner with Col. D. S. Troy. He was re-elected attorney general in 1880 and 1882, thus serving three terms in all; but refused to stand again in 1884. In that year he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the first time; serving on its committee on credentials. He was also appointed a member of the state executive Democratic committee, serving as its chairman for six years. Being elected to the St. Louis convention of 1888, he served on the committee on platform. In 1894 he again resumed the headship of the Democratic state committee, and in the campaign for state officers scored a complete success. He remained chairman of the committee until January, 1896, when he resigned in order to become a candidate for the U. S. senate on the "sound-money" platform. His speeches in this campaign were highly spoken of by the Southern press for their high order of oratory, keen analysis and comprehensive grasp of the subject. Mr. Tompkins is widely noted for oratorical ability, and is at the head of the state bar as a pleader. He is equally noted for learning, industry and keen powers of analysis; and has a large and important practice. In addition to his law business Mr. Tompkins has long been actively connected with banking, insurance and general financial business, and since 1893, has been president of the First National Bank of Montgomery. He became a Mason in 1867, and in 1875 was elected senior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Alabama. In 1877 he became deputy grand master, and in 1879 grand master of the Grand Lodge. This office he held for the constitutional term of two years, and since then has been a member of the committee on Masonic jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge and most of the time its chairman. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Honor. During 1878–79 he was lieutenant-colonel of the 2nd regiment, state national guard of Alabama, and made an excellent record. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. In April, 1879, he was married to Annie, daughter of M. A. Baldwin of Montgomery, and they have two children.

H. C. Tompkins

DOAK, Samuel, founder and first president of Washington College, Tennessee (1795–1818), was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 1, 1749, son of Samuel and Jane (Mitchel) Doak. His parents, natives of Ireland, and of Scotch extraction, emigrated to America early in the last century, settling in Chester county, Pa., and later removing to Augusta county, Va. His father was a farmer, and the son's early life was hampered by poverty, although with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge he struggled manfully for an education. At the age of sixteen he began the study of Latin under a Mr. Alexander, probably, Archibald, grandfather of the famous Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, who was at that time teaching school in this neighborhood, and in 1773 he entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1775. He at once began the study of theology, and was licensed to preach by the Hanover (Va.) presbytery, Oct. 31, 1777. He began his work among the frontier settlements of southwestern Virginia, in Washington county, and later at the Holston settlement, now part of Sullivan county, Tenn., where he remained two years. While in search of a more promising field of usefulness, early in 1780, he met some settlers in the neighborhood of Salem, Tenn., who crowded about him and requested a sermon. Using his horse as a pulpit, he delivered so pleasing and helpful a discourse that they forthwith importuned him to remain among them. Here he remained and purchased a farm. He immediately gathered the pioneer families under his ministry and their children under his tuition, forming the Salem Congregation. He built a log schoolhouse, and in 1783 obtained a charter from the legislature of North Carolina, which then embraced that portion of Tennessee; and again in 1785 he obtained another charter from the legislature of the state of Franklin, in session at Jonesborough (now in Washington county, Tenn.), on both occasions giving it the name "Martin Academy" in honor of Gov. Alexander Martin of North Carolina. Although there remains no record of his work in the school during the first twelve years of its existence, many young men educated by him subsequently became useful and eminent. One of them, Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, in his "Annals of Tennessee" says that it was not only the "first literary institution ever established in the Mississippi valley west of the Alleghanies," but also "for many years the only, and for still more the principal seat of learning in the western country." During this period, however, Dr. Doak had continued pastor of the Salem Church, which was one of the first in this region, and had also organized a number of other churches among the settlers. By an act of the legislature of the "Territory of the United States of America, South of the River Ohio," dated July 8, 1795, the school was chartered as a college empowered to grant academic degrees; and in honor of George Washington, then for the second time president of the United States, it was called Washington College. From the minutes of the first meeting of the board of trustees, held July 23, 1795, it appears that the academy had received 420 acres of land on the Doe river from Col. Waightstill Avery, besides numerous contributions of money, and later Alexander Mathes donated a valuable tract of fifty acres adjoining the property of Dr. Doak, where the college building then stood, which is the site of the modern institution. In 1798 while in the East as commissioner of the general assembly, Dr. Doak collected the nucleus of a library, which he transported 500 miles across the mountains on pack horses; and in the same year the Avery lands were sold and the proceeds expended in globes, maps and other equipments. Dr. Doak resigned in 1818 after presiding over the institution for thirty-five years, and soon after removed to Green county, Tenn., within the bounds of Mt. Bethel Church, where he aided his second son, Rev. Samuel Witherspoon Doak, in conducting Tusculum Academy, chartered as Tusculum College in 1844. In character, Dr. Doak was possessed of rare firmness, dignity and decision; a natural leader of men and a great organizer. Through all the perils and hardships of pioneer life, he remained true to his noble purpose, and justly merits the title "apostle of learning and religion in the West." As a preacher he was original, bold, forcible, even entertaining; and as a teacher he was thoroughly well qualified, a good disciplinarian and a master in Latin, Greek and metaphysics. His creed was thoroughly Calvinistic, and he taught and propounded it with an earnestness and lucidity calculated to fix its great truths upon the minds of the many young men trained by him for the ministry. He was on several occasions delegate and commissioner of his synod, and in 1784 was a member of the constitutional convention of the proposed state of Franklin. He at that time furnished a clause providing for a university to be established by legislative enactment before 1787, and "to be endowed liberally." The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by both Washington and Greenville colleges in 1818. Dr. Doak was married in 1776 or '77 to Esther H., daughter of Rev. John Montgomery of Virginia, and had two sons and four daughters. He died in Greene county, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1829.

Samuel Doak

DOAK, John Whitefield, second president of Washington College, Tennessee (1818–20), was born in Rockbridge county, Va., Oct. 17, 1778, eldest son of Rev. Samuel and Esther H. (Montgomery) Doak. He was educated by his father, and was graduated in the first class at Washington College in 1796; his only classmate being James Witherspoon, a relative of the president of Princeton College. Two years later, at the early age of twenty years, he was licensed to preach by the Abingdon presbytery, and held various charges through Virginia and Tennessee until he was elected financial agent for the college in 1808. While traveling in the eastern states in quest of funds for the institution, he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church of Frankford, near Philadelphia, Pa., and was duly installed in 1809. After a few years of energetic pastoral work, however, his health failed, and leaving the pulpit, he applied himself to the study of medicine. In 1817 he returned to east Tennessee, and upon the resignation of his father in the following year, was

elected to succeed him in the presidency of Washington College. At the same time he assumed charge of the Salem and Leesburg churches, exerting himself so earnestly as preacher, instructor and executive, that his feeble constitution speedily succumbed to the ravages of consumption. His friend, Rev. Stephen Bovell of Washington county, Va., says of him: "His genius was much above mediocrity, his understanding clear, his invention quick, his judgment penetrating and accurate, his conception of religious truths sublime, and his manner of expression elegant, solemn and impressive." Dr. Doak was married, in 1809, to Jane H. Alexander (a half sister of Dr. Archibald Alexander's father) of Rockbridge county, Va., and had eight children; his third son, Rev. Archibald Alexander Doak, subsequently succeeding to the presidency of the college. While on his way to attend a meeting of the Abingdon presbytery, he died suddenly at Green Spring, Va., Oct. 6, 1820.

BOVELL, John Vance, third president of Washington College, Tennessee (1821 29), was born in Abingdon, Va., June 6, 1799, son of Rev. Stephen Bovell by his second wife, who was a Miss Vance. After a thorough classical training he was graduated at Washington College in 1818, being appointed tutor there in 1819 and professor in 1820. Shortly after the death of Pres. J. W. Doak, he was elected his successor and was duly installed in the office Jan. 4, 1821. During the eight years of his incumbency, twenty-four students were graduated, and the college continued an even tenor of usefulness on the limited scale contemplated by its founder. Having been licensed to preach by the Abingdon presbytery, Oct. 9, 1821, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Salem and Leesburg churches on May 11th following. Mr. Bovell was able and active as a presbyter, faithful and effective as a minister of the Gospel, and a popular and successful educator of youth. Having resigned the college presidency in the spring of 1829, he was dismissed to the presbytery of Wabash, Ia., and died in Paris, Edgar co., Ill., Nov. 18, 1835.

McLIN, James, fourth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1829–38), was a Presbyterian clergyman. No biographical data are obtainable.

DOAK, Samuel Witherspoon, fifth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1838–40), was born at Salem, Washington co., Tenn., March 24, 1785, son of Rev. Samuel and Esther H. (Montgomery) Doak. His education was directed by his father, and after his graduation at Washington College in 1806, he was prepared for the ministry, and on Oct. 10, 1809, was licensed by the Abingdon presbytery. Being transferred to the presbytery of Philadelphia, he held several pastorates in its jurisdiction, but in 1813 returned home to take charge of the Mt. Bethel and Providence congregations. He preached for both churches for eighteen consecutive years, and then continued pastor of the Mt. Bethel congregation for an additional thirteen. Before the resignation of his father, he had been for some years vice-president of Washington College, and for several years thereafter was associated with him in conducting Tusculum Academy. In 1838 he accepted the presidency of Washington College, succeeding Rev. James McLin, who had guided affairs with great acceptance during a period of trial and financial embarrassment. The difficulties of the institution had by this time reached a crisis; also the frame building erected in 1808 was no longer serviceable, and funds were lacking to replace it. After two years of earnest effort, Dr. Doak resigned in favor of Rev. Joseph I. Foote, of Knoxville, Tenn., who had signified his willingness to accept the office, provided $10,000 be raised for a new building and general purposes. The money was secured accordingly, and work begun on a brick building 85 x 52 feet and four stories high. Mr. Foote was created a D.D. by the trustees in order "that the new administration might open with the greater éclat." He had actually written his inaugural address—it was subsequently published—but on his way to be formally inducted, he was thrown from his horse and died of the injury on the following day, Apr. 20, 1840. Dr. Doak returned at once to the management of Tusculum Academy, which he had founded in 1816, and revived after several years of abeyance in 1835. He remained at its head during the remainder of his life, securing its incorporation as a college in 1844. The civil war left this college in a deplorable condition, but it was presently taken in hand by the Holston presbytery, and later consolidated with Greene-

Washington College: "Church" and "Chapel."

ville College. Dr. Doak was a man of great energy, exemplary piety and sanctified Christian character. He gave free tuition to hundreds of needy young men, and even boarded them at his own expense when their needs required it. Long before the days of abolitionist agitation, he manumitted his slaves and settled them in free states. Like his father, a staunch and conservative Calvinist, he was, after the split of 1838, an adherent of the "old school" and a member of the synod of Nashville. Dr. Doak was married to Nancy McEwen of Salem. His son, Rev. William S. Doak, succeeded him as president of Tusculum College. He died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1864.

DOAK, Archibald Alexander, sixth and eighth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1840–50 1853–56), was born in Washington county, Tenn., July 13, 1815, son of John Whitefield and Jane (Alexander) Doak. He was graduated at Washington College in 1833, and then took a course in theology at Princeton Theological Seminary, being ordained by the Holston presbytery, Oct. 5, 1839. He was stated supply at Salem Church in 1841, at Leesburg in 1842, and president of Washington College from 1840 to 1850. After a short intermission, during which the affairs of the college were administered by Rev. E. Thompson Baird, he was re-elected in 1853, serving then until 1856. The conditions of the institution during his term were not altogether favorable; for although a new college building and a president's house were completed in 1842, a large number of subscriptions remained unpaid, and it was difficult to maintain a requisite number of professors. Yet as the new president was a fine scholar and teacher, and the buildings and equipments complete and attractive, the attendance for a few years was greatly increased. Finally, however, in 1856, the financial stringency had so increased that it was deemed impossible to continue the sessions of the college, and Pres. Doak and all the faculty resigned. Dr. Doak was afterward professor of classical literature in Stewart College, Clarksville, Tenn. (1859–61), now Southwestern Presbyterian University. In 1839 he was married to

Sarah Cowan of Leesburg, Tenn., and had eight children. He died at Clarksville, Tenn., May 26, 1866.

BAIRD, E. Thompson, seventh president of Washington College, Tennnessee (1850–52), was a Presbyterian minister. No data are obtainable.

HODGE, Samuel, master of the Washington College (Tenn.) High School (1857–62), was born at The Forks, Sullivan co., Tenn., June 7, 1829, son of Francis and Priscilla (King) Hodge. He was graduated at Washington College in 1850, and after a three years' course in theology at Princeton, was ordained by the presbytery of Montgomery in September, 1854. From 1853 to 1855 he was a home missionary at Walnut Grove and Rock Spring, Va., and stated supply at New Providence, Tenn. (1855–57); and at Salem and Leesburg (1857–64); also professor at Washington College after 1857. About the time of his arrival efforts to keep the institution on the level of a college were abandoned, and, under his management, for the next five years it was conducted as a high school for both sexes. In 1862 its doors were closed for four years in consequence of the civil war, and thereafter, until 1868, it followed an uncertain course. In 1865 he went to Iowa and acted as stated supply to various churches for about eleven years, at the same time holding the presidency of Lenox Institute, Hopkinton, Ia.; but in 1876 he ceased from regular pastoral work and confined his attention to his college office until 1882. During that time the school increased constantly in numbers, and its grade was raised to a college basis. He afterward preached in Iowa and Illinois. As a preacher, teacher and thinker, Dr. Hodge held high place in his day. He loved the old doctrines of religion, and taught them with becoming zeal. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Iowa University in 1872. He died at West Union, Ia., Jan. 4, 1892.

RANKIN, William Bradshaw, ninth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1867–75), was born at Little Chucky, Greene co., Tenn., Sept. 3, 1825. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and having completed preparation at Deckertown, N. J., he entered Amherst College, walking the entire distance from his home to Lynchburg, Va., on his way thither, and was graduated in 1852. He was principal of Rhea Academy (1852–54); president of Greeneville College (1854–58); and professor of mathematics in Tusculum College (1859–61). After pursuing the study of theology in private, he preached at Salem and Mt. Bethel churches for several years after 1866, and was one of the reorganizers of the Holston presbytery, North. He assisted in organizing the public school system of Tennessee, and was superintendent of public instruction for Greene county (1868–72). At the same time he assisted in establishing the Peabody free schools in the state. Shortly after the close of the war the trustees of Washington College began negotiations with the old-school Holston presbytery, which resulted in its being reopened as a woman's college under ecclesiastical auspices in 1867, Mr. Rankin being chosen president. Upon the reunion of the old and new school Presbyterians in the following year, the college ceased its official sectarian connection, and was thereafter conducted on free lines as at present. Pres. Rankin served until 1875, and succeeded for the most part in liquidating a debt of long standing, which placed the college upon a sure basis. Since 1876 he has been district superintendent of the American Bible Society for Texas, with headquarters at Austin. He received the degree D.D. from Washington College in 1892. He was married, in 1852, to Jane Carpenter of Amity, N. Y., and has had four daughters.

ALEXANDER, John Edmiston, tenth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1877–83), was born near Lewistown, Pa., June 2, 1815. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pa., in 1839, and after a course of theology in Princeton Seminary, was ordained by the Lancaster presbytery, May 15, 1843. During the succeeding ten years he was pastor at Washington, O., also stated supply at the neighboring town of Senecaville; then serving as principal of Miller Academy at Washington, O. (1853–63), and as stated supply at Mt. Pleasant (1857–50). He was afterward principal of an academy at Hightstown, N. J. (1863–72); principal at Elkton, Md. (1872–74); teacher and stated supply at Ridley Park, Md. (1875); and stated supply at Greeneville, Tenn. (1875–77). In 1877 he was elected president of Washington College, and undertook the task of reviving it. His success exceeded his best hopes, and during six years he conducted the institution as a coeducational college with increasing prosperity and good results. He also did much in the way of repairing and improving the building and grounds, and added ten acres to the college domain. From 1877 and for six years following his resignation of the presidency, he was stated supply for several churches in Greene county, Tenn. He has published a "Record of the Alexander Family" and a "History of the Synod of Tennessee." He received the degee of D.D. from Greeneville and Tusculum College, 1885. He has since lived at Greeneville, Tenn., where he has been engaged in literary work and attending to his duties as stated clerk of Holston presbytery (North).

WILLOUGHBY, John Wallace Cunningham, eleventh president of Washington College, Tennessee (1883-91), was born in Knox county, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1845, son of John and Mary Wallace (Maxwell) Willoughby. His family are of Scotch-Irish extraction, and descends from three brothers Willoughby, who emigrated to America in early colonial times; his immediate ancestors being of the Virginia branch of the family, which was nobly represented in the revolutionary army. Like many another young man of the period, Pres. Willoughby's education was interrupted by the civil war, and during hostilities between the states, he enlisted in company K, 13th Kentucky cavalry, and served until 1865. He then resumed his studies, being graduated in the University of Tennessee in 1871, and after a three years' course in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, O., was ordained by the Cincinnati presbytery in 1873. For eight years he was pastor at Kingsport, Tenn., and was called thence to the presidency of Washington College in April, 1883. Pres. Willoughby's administration was characterized by marked prosperity. The financial and scholastic condition of the college was greatly advanced, and the days of its troubles and struggle for existence seemed entirely passed. Since his resignation in July, 1891, he has been pastor of the Salem Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the industrial department of the college. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Maryville College.

COOTER, James Thomas, twelfth president of Washington College, Tennessee (1891–), was born near Monticello, Lewis co., Mo., Dec. 2, 1858, son of Elbert Wesley and Julia (Hamilton) Cooter. His ancestors on both sides were of Southern stock; his father a native of Tennessee, and his mother of Missouri, being respectively of German and Scotch descent. The eldest of a large family, Pres. Cooter's early

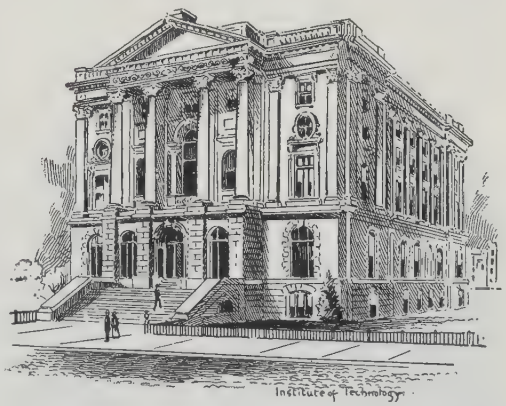
life was one persevering struggle after education, and finally as the result of self-denial and earnest effort, he was enabled to enter Monticello Seminary, where he was prepared for a college course. Being graduated at Wabash College, Indiana, in 1884, he took up the study of theology, spending two years at Princeton and one at McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago; in the meanwhile largely paying his own expenses, and also aiding two younger brothers in their collegiate and professional studies. He was ordained by the presbytery of Neosho (Kan.) in June, 1888, and after preaching for three years at Baxter Springs, Kan., he spent a year in post-graduate study at Princeton, and then accepted the presidency of Washington College. His efforts have been highly successful in the direction of raising the standard of instruction and of securing new buildings with modern equipments. The college has now four buildings completed, a faculty of six professors and three assistants, a yearly increasing roll of students, and is entirely free from debt. Pres. Cooter's ideal of raising Washington College to the foremost rank seems already on the verge of realization. In addition to his other activities he edits the "Pioneer Educator," a monthly devoted to the interests of Christian higher education, founded by him in 1893. Pres. Cooter was married, in June, 1894, to Sadie Morgan, eldest daughter of Joseph Gilbert of Terre Haute, Ind., and has two children.

BEVERIDGE, John, author and educator, was born in Scotland, probably late in the seventeenth century. Nothing is known of his school days or early life, but his acquaintance with the Latin tongue bespeaks a man of thorough education. He first appears in history as a schoolmaster at Edinburgh, and there, among other pupils, he had Thomas Blacklock (1721–91), the "blind poet of Scotland," with whom he maintained a lifelong friendship. In 1752 he came to Boston, where during six years he continued his old vocation, in the meanwhile cultivating the acquaintance of Dr. Jonathan Mayhew and other notables of the time. He then removed to Philadelphia, to accept the chair of languages in the college and academy which was the real nucleus of the present University of Pennsylvania. Among his pupils there was Alexander Graydon, the future soldier and author, who relates in his memoir many characteristic anecdotes of his instructor, proving him to have been a poor disciplinarian, and hardly fitted by nature for the office of pedagogue. He was, says Graydon, "diminutive in his stature, and neither young nor vigorous"; and in the administration of corporeal punishment, "after exhausting himself in the vain attempt to denude the delinquent, was generally glad to compound for a few strokes over his clothes on any part that was accessible." According to the same authority, the students were accustomed to subject him to all sorts of indignities, such as pelting him with dictionaries, pulling off his wig, and the like; yet, despite these discouragements, he persisted in his calling, and made many fine scholars. In 1765 he published a collection of Latin poems, "Epistolæ Familiares et Alia Quædam Miscellanea," accompanied with translations by his pupils and others. In the preface he amusingly says: "The editor begs a little indulgence for them, as they are all (except Dr. Mayhew's and Mr. Morton's) done by students under age; and if the Critic will only bear with them till their understandings are mature, I apprehend they are in a fair way of doing better." Some of the translations were made by Thomas Coombe, subsequently noted as a clergyman in England, and by Stephen Watts, famous as the author of an "Essay on the Advantages of a Perpetual Union Between Great Britain and Her Colonies." Beveridge's social qualities seem to have been of a high order, as instanced by the firm friendships of many distinguished men of the time. In one of his poems, "Lines to ————," he rejoices in the fact that

> "No narrow views debase your soul;
> May you ne'er want a cheerful bowl
> To treat a friend and cares control
> But yet do not abuse it."

The date of his death is not known, but it was probably before the revolutionary war.

RICHARDS, Ellen Henrietta (Swallow), chemist and sanitarian, was born in Dunstable, Mass., Dec. 3, 1842. At twenty-five she entered Vassar College, where, to use her own words, she "gathered up the loose ends of an education largely gained in practical affairs, supplemented by literary home influences, twenty weeks a year in a country district school, and four years' linguistic training in an academy." With a natural bent toward science, her subsequent career, in some respects unique, was much shaped by the influence of Maria Mitchell and Prof. Farrar. She was graduated in 1870 with the degree of A.B., receiving A.M. in 1873. By vote of the faculty and corporation, she was admitted to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student, January, 1871, receiving the degree of S.B. in 1873. In 1876 she was appointed instructor in the woman's laboratory, and in 1884 instructor in sanitary chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, holding the position to the present time (1897). She has done much chemical work for the state board of health; is chemist to the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., making examinations of illuminating and lubricating oils, director of the New England Kitchen, and adviser to many public institutions on questions connected with food materials. She is



an active member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1879 she was elected a full member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and remains the only woman so honored. She has contributed papers on chemical and sanitary science to the transactions and reports of several societies, and has published several small books on domestic and sanitary topics. She was married, in 1875, to Robert H. Richards, a graduate of and professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DAY, Wilson Miles, publisher, was born in Clarion, Pa., Nov. 5, 1850, son of Rev. Dr. William Farnham Day, a prominent Methodist clergyman, for twenty five years secretary of the Erie conference, and twice a delegate from that body in the general conference. His paternal ancestors came to America from Wales in the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was educated, preparatory to his college course, in the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and the Jamestown Collegiate Institute, Jamestown, N. Y. He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and was graduated in 1871, and received the degree of A.M., in course, in 1874. On leaving college he determined on a journalistic career, and became city editor, and, subsequently, associate editor, of the Akron "Daily Beacon." He was afterward night editor of the Cleveland "Leader," and editor of the "Iron Trade Review," Cleveland. In 1891 he retired from active editorial work, and engaged in business, having been elected president of the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Co. ("The Imperial Press") which he organized in 1887, and first vice-president of the Union Building and Loan Co., of which also he was a prominent organizer. In 1886–87 he was treasurer of the National Safe and Lock Co. Mr. Day has been a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University since 1888; and member of the board of control of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and a trustee of Chautauqua University, New York. He has also served as president of the Cleveland chamber of commerce, vice-president of the National Board of Trade, special agent of manufacturing statistics, eleventh federal census, commissioner from the city of Cleveland to the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, and director-general of the Cleveland Centennial Commission (1895–96). He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the organizers of the Epworth League. On May 15, 1878, he was married to Martha A., daughter of Judge Newell D. and Lucy A. Tibbals of Akron, O.

Wilson M. Day

DABNEY, Richard, author, was born in Louisa county, Va., in 1787. His father, Samuel Dabney, a planter, was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the Old Dominion; the name having been anciently spelled Dabeney, which appears to be the English equivalent of d'Aubigny or d'Aubigné. His mother's maiden name was Meriwether, and through her he was first cousin to Meriwether Lewis, the explorer. Being one of twelve children, his early educational advantages were limited to the very rudiments of knowledge; but about his sixteenth year he began to study the classics, and made such progress that he was rapidly fitted to assume the duties of an assistant teacher in a Richmond school. He was severely injured at the burning of the Richmond theatre in 1811, and never fully recovered from the effects. Unfortunately for him, opium was prescribed at this time, and after his partial recovery the drug had taken such a hold that he became a confirmed slave to its use. He also contracted a taste for strong drink, priding himself on being a "choice spirit," and during the last years of his life was almost constantly under the influence of liquor. As a poet he displayed an exquisite touch and great depth of insight, being author of some pieces worthy of perpetuation. In 1812 he published, in Richmond, a thin duodecimo volume, "Poems, Original and Translated," which, failing of the expected popularity, he endeavored to suppress. In 1815 however, he issued an enlarged edition in Philadelphia, containing many meritorious translations from Greek and Latin, showing deep scholarship and vigorous powers of expression. One of these, "An Epigram, imitated from Archias" contains these suggestive lines:

"Life, faithless and treach'rous, is forever presenting
To our view flying phantoms we never can gain;
Life, cruel and tasteless, is forever preventing
All our joys, and involving our pleasure in pain.

"Death, kind and consoling, comes calmly and lightly,
The balm of all sorrow, the cure of all ill;
And after a pang, that but thrills o'er us slightly,
All then becomes tranquil, all then becomes still."

He also wrote the greater part of the "Olive Branch; or, Faults, on Both Sides," a political satire designed to show the shortcomings of both the Federal and Republican parties in regard to the country's good, published by Matthew Carey of Philadelphia. He finally returned to his native county, where he made a rather unsuccessful attempt at teaching a small school for his neighbors' children, and spent his time in convivial enjoyments, with an occasional period of study. While here, in 1818, he published "Rhododaphne; or, the Thessalian Spell," a poem of much classic beauty. His dissipation brought him to an early death, when his splendid talents still gave promise of worthy accomplishment. He died in Louisa county, Va., in November, 1825.

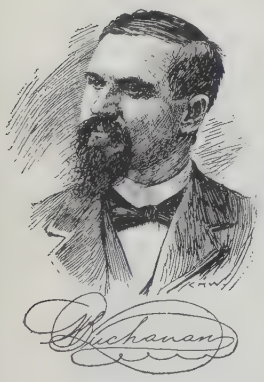
CORNING, Warren Holmes, merchant and financier, was born in Painesville, Lake co., O., Feb. 18, 1841, son of Solon and Almira (Holmes) Corning. He is sixth in descent from Samuel Corning, colonist, who landed in Massachusetts about 1627, was admitted a freeman at Boston, June 2, 1641, and helped found the first church at Beverly, Mass., in 1667. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was a prominent merchant of Cleveland, and his mother was a daughter of Orin Holmes of Willoughby, O. Mr. Corning was educated in the schools of Cleveland, but, at the age of sixteen, entered the office of Gordon, McMillan & Co., wholesale grocers, with whom he remained until 1860. He continued thereafter in mercantile pursuits in Cleveland, becoming, however, more and more interested in various financial and manufacturing corporations, and in 1887 finally retired from active business life. Mr. Corning has been remarkably successful in all that he has undertaken, and is recognized as one of the most responsible and capable men of affairs in Ohio. He is a director in the First National Bank, the Guardian Trust Co., Wick Banking and Trust Co., and the Standard Sewing Machine Co., all of Cleveland; besides holding heavy interests in other corporations. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has devoted much of his time and influence to furthering the cause of his party in every state and national campaign. Mr. Corning is a man of wide information, of affable and pleasing manner, and enjoys great popularity in social circles. He is a member of the Metropolitan and New clubs, and the Ohio Society, all of New York city, and also of the Union, Roadside, and Country clubs of Cleveland. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and a constant attendant at Trinity Church, Cleveland, O., in whose domestic and charitable affairs he is an earnest and generous participant. Mr. Corning was married, Dec. 7, 1864, to Mary Helen, daughter of Henry Wick, banker, of Cleveland, O.,

W. H. Corning

and founder of the Wick Banking and Trust Co. They have had six children; his eldest son, Henry Wick Corning, being associated with him in his various undertakings.

FISHER, Charles, statesman, was born in Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 20, 1789. His father served in the revolutionary war as a militia officer. His education was received under Rev. Dr. John Robinson, and later under Rev. William McPheeters of Raleigh. He then studied law, but such was the demand made on his time by other pursuits that he never practiced his profession to any extent. He made his first appearance in public life in 1818, as senator in the state legislature. In 1819 he was elected to congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of George Mumford, and in 1820 was elected for a full term. In 1821 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, and by successive re-elections filled the office until 1836, serving during one term as speaker of the house. In 1835 he was a delegate in the convention to amend the state constitution; in 1839 was, for the third time, elected a member of congress, and in 1846 declined to be nominated for governor of the state, on account of his private affairs. He died, while on a journey, at Hillsboro, Scott co., Miss., May 7, 1849.

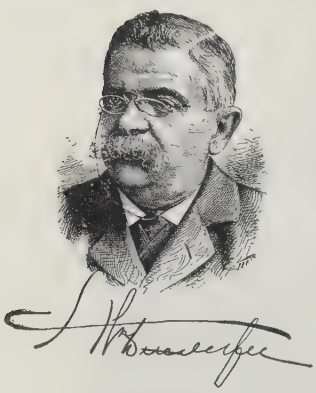
BUCHANAN, William, educator, was born at Harrisville, O., May, 1, 1853, and is of Scotch descent. His mother died when he was three years old and the father, a cooper by trade, was left with three sons to bring up, of whom William was the youngest. William attended school in Short Creek township until 1865, and afterward at Georgetown, and adopted the calling of a school-teacher at the age of eighteen. After teaching in the public schools for six years, Mr. Buchanan went to Hopedale Normal College where he was graduated in 1882. On June 29, 1880, he was married to Virginia Wilson, daughter of Wilson and Mary (Ladd) Maddox, formerly of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Buchanan was one of the first ladies in her native county to receive the honorary degree of A.M., which was conferred upon her by Franklin College, Ohio. Mrs. Buchanan is a graduate of Hopedale Normal College, of the class of 1878. She associated herself with her husband in his educational pursuits and contributed in a great measure to his success. She has written a "Compendium of English Grammar." Mr. Buchanan was graduated at the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia, in 1883, and the same year Franklin College conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D. He was graduated from Eastman Business University, 1884, both in the College of Business and School of Penmanship, taking the "gold medal" of the institution. Mr. Buchanan then engaged in institute work in the far West, spending three months in the Western Conservatory of Music, Rolla, Mo., and one year in the Academic and Normal School, Red Bluff, Cal. In 1885 the Buchanan Business Institute and School of Oratory was founded at Hopedale, O. In 1892 Mr. Buchanan was engaged by a Cleveland company to operate in establishing schools. He worked for this company to its entire satisfaction in Ashtabula, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, O., In 1894 he sent in his resignation and accepted a more lucrative position, and is now (1897), connected with the "Central Institute" of Cleveland, being superintendent of the College of Business and principal of the School of Elocution and Oratory. He also does expert work in book-keeping. Dr. Buchanan has written "The Self Instructor in Oratory"; "The Latest Improved System of Book-keeping"; "Buchanan's Guide to Book-keeping"; "Actual Business Guide"; Buchanan's Commercial Dictionary"; and the "Illustrated Book-keeping."



SYMS, John George, manufacturer, was born in New York city, Nov. 25, 1826, son of John Syms, a native of Devonshire, England, and a shoe manufacturer in New York city. The latter removed to West Hoboken, N. J., in 1833, and through his personal efforts established the first school in that neighborhood. He afterward made a gift of thirty-six lots of land for the purpose of founding an institution for the advanced education of young men, to be known as Syms' Institute, which was carried on for some time, but the original plan of the donor of the land never matured for lack of funds to complete the buildings. In 1836, with C. S. Browning, he laid out the town and built Palisade avenue. In 1856 he built the first Baptist church, paying all the expenses himself, and on its removal and enlargement he gave $5,000 toward that expense. He died in 1868. The son was afforded a good business education, and with his brothers engaged in the manufacture of guns in New York city, the firm of Blunt & Syms being composed of W. J., S. R. and J. G. Syms, and Orison Blunt. Their business extended over the entire country. Taking up the real estate interests of his father in West Hoboken, Mr. Syms became prominently identified with the growth and development of the place, being town committeeman and town treasurer and one of its most active promoters. He introduced many reforms in the grading and laying out of the streets and avenues, and his forethought and skill made the place superior in this respect to any of its neighboring towns. He gave to the Baptist Church, built and sustained by his father, $15,000 to extend the building. He presented a beautiful fountain to the town, and did much to otherwise beautify its streets.

PRINCE, John, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., July 22, 1751. His parents were of Puritan descent, and were careful to give their son a good education. His father was a mechanic, and the son was apprenticed to a pewterer and tinman. He entered Harvard College, and was graduated in 1776, after which he taught school for a time and studied for the ministry. He became pastor of the first church of Salem, Mass., in 1779. His talents were of a superior order. He was remarkably industrious, and his acquirements in theology and literature were extensive, but he was more eminently distinguished for his knowledge of natural and mechanical philosophy, which gave him celebrity among the scientific men of America and Europe, with many of whom he long held correspondence. He made some improvements in the microscope and kaleidoscope, and a new stand for the telescope. His most important mechanical work was the improvement in the air-pump. His letter giving the first account of it, addressed to Pres. Willard of Harvard College, may be seen in the first volume of the "Memoirs of the American Academy." Mr. Prince received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1795. He died in Salem, Mass., June 7, 1836.

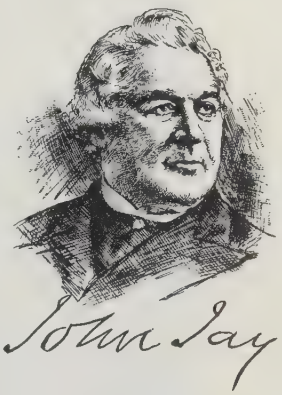
DITTENHOEFER, Abram J., jurist, was born at Charleston, S. C., March, 1836, of good German ancestry. His father came to the United States in 1834, and became a successful merchant and a man of considerable local influence. The son was sent to Columbia Grammar School for his preparatory education, and in 1852 entered Columbia College, being graduated with honors in the class of 1856. He then entered as a student the law office of Benedict & Boardman, and was admitted to the bar in 1857 at the age of twenty-one. His talents were such as to gain instant recognition, and he had been practicing only a year when he received the nomination of the Republican party for the post of justice of the city court. In 1862 Gov. Fenton appointed him judge of the same court, and he soon gained a reputation for the strictest impartiality as well as for soundness of legal decisions. He declined renomination at the expiration of his term, preferring to devote his time to his private practice, which soon attained very large proportions, covering a very wide field. His forte lies in the handling of difficult cases in connection with financial institutions, and the more involved are the questions at issue, the more does ex-Judge Dittenhoefer seem to enjoy the task of unraveling them. He is consequently in great demand among large corporations, particularly insurance companies, for many of which he holds the position of regular counsel. He has also made a specialty of theatrical litigation, and acts as counsel to the Actors' Fund, the incorporation of which is due largely to his efforts. In politics Judge Dittenhoefer is a Republican, and his interest has never been confined to merely local issues. Having been a Republican presidential elector in 1864, Pres. Lincoln offered him the position of judge for the district of South Carolina, but the demands of his New York practice, which had become very lucrative and was constantly growing, impelled him to decline it. For twelve successive terms he served as chairman of the German Republican central committee, and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency in 1876. Still more to the credit of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer than his splendid abilities is his genuine warmth of heart, of which his generosity to the widow of his predecessor on the bench affords an eloquent example. Finding her in distressed circumstances, he actually bestowed upon her the whole of the salary attached to his position, an act which not one man in ten thousand would be likely to rival.



CLARKE, John, known as the "father of American Baptists," and a founder of Rhode Island, was born in Suffolk, England, Oct. 8, 1609, son of Thomas and Rose (Herrige) Clarke. It has frequently been stated that his birthplace was Bedfordshire, but this error probably arose from the fact that it was there he married his first wife, Elizabeth Harges. He was well educated, "being an advanced student in Hebrew and Greek," and having received a medical training, practiced his profession in London. Where he was graduated is not known. He early became identified with Puritanism, and is said to have been active in every movement looking toward the limitation of royal prerogatives and the freedom of conscience. Finally, believing the contest hopeless in England, he emigrated and arrived at Boston in November, 1637. Here he found a condition of affairs precisely similar to what he had fled from at home, and desiring above all things to realize the ideal of a community where toleration and freedom were possible, he almost immediately determined to found a new colony. The idea of toleration in religious matters was in those days identified with anarchy, and held to be inimical to the simplest principles of government. Consequently, it is not surprising that Clarke and his associates were regarded with distrust and aversion. With eighteen others he formed a company and drew up a body of rules and regulations for their government, which specified distinctly that no one was "to be accounted a delinquent for doctrine," and that only "breaches of the law of God that tend to civil disturbance" were to be punished. Four months after his arrival in the new world, on March 24, 1638, they consummated the purchase from the Indians of the island of Aquidneck in Narragansett bay, afterward known as Rhode Island. In this project he received generous assistance from Roger Williams, and ably seconded his noble example of justice and conciliation toward the Indians, from whom they had no trouble whatever. The original settlement was formed at the north end of the island, but in April, 1638, the government was removed to Newport, at the southern extremity, and in 1647 all the neighboring towns in what afterward became the state of Rhode Island, were confederated under one headship whose laws are said to have been formulated by Clarke himself. The code closes with the memorable words, "All men may walk as their consciences persuade them, everyone in the name of his God. And let the saints of the Most High walk in this colony without molestation, in the name of Jehovah, their God, forever and ever." While busy with the affairs of state and the promulgation of the spirit of tolerance, he was by no means indifferent to the claims of religious life according to the dictates of his own conviction. In 1638 he gathered a church among the colonists, the second of the Baptist persuasion in the new world, and was thereafter constantly active in spreading the faith. He made converts among the settlers of Massachusetts, going on his preaching tours as far north as Rehoboth, Hingham and Weymouth. On one occasion, in July, 1651, while visiting an aged convert at Lynn, one William Witter, who had specially requested a visit of sympathy from the elders of Newport, he was arrested with his companions, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall; and without "either accuser, witness, jury, law of God or man," all three were sentenced by the court of assistants to pay a fine of £20 "or else be well whipped." After an imprisonment of nearly a month some unknown friend paid Clarke's fine. Crandall also was released soon after; but Holmes was kept in jail until autumn, and then upon a weekly religious-lecture day was publicly whipped, so barbarously that "for a considerable time he could take no rest except by supporting himself on his knees and elbows." Clarke himself was disappointed that there had been no "public disputation" according to the suggestion of Judge Endicott in passing sentence; but this was not allowed, and shortly after his release he was ordered to leave the colony. It is recorded, however, that his behavior attracted considerable attention, and that "divers were put upon a way of inquiry." Upon his return to Rhode Island, the disordered condition of affairs required that he should go to England and seek to obtain the revocation of Gov. Coddington's commission, and a new charter for the colony. He accordingly embarked, in November, 1651, and remained abroad twelve years before his work was satisfactorily completed. In 1652 he published in London his famous book, "Ill News from

New England, or a Narrative of New England's Persecution, Wherein is Declared That While Old England is Becoming New, New England is Becoming Old." It is one of the most forcible arraignments of the intolerance of the period, largely founded on narrations of his personal experiences and observations, and contains an eloquent plea for freedom of conscience, with four proposals to parliament, "touching the way to propagate the Gospel of Christ (with small charge and great safety), both in Old England and New." The style of this book is extremely diffuse, with absurdly long sentences and involved constructions, but it is on the whole animated and occasionally even eloquent. By the exercise of consummate tact and diplomacy, he succeeded in the face of difficulties and opposition, in obtaining a charter, which, besides enlarging the boundaries of Rhode Island colony, also provided directly contrary to the petitions of the older colonies that "no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter, shall be anywise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any differences of opinion or matters of religion." On his return home, in July, 1664, he was enthusiastically welcomed as the savior of the colony, and made the recipient of new honors and responsibilities. Being at once elected to the general assembly, he was re-elected annually until 1669, when he became deputy governor, an honor repeated two years later. In 1664 he was chief commissioner in the work of determining the boundary of the colony, and in 1666 was appointed to codify and revise the laws "into a good method and order, leaving out what may be superfluous, and adding what may appear unto him necessary." In 1672 he retired from public life, and seems to have spent the remainder of his days in study and religious work. His abilities in every department were of the highest order, and were well used for both the temporal and spiritual good of his fellow-colonists. As has been well said, "He possessed the singular honor of contributing much toward establishing the first government upon the earth which gave equal liberty, civil and religious, to all men living under it," and to him it has been said belongs "the glory of first showing in an actual government that the best safeguard of personal rights is Christian law." Besides his "Ill News from New England," he wrote a confession of faith, showing strong Calvinistic bias, and also a concordance and lexicon, still preserved in his manuscript. Even after he had ceased to hold office, he was frequently consulted upon public questions, and only six days before his death, he was summoned by the general assembly to give advice for meeting the troublous times. By his will, the bulk of his property, including his farm, was left in trust for religious and educational purposes, and one of his last acts was to establish a free school, "the first in America, if not in the world." He died at Newport, R. I., Apr. 20, 1676.

JAY, John, statesman, was born in New York city, June 23, 1817, son of William Jay and grandson of John Jay, first chief justice of the U. S. supreme court. He was prepared for college at Dr. William Muhlenberg's Institute, and being matriculated at Columbia College, he was duly graduated in 1836, second in his class. Even before he had completed his college course he became prominently identified with the anti-slavery movement, and in 1834 was chosen manager of the New York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. He was active and conspicuous during the anti-slavery riot in New York in that year, and as long as slavery existed in the United States, worked ardently for its suppression. After graduation at Columbia, Mr. Jay began the study of law in the office of Daniel Lord, and in 1839 was admitted to the bar. He practiced his profession until 1858, when, upon the death of his father, he retired, and removed to the family country-seat at Bedford, Westchester co. In 1847 he was secretary of the Irish relief committee, and while practicing was counsel for a number of fugitive slaves. He was organizer of the series of meetings at the Broadway Tabernacle in 1854, which resulted in the state convention held at Saratoga, Aug. 10th of that year, one of the first decisive movements in the formation of the Republican party. Always prominent in the Episcopal church, active in its charities and conspicuous in its conventions, it was through his influence that, after a debate of nine years, St. Philips' Church (colored) was admitted to the Protestant Episcopal convention. He was a bold and outspoken abolitionist, and during the civil war unceasing in his labors for the preservation of the Union and very serviceable in the detection of several Northerners, who were in secret league with the Confederacy. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and was elected its president in 1865, serving until 1870. In 1867 Gov. Fenton appointed him a commissioner on the establishment of a national cemetery on the battle-field of Antietam, and the following year he made a report upholding the chartered right of the Confederate dead of that campaign to burial, which had been questioned by some authorities. Mr. Jay was appointed U. S minister to Austria in 1869, by Pres. Grant, and held the position until 1875, when he resigned and returned home. He was a worthy representative of America at the Austrian court, filling the position, both socially and politically, with honor to his country. His services were constantly in demand on public commissions and investigations, both state and national. In 1877 he was appointed by Sec. Sherman, chairman of the commission to examine into the affairs of the New York custom house. As a prominent advocate of civil service reform he was, in 1883, appointed by Gov. Cleveland the Republican member of the civil-service commission, of which he was elected president. Mr. Jay, for a number of years, was an active member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the National Academy of Design; of the American Geographical Society, and the New York Historical Society. He was also an original member, and in 1855 first president, of the Huguenot Society of New York city, and a member of the City, Century, University, Reform, Alpha Delta Phi and Church clubs. He was the author of numerous addresses, essays, reports and controversial papers, among which are "America Free, or America Slave" (1856); "The Church and the Rebellion" (1863); "On the Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery" (1864); "Rome in America" (1868); "The American Foreign Service" (1877); "The Sunday-school a Safeguard to the Republic"; "The Fisheries Question," and "The Public School a Portal to the Civil Service." Benson J. Lossing says of him: "Mr. Jay inherited a reverence for human rights from his father, Judge Jay, and his grandfather, Chief-justice Jay. He was ever busy with tongue and pen, in addresses, newspaper communications, and otherwise, in the cause of human freedom, and was always foremost in public meetings and other demonstrations in favor of the freedom of slaves." Mr. Jay was married, in 1837, to Eleanor, daughter of Hickson Field of New York city. He died in New York city, May 4, 1894.



BIGELOW, John, journalist and diplomat, was born at Malden, in the town of Saugerties, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1817, son of Asa and Lucy (Isham) Bigelow. The family is one of the oldest in New England, and derives descent from John Biglo (1617–1703), who settled in Massachusetts before 1640. His marriage is the first one on the records of Watertown—"1642–30–8, John Bigulah and Mary Warin, joyned in mariag before Mr. Howell"—and his family consisted of thirteen children. By trade he was a blacksmith, and served as commissioner of highways (1652, '60), as constable (1663), and selectman (1665, '70, '71). From John and Mary Biglo, the descent runs through their son, Joshua Biglow (1655–1745)—he was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was awarded for his services a grant of land near Westminster, R. I.—and Elizabeth Flagg, his wife; their son, Lieut. John Bigelow (1681–1770) and Hannah, his wife; their son, David Bigelow (1706–99) and Editha Day, his wife; their son, David Bigelow (1732–1820) and Patience Foote, his wife; and their son, Asa Bigelow (1779–1850). Asa's son, John Bigelow, was graduated at Union College in 1835. In September, following, he entered the law office of Bushnell & Gaul, at Hudson, N. Y., but soon removed to New York city, where he entered the office of the late Judge Bonney. Completing his professional studies with Robert and Theodore Sedgwick, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1838. He devoted much time to literary pursuits, and contributed to the "New York Review," the "New World," the New York "Evening Post," the "Plebeian," and the "Daily News." His articles on constitutional reform, published in the "Democratic Review" in 1845–46, were reprinted in pamphlet form, and largely circulated. He was appointed one of the New York state prison inspectors in 1844, by Gov. Silas Wright, at the instance of Judge John W. Edmonds of New York city, his immediate predecessor, who had been raised to the bench of the supreme court, and held the position until, by the state constitution in 1847, the office became elective. During his term of office he issued three annual reports, which show the process by which, through discreet and faithful management, Sing Sing prison for a time ceased to be a burden to the state. Its earnings in the last year, indeed, were within a few hundred dollars of its expenses, and in the following year, under the same management, would undoubtedly have exceeded them. The antislavery contest having resulted in 1848 in Martin Van Buren's nomination for president by the Free Soil Democracy, Mr. Bigelow actively supported his candidature through the daily press. His zeal and efficiency in that campaign doubtless contributed to procure from William Cullen Bryant an invitation to join him in the proprietorship of the New York "Evening Post." Mr. Bigelow accepted the invitation, and purchasing a one-third interest, he took final leave of the legal profession to enter upon a career of journalism in November, 1849. The "Evening Post" throve rapidly under his management; during the succeeding ten years its income advanced from less than $10,000 a year to about $70,000; its opinions were shared by a great majority of the nation, and its influence was second to that of no other journal in the country. In 1860 he sold his interest in the paper to Parke Godwin. In August, 1861, at the request of Pres. Lincoln, he accepted the American consulate at Paris, and during his incumbency, wrote "Les États Unis d'Amerique en 1863," to correct the erroneous notions of the French people in regard to the relative commercial importance of the northern and southern states. This work effectually discouraged the supposed desire of the French national government for the dismemberment of the federal Union, and also exerted no inconsiderable influence in shaping the events which resulted in overthrowing dynasties in France, and consolidating the present republican government in that country. In December, 1865, upon the death of Mr. William L. Dayton, then U. S. minister to France, Mr. Bigelow became chargé d'affaires at Paris, and then envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the empire. During his official residence he discovered conclusive evidence of the connivance of the French government in a plot to furnish the Confederacy with four first-class ironclad steamers; and by the wise use of the testimony obtained, the plan was thwarted. In 1888 Mr. Bigelow published an account of these transactions, under the title, "France and the Confederate Navy." He also conducted the negotiations in France which resulted in the expulsion of the French imperial army from the republic of Mexico in 1867. At the termination of his mission he received from the American residents in Paris the compliment of a substantially unanimous invitation to a farewell dinner at the Grand Hotel in Paris, Dec. 19, 1866, the first of its kind ever paid to an American diplomat at any foreign court. While he was in France Mr. Bigelow discovered, and purchased at great cost, the original manuscript of "Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography." In 1867 he prepared for the press the connected text of this work, which he afterward extended so as to give a complete "Biography of Franklin by Himself." In 1870–73 he resided with his family in Germany, and upon his return, in 1874, was made chairman of a committee of the New York legislature to investigate the management of the canals of the state. This committee made twelve reports to the governor, and one to the state legislature. The result was a substantial reform in the state canal administration, and a reduction of their annual expenses of over 300 per cent. In 1875 he was elected secretary of the state of New York upon the Democratic ticket. After December, 1877, when his term expired, he devoted himself to his farm and literary pursuits. Mr. Bigelow was one of the three executors of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, which provided that about four-fifths of the estate should be consecrated to the establishment of a free library in the city of New York, under the care of a board of not less than five trustees. Mr. Bigelow is now president of this board. Upon its consolidation with the Astor and Lenox libraries, as the New York Public Library he was elected president. In 1891 he prepared for the "American Men of Letters Series" a life of William Cullen Bryant. Pres. Cleveland, in 1887, appointed him assistant U. S. treasurer for the port of New York, but Mr. Bigelow declined to serve, as he also declined the office of New York city chamberlain, tendered to him the previous year by the city mayor. The New York chamber of commerce elected him an honorary member in 1886. He received the degree of LL.D. from Union College, and from Racine College, Wis., in 1886, and from the University of New York in 1889. In 1885 he published the "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," in two volumes, and in 1895 the "Life of Samuel J. Tilden," also in two volumes. He is also the author of "Molinos the Quietist," "Some Recollections of Edward Laboulaye," and "The Mystery of Sleep," and has been a frequent contributor to the leading magazines of the

John Bigelow

period. He was married, in June, 1850, to Jane T., daughter of Evan and Jane Poultney, of Baltimore, Md.

TROOST, Gerard, mineralogist, was born in Bois-le-Duc, Holland, March 5, 1776, son of Everhard Joseph and Anna Cornelia (Van Heeck) Troost. He was educated at the universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, receiving his degree of doctor of medicine from the former, and in 1801 the degree of master of pharmacy from the latter. He then practiced for a time at the Hague, but served in the army as a private also, and at another time was connected with the medical department of the army as an officer of the first class. In 1807, under the patronage of Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, he went to Paris, to study under the Abbé Haüy, author of a system of crystallography, who became his friend as well as his instructor. While in Paris, Troost translated, into the Dutch language, Alexander von Humboldt's "The Aspects of Nature." After finishing his studies he made an extended tour through France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, collecting mineralogical specimens, and formed a cabinet of great value, which was purchased by the king of Holland. The king appointed him scientific attaché of an expedition that started for Java in 1809, but the ship was captured by an English privateer, and Mr. Troost was kept a prisoner at Dunkirk for some time. He made an attempt to reach New York, hoping to make his way to Java from that port, but the ship he embarked on was captured by a French privateer, and he was again imprisoned until his nationality was established, and then he returned to Paris. There, in March, 1810, he was elected a corresponding member of the Museum of Natural History. Soon after this he sailed for Philadelphia, but about the time he arrived Louis Bonaparte abdicated, and Java was ceded to the English, and he concluded to remain in America, forming strong ties by his marriage to a lady of Philadelphia, and by his association with a number of young men of kindred tastes, who were wont to meet informally to discuss natural science in its various branches. Their sessions became so profitable that they decided to organize, and in 1812 drew up a constitution, adopting the name of the Academy of Natural Sciences. In connection with it they proposed to have a museum of natural history, a library of scientific works, a chemical experimental laboratory, and other departments. Mr. Troost was elected its first president, and delivered a course of lectures on mineralogy before the society, but resigned in 1817. In 1815 or 1816 he established works for the manufacture of alum at Cape Sable, in Maryland, and he engaged in other branches of manufacture elsewhere, but the first-named enterprise was unsuccessful, and he lost heavily in consequence. In 1821 he was appointed professor of mineralogy in the Philadelphia Museum, and delivered public lectures on that branch; also professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, but, after delivering one course of lectures, he resigned. During this period Mr. Troost made geological expeditions into New Jersey and New York states, and made a special study of the rocks and soils of his immediate neighborhood, embodying the results in a pamphlet entitled, "A Geological Survey of the Environs of Philadelphia." In 1825, together with Leseur, the naturalist, and other members of the Academy of Natural Sciences, he removed to New Harmony, Ind., to join the communistic society established by Robert Owen, and on the failure of that experiment, removed to Nashville, Tenn. In 1828 he was appointed professor of chemistry, geology, and mineralogy in the University of Nashville, and held the chair until his death. Another appointment was made in 1831: that of state geologist, and for eighteen years he devoted himself to the investigation of the rocks, minerals and natural products of Tennessee. The fossil remains, the deposits of coal, and of iron ore, the water-powers, the timber lands, the composition of soils, and many other subjects were treated in his annual reports (Nashville, 1835–49). That for 1849 contains a monograph on the crinoidea, describing sixteen new genera and eighty-eight new species: a greater number than had been found in any other state. His collection of fossils from the mountain limestone of the state was unrivaled. The abundance of iron ore in eastern and middle Tennessee led him to observe: "Nowhere could a foundry for a national arsenal be more judiciously situated than in our state, the centre of the Union, and, therefore, not liable to be attacked by an enemy, and yet, by means of its large rivers, and soon, perhaps, of railroads, cannon or other arms may be transported in a short time to any point in the Union." The hypothesis that Lookout and Raccoon mountains and the Cumberland mountains were at one time connected, but were cut through by the Tennessee river, was first advanced by him. The last work that came from his pen, a monograph sent to the Smithsonian Institution not long before his death, treated of the hitherto undescribed encrinites of Tennessee. Prof. Troost lived in the most frugal manner, denying himself luxuries in order that he might add by purchase to his private cabinet. This included rare mineralogical specimens from different parts of Europe. It embraced about 14,000 mineralogical and more than 5,000 geological specimens, also relics from Indian mounds, shells, etc. It was sold by his heirs for $20,000, and became the property of the Louisville Public Library. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and other scientific bodies, both in America and Europe. The minute adopted by the board of trustees of the University of Nashville after his death, declared that by his services as a professor and a geologist, "he won the confidence and respect of the community, as well as by the unaffected modesty, kindness, and uniform courtesy of his deportment toward all men. In the various relations and stations of life, public and private, he was without reproach and above suspicion. Beloved, honored, trusted, venerated by all those most intimately connected or associated with him, he could not make an enemy—he had none." Prof. Troost was twice married: on Jan. 14, 1811, to Margaret Tage of Philadelphia, who died in 1819, and then to a Mrs. O'Reilly. There were two children by the first marriage, a son and a daughter. The former became a civil engineer, and removed to Mobile, Ala. Prof. Troost died in Nashville, Aug. 14, 1850.

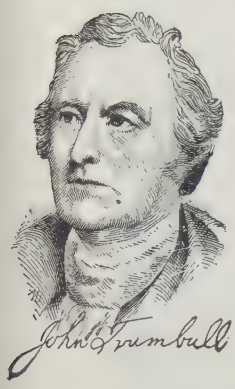
ASHE, Thomas Samuel, jurist, was born in Orange (now Allamance) county, N. C., July 21, 1812. He is a member of the distinguished Ashe family of North Carolina, sketches of several members of which are given in the pages of this Cyclopædia. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832; studied law with Chief-justice Ruffin, and settled in Wadesboro, N. C., in 1836. He represented Anson county in the assembly in 1842 and 1854; was solicitor of his judicial district, (1848–52); was nominated for congress in 1858, but declined; was a member of the Confederate congress,

and then a member of the Confederate States senate. In 1868 he headed the Democratic ticket as a candidate for governor of the state in a forlorn hope of reclaiming it from carpet-bag rule, but was defeated by Gov. Holden. He was a member of congress (1873–75), and served on the judiciary committee. He became a justice of the supreme court of the state in January, 1879; was re-elected in 1886, and served until his death. His opinions are to be found in North Carolina Reports, vols. 80–95. He died in Wadesboro, N. C., Feb. 4, 1887.

MORTON, Thomas, author and adventurer, was born in England about 1575. Little is known of his antecedents or of his life previous to his arrival in New England, but he is said to have been a lawyer in London, and styles himself "of Clifford's Inn, gent.," a title commonly supposed to be a mere assumption. He was one of Thomas Weston's party, who landed at Plymouth in 1622, but afterward became scattered over the colony; and these settlers, as he tells us, were very popular so long as their liquors lasted, but were turned adrift afterward. They appear to have been a shiftless set of fellows, quite incapable of self-support. In 1625 he joined Capt. Wollaston, who had brought over a similar company, a portion of which he carried to Virginia, leaving the remainder in charge of one Filcher. At the instigation of Morton, Filcher was driven away, and his followers formed a settlement at Mount Wollaston (Braintree), Mass. Here Morton erected a house, and under the name of "mine host of Mare-Mount," employed his time in hunting and general good fellowship. These practices sufficiently scandalized the people of the surrounding settlements; but when, in 1625, he set up a Maypole, and proceeded to celebrate the "festival day of Philip and Jacob" with dancing and revelry, their horror scarcely found adequate expression. Nathaniel Morton, chronicler of Plymouth colony, and a very different man, writes that Thomas Morton and his companions had fallen "into great licentiousness of life in all profaneness"; "maintained, as it were, a school of atheism"; and had drunk "ten pounds' worth" of liquors in a morning. In addition to all these misdeeds he instructed the Indians in the use of firearms, contrary to the law of the colony, and for this offense was arrested by Capt. Myles Standish, and imprisoned at Wessagusset (Weymouth). According to his account his six guards were so elated by the capture that they imprudently drank too heavily. He himself, having wisely refrained from all festivity, was able to take advantage of their drowsiness and escaped in the night. He immediately returned to his house at Mare-Mount, where he was again apprehended and sent to England. He returned the next year, but during his absence Gov. Endicott caused the Maypole to be cut down, "and the name of the place was again changed and called Dagon." But his discomfort did not end here; his house was searched on the supposition that it contained stolen goods, and some of his own property confiscated. Upon the arrival of Gov. Winthrop in 1630, he was again arrested for "mischievous behavior" and transported to England—arriving, he tells us, looking "like Lazarus in the painted cloth." He seems to have employed himself after his second banishment in preparing his "scandalous book," known as the "New English Canaan, or New Canaan, containing an abstract of New England, composed in three Bookes." It was published in 1637, with the imprint of Amsterdam, although probably printed in London; the ruse being frequently practiced to avoid jurisdiction in case of prosecution for libel. His descriptions of the Indians and the country abound in wit, and show a keen faculty for observation; but the principal aim of the work seems to be a ridicule of the Puritan creed and customs. He recounts his own adventures vividly and in great detail, describing himself as a well-meaning, though much persecuted, man, who nevertheless has the laugh on his enemies on every occasion. Some natural history is also attempted, amusingly at fault in its details. Thus we are informed that the beaver builds his house upon the water, and sits in it "with his tayle hanging in the water, which else would over-heate and rot off." With an inexplicable perseverance he returned again to New England in 1643, and being at once arrested was imprisoned for a year "on account of his book." Only his advanced age saved him from the whipping-post. Upon his release he removed to Agamenticus, Me., where he died in 1646. Although apparently a happy-tempered, jovial person, who simply lived according to the manners of his time, his infatuation for New England, in spite of his unhappy life there, is quite remarkable.

THORBURN, Grant, merchant and author, was born at Dalkeith, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1773, the son of a nailmaker, whom he assisted in his business. In 1792 he became connected with a movement to secure parliamentary reforms, and was arrested on a charge of treason, but was released on bail. In 1794 he emigrated to New York, where he continued his trade until 1801, when he took up the grocery business. As this did not prove lucrative, he removed to Newark, N. J., and tried to make a living by selling seeds. This venture also was unsuccessful; but, returning to New York in 1802, he continued the business, and accumulated a handsome property, which he lost not many years later by engaging in mulberry culture, expecting to make a fortune through the rearing of silk-worms and the production of raw silk. His first store was on Cedar street, in a building once occupied as a Friends' meeting-house. Some years later he located on John street, near Broadway, where his descendants still carry on the business; and, in connection with the store, had a free gallery of engravings. Mr. Thorburn was a Friend, and, while in some ways eccentric, was universally esteemed, and was noted for his charity. During the yellow-fever epidemics of 1798, and succeeding years, he and his wife endeared themselves to the citizens by their devotion to the sick. Among those whom they saved from death was Robert Hoe, father of the inventor of the rotary printing-press, whom they had befriended on his arrival in this country. After Mr. Thorburn retired from active trade, he had a position in the custom-house that barely supported him. In 1854 he removed to Astoria, L. I., and then to Winsted, Conn. He was a voluminous contributor to the newspapers of New York, under the assumed name of "Lawrie Todd," writing on topics of the day, or furnishing reminiscences of his early days in the city. He published a number of works, including: "Forty Years' Residence in America" (1834); "Men and Manners in Great Britain" (1834); "Fifty Years' Reminiscences of New York" (1845); "Lawrie Todd's Hints to Merchants, Married Men and Bachelors" (1847); "Lawrie Todd's Notes on Virginia, with a Chapter on Puritans, Witches and Friends" (1848); "Flowers from the Garden of Lawrie Todd"; "Life and writings of Grant Thorburn" (1852), and "Supplement to the Life of Grant Thorburn" (1853). He died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 21, 1863.

TRUMBULL, John, poet and jurist, was born at Westbury (now Waterbury) Conn., Apr. 24, 1750, where his father was a Congregational minister. He was the fifth of this distinguished name in America, and a cousin of Benjamin and Jonathan, both distinguished in the annals of the country. His mother, a highly cultured woman, who was in close sympathy with her son, encouraged him in his studies. He was a delicate child, but precocious and fond of books. His father superintended his early training. He began Latin at five, and passed the entrance examinations for Yale at the phenomenal age of seven, but necessarily postponed his college course for six years more, and was graduated in 1767. Timothy Dwight was his classmate, and joined him in writing sundry essays, in the style of the "Spectator," for the New Haven and Boston papers. The two friends became tutors together in the college in 1771, at which time Trumbull satirized the educational methods of the time in his earliest poem, "The Progress of Dullness," the first part of which appeared in 1772, the second and third in 1773. While engaged in tutoring he also studied law, and was admitted to the bar in that year; he gained further legal knowledge and some political experience in John Adams's office in Boston. Here he learned the lesson of American independence, and recorded his impressions in an "Elegy on the Times," printed in 1774, a poem which advocated the port bill, and non-consumption of foreign luxuries, and set forth the strength of the country and its future glory, contrasted with the final downfall of England. He practiced at New Haven from November, 1774, until his marriage in 1776, then at his native place, and from 1781 at Hartford. The poem of "McFingal" is the work upon which the lasting fame of Trumbull rests. It had been undertaken at the instigation of some leading members of the first congress. He aimed to express, "in a poetical manner, a general account of the American contest, with a particular description of the characters and manners of the time, interspersed with anecdotes which no history could probably record; and, with as much impartiality as possible, satirize the follies and extravagances of my countrymen, as well as their enemies." It was modeled upon "Hudibras," but it was so thoroughly American, that it ceased to be an imitation, and became an original product of the times. The humor is exquisite and refined by the truthful force and occasionally elevated treatment of the subject. "McFingal," of which the first and second cantos were written in 1775, was completed and published in 1782, and gained vast popularity as a satire on the foes of freedom, being pirated over thirty times, and circulated in cheap forms by newsmongers and hawkers. Dwight thought it superior to "Hudibras," and John Adams ventured the rash prediction that it would live as long. It appeared again in 1826, and with notes by B. G. Lossing in 1864. One or two of its epigrams have often been attributed to Butler. Trumbull was now "the most conspicuous literary character of his day;" with Lemuel Barlow, David Humphrey, and Joel Hopkins, there was formed a literary quartette which produced a series of newspaper essays, political and satirical, called, "The Anarchiad," a collection of satirical poems, leveled at the political disruption preceding the establishment of the Federal constitution. The writers gave out a story of early emigration by a body of Britons and Welsh, whose descendants still existed in the interior of the continent, and that in digging among the ruins of one of their ancient fortifications an old heroic poem in the English language had been discovered. This was the "Anarchiad," and the essays were supposed extracts from it. His "Poetical Works," collected in two volumes, and published by subscription (Hartford, 1820), were a dead loss to the publisher, S. G. Goodrich, who paid $1,000 for the copyright, but who considered the sum a contribution to the diffusion of American literature. Trumbull's fame is that of an author, but his living was gained by law. He was made state's attorney for Hartford county, 1789–95; and was elected a member of the legislature in 1792 and 1800. He became judge of the Connecticut superior court, 1801–19; and of the court of errors, 1808–19. Yale College, of which he was for some time treasurer, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1818. His daughter had married W. Woodbridge of Michigan, afterward judge, governor, and senator, and resided in Detroit, where Judge Trumbull joined her in 1825. His health gradually declined, and he died there, May 10, 1831.



McKOON, Dennis Daniel, lawyer, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1827, son of Martin, Jr., and Margaret McKoon, and grandson of Martin and Rhoba (Williams) McKoon. His grandmother, Rhoba, was the daughter of Rev. John Williams, a lineal descendant, in the fourth generation, from Roger Williams of Rhode Island. His great-grandfather, James McKoon, father of Martin, married Lydia Luther, who was of the tenth generation from Martin Luther, the great reformer. He came to America from Scotland, and settled in Herkimer county, where he, with his descendants, followed the vocation of farming. The great-grandson was brought up as a boy on the family estate, and attended school in the neighborhood, and afterward at Fulton Academy, Oswego county. He studied law in the office of Ransom H. Tyler, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He commenced practice at Phœnix, N. Y., where he was associated with Francis David. He was elected a judge of Oswego county for three consecutive terms, but in 1862, at the beginning of his third term, he resigned, to enlist in the army. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the 110th New York volunteers, and for a time acted as adjutant of the regiment. Typhoid fever attacked him, and he was totally incapacitated for service, and for any mental or physical work for the three following years. In 1866 he resumed the practice of his profession at Middletown, Orange co., as a partner in the law firm of Foote, McKoon & Stoddard. In 1874 he removed to New York city, and opened a law office, for a time retaining his office and business in Middletown. Finally his business in New York demanded all his time, and in 1890 he admitted as a partner his son, D. Gilbert McKoon, and in 1893 admitted David B. Lucky as a further partner. Judge McKoon has confined his practice to the civil department of the law, and made a specialty of real estate litigation. His honorable methods, strict integrity of character, and high professional standard have won for him the esteem of bench and bar. He is a director and treasurer of the Richmond Homestead Association of New York, director and vice-president of the Frontier Bank of Niagara, and president of the Mannahasset Park Association of Monmouth county, N. J. He finds his recreation in the care of his large landed estate in northern New York and on the Jersey coast, and at sixty-six years of age was one of the most active professional men in New York city. He was married, in 1852, to Mary,

daughter of Andrus Gilbert of Oswego county. She died in 1891, leaving one son, D. Gilbert McKoon, a partner with his father.

STEWART, Alexander Turney, merchant, was born in Lisburne, near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 12, 1803. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being a Scotch emigrant to the north of Ireland, and dying when Alexander was a school-boy. During his early years he was under the care of his grandfather. He received a college education at Belfast and Trinity College, Dublin, with the design of entering the ministry, but the sudden death of his guardian, leaving Alexander and his mother the only survivors of the direct family line, interfered with this plan, and in 1823 he came to New York. He was for a time tutor in the school of Isaac F. Bragg, in Roosevelt street, then one of the fashionable quarters of the city. Shortly after, with the legacy of his grandfather, amounting to $3,000 or $4,000, he started in the dry-goods business. In 1848 he purchased, for the sum of $65,000, the property lying at the northeast corner of Broadway and Chambers street, once known as Washington Hall, a place of fashionable resort, and erected a marble building, which was for many years celebrated as the finest dry-goods store in the country. During all these years the business of A. T. Stewart & Co. increased with great rapidity, and at the time of the beginning of the war of the rebellion, Mr. Stewart was already many times a millionaire. In 1862 the great iron building at Tenth street and Broadway was completed at a cost of $2,750,000. Here Mr. Stewart removed his retail business, leaving the down-town establishment for his wholesale trade. In the meantime, Mr. Stewart had established branch houses in this country and abroad, at Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyons, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, and Chemnitz, with numerous mills in England and the United States, manufacturing goods exclusively for the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. At an early period in his business life, Mr. Stewart began investments in real estate, which soon enormously increased his wealth. Besides his possessions in the city of New York, he owned the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, and a vast estate at Hempstead Plains, on which was built the town of Garden City. At the time of his death Mr. Stewart was probably worth $40,000,000, and his annual income was $2,000,000. His business success was due not only to his shrewdness, but also to his courage in making large operations based upon his foresight and judgment as to the future. On the outbreak of the civil war, foreseeing the inevitable rise in cotton, he bought largely of fabrics in this material, and was thus enabled to control the market. Besides this he had immense contracts with the government, directly and indirectly, which amounted to an enormous business in itself. At the beginning of the war, when the government had great difficulty in clothing the troops which were being hurried to the front, Mr. Stewart bought the entire product of several woolen mills in New York state and New England, and made uniforms and flannel underwear which he sold to the state governments in large quantities, and at very low prices. For many years he did not insure in the companies, but insured himself, and he rarely consulted anyone in regard to his transactions. It is said that during his lifetime only one man beside himself knew the value and extent of his property, and that man was his confidential bookkeeper. Mr. Stewart was a warm, personal friend of Gen. Grant, and when the latter became president in 1869, his first act was to appoint Mr. Stewart secretary of the treasury. Being interested in the importation of merchandise Mr. Stewart was inhibited by law from holding the position, and the senate refused to confirm. Pres. Grant, in a message, recommended that the law be repealed, and Mr. Stewart offered to turn over his entire business to trustees, or retire from it altogether, but this was not considered as covering the disability, and Mr. Stewart remained out of office. During his lifetime he carried out a great many important charities. His Garden City scheme was something on the same plan as the George Peabody charities in London, the design being to supply workmen with comfortable and commodious dwellings, accessible to the city, at the lowest practicable cost. The great iron building being erected at Fourth avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, New York, at the time of his death, was designed for a home to be devoted exclusively to the use of working girls, at a price within their means; but by a distortion of the plan on the part of Mr. Stewart's executors, his charitable purpose was utterly defeated, and the building was turned into a hotel. In 1847, during the famine in Ireland, he chartered a vessel, loaded it with provisions, and sent it to Belfast, with the instruction to his agent to give a free return passage to as many young men and women of good moral character as the ship would carry. This was done, and good situations found for all. He sent a vessel to France laden with flour for the relief of sufferers in the manufacturing districts, at the close of the Franco-German war, and $50,000 to Chicago after the great fire of 1871. During the rebellion he gave $100,000 to the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and in 1862, contributed $10,000 for the relief of the starving operatives in Lancashire, England, thrown out of employment by the cotton famine caused by the civil war. Three years before his death he removed to the marble palace he had erected at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. This house was, perhaps, the finest private dwelling in America, filled with the finest works of art. Mr. Stewart, though simple and unpretentious in his tastes, lived as befitted a merchant prince. The picture gallery contained a collection which surpassed, in importance and value, any other in the country, and was considered to be worth $750,000. Two of the most important pictures, one of which was Meissonnier's "1807" were presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Stewart was married to Cordelia M. Clinch, in 1841. In his will he bequeathed all his property to his wife, her heirs and assigns forever, and to his executor, Henry Hilton, $1,000,000 in consideration of winding up the partnership and business affairs. Afterward an agreement was made between Mrs. Stewart and Henry Hilton, on which, by the payment of this sum of $1,000,000 to Mrs. Stewart, a complete transfer was made to him of the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., which was thereafter conducted under the firm-name of E. J. Denning & Co. In a letter addressed to Mrs. Stewart, bearing date March 29, 1873, he names various public charities which he desired her to carry out if he should fail to complete them. They were unfortunately never realized. Mrs. Stewart survived him ten years. Mr. Stewart died in New York, Apr. 10, 1876.

ARNOLD, Margaret Shippen, was born in Philadelphia about 1751. She was of Quaker lineage, and the daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, who was well known throughout the colonies for his fine estate and generous hospitality. Like many other Quakers, he was a Tory, and previous to the British occupation of Philadelphia, had been fined several times for neglect of militia duty. Miss Ship-

pen naturally sympathized with her father in his political belief, and was greatly strengthened in her toryism by the presence of the victorious troops. She was a beautiful and attractive young woman, and her house became the centre of the theatricals and other entertainments, with which the British officers solaced themselves during that winter, so terrible for the Continental troops at Valley Forge. In this way she became well acquainted with Maj. André. Nothing more is known of her until the following year, when, the British having left, Philadelphia was occupied by the American troops under the command of Benedict Arnold, and Margaret was his wife. His conduct of the post was so despotic that a charge of misconduct was made against him. At the trial by court-martial, which he demanded, he declared himself absolutely loyal to his country, though in reality he had been engaged in a treasonable correspondence for some months. Maj. André answered his letters, which were intended for Sir Henry Clinton, and in the course of the correspondence the identity of Arnold was gradually disclosed. In 1779 Maj. André dispatched a letter to his old friend, Mrs. Arnold—a letter which has been the subject of great discussion. Whether this extraordinary missive was a merely friendly letter, or whether it had connection with the secret correspondence, and was intended, by the handwriting, to identify Arnold's correspondent, is not known, though generally believed to be the latter. Mrs. Arnold was in New York at the time, and shortly after, in 1780, joined her husband at West Point, which post he had solicited, with the premeditated intention of delivering it into the hands of the enemy. This post was considered well-nigh impregnable, and in it immense stores had been accumulated, to provide for the support of the American troops in case of defeat. André believed that the desertion of so important an officer as Arnold, and the loss of so valuable a post as West Point, would practically put an end to the rebellion, and thus save money and the shedding of blood on both sides. Arnold's treacherous conduct is not susceptible of any such honorable defense, and what Mrs. Arnold's ideas were regarding his defection, it is difficult to define. Whether she regretted the gaieties and distinctions of English society, and had dissimulated her Tory principles to her American friends, is not positively known. She felt keenly the disgrace of the reprimand her husband received at the court-martial in Philadelphia, and it is believed that she knew of, and abetted her husband in, his treasonable intentions. The conviction prevailed in her native city that she had instigated him in the first instance, and led him on to the fatal culmination. After Arnold fled at the discovery of his plot, he wrote a letter to Washington declaring Mrs. Arnold's innocence, and implored for her and his child protection. At once Washington sent his aide to Mrs. Arnold with these words: "Go to Mrs. Arnold and inform her that, though my duty requires that no means should be neglected to arrest Gen. Arnold, I have great pleasure in acquainting *her* with the fact that he is now safe on board a British man-of-war." Not long after these events Mrs. Arnold, who had been given a safe conduct to New York by Gen. Washington, stopped on the way at the house of her old friend, Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, who afterwards married Aaron Burr, and rushing into the room where she was seated with Burr, excitedly exclaimed to her: "I've been playing the hypocrite, and I'm tired of it." She then proceeded to relate how she had deceived Gen. Washington; that she had known the plot from the beginning, and that her counsels had prevailed with her husband to betray his country. She desired to remain for a time with her family in Philadelphia, which was then occupied by the American army, but so bitter was the feeling against her in that city that the authorities refused her permission. She, therefore, returned to New York, when, after a brief interval, she is reported to have recommenced her frivolous and ambitious life in society. Later, she joined her husband in England, but life there had little pleasure for her, and much that was hard to bear, for they were alike shunned and insulted. It is related that she was seen in Westminster Abbey, standing by the monument erected by a grateful king to Maj. John André, "who fell a sacrifice to his zeal for his king and his country"—the man whom she had been instrumental in bringing to a felon's death. After her husband's death, and when her children were grown and settled in life, she returned to her native country to die, which event took place at Uxbridge, Mass. Feb. 14, 1834.

YOUNG, David, civil engineer, was born at Alloa, Scotland, May 6, 1849, the oldest son of William Young, and emigrated to this country with his parents when about four years of age. They settled in Newark, N. J., and he was educated at the public schools and the high school of the city. Showing great aptitude in mathematics, he was placed in the office of William L. Thompson, then the leading surveyor of Newark, in June, 1864, and there acquired a theoretical and practical knowledge of surveying and civil engineering. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Mr. Thompson under the name of Thompson & Young, in which he continued until 1873, when he associated himself with Harrison Van Duyne in the same business, the firm being Van Duyne & Young. In 1891 that firm was dissolved, and Mr. Young continued in the business alone for a year, when his brother-in-law, C. M. Borrie, joined him under the firm-name of David Young & Co. He is a man of untiring energy and perseverance, and his professional work has been extensive and varied. Since 1868 he has been surveyor of the town of Harrison and township of Kearney in Hudson county, and has supervised all the public improvements made in both places. In politics, Mr. Young has always been a Republican. He was elected alderman of the eleventh ward in 1875, and was twice re-elected, serving six years, and for the last four years of that time was president of the council. He was elected at the age of twenty-eight, the youngest man who had occupied the chair. In 1882 he was elected a member of the legislature, and re-elected in 1883. He served on the committee on corporations both years. For many years Mr. Young was the most active representative of the Essex Passenger Railway Co. of Newark in the negotiations for the extension of their lines, etc., and secured all their franchises for operating by electricity. He continued to fill the same position with their successor, the Newark Passenger Railway Co. In 1894 this company leased its lines to the New Jersey Traction Co., of which he became president. Soon after, all the lines of this company were leased by the Consolidated Traction Co., which controls nearly all the street railways of Newark, Orange, Jersey City, Bayonne, and vicinity, of which company, in June, 1893, he was made general manager. This company has the largest system of the kind in New Jersey, and one of the largest in the United States. Under his energetic management many other improvements have been adopted, and the efficiency of the road

greatly increased. Mr. Young was married May 10, 1871, to Mary Ella, daughter of Hercules M. Wilson of Newark. They have three children. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to several political organizations.

NELSON, Benjamin Franklin, manufacturer, was born in Greenup county, Ky., May 4, 1843. His parents were natives of Somerset county, Md. His father was in infirm health, and the support of the family depending upon the sons, left but frag mentary time for attending school. At seventeen years of age he engaged with a partner in the lumber business, which after two years was broken up by the civil war. An attempt at farming shared the same fate. In 1862 young Nelson enlisted in company C, of the 2d Kentucky battalion, and went immediately into active service for the Confederacy under the command of Gen. Kirby Smith. During the next two years his campaigning was active and laborious, extending into Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, with occasional raids into Kentucky. He served successively under Humphrey, Marshall, Wheeler, Forrest, and John Morgan, and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, McMinnville, Shelbyville, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Cynthiana, Mount Sterling, Ky., and Greenville, Tenn., escaping all the perils of the march, the field, and the camp.

B F Nelson

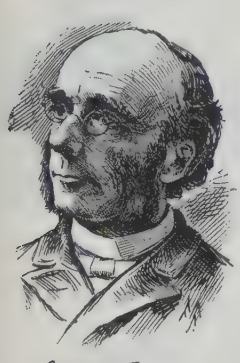
After the war he went to St. Paul, Minn., and visiting the falls of St. Anthony, he fully made up his mind that he was on the site of a future great city. Resolved to make St. Anthony his home, Mr. Nelson engaged in the lumber business, and in 1872 formed a partnership with Warren C. Stetson. The firm started a planing-mill, and as the business grew the St. Louis mill was built, and by careful management the business grew to be one of the largest lumber manufacturing enterprises in the Northwest. Mr. Nelson is general manager of the Brainard and Northern Minnesota Railroad; also president of the Nelson-Tenney Lumber Co., and of the Hennepin Paper Co., at Little Falls, Minn. In 1878 he was elected alderman of the first ward of the city of Minneapolis, and served as a member of the city council until 1884. He was elected a member of the park board soon after the organization of that important branch of the municipal government in 1883, and was an active participant in adopting the park system which has added so much to the beauty of the city. He also served as a member of the board of education from 1884–91. He has been urged to allow his name to be used for the office of mayor and other offices, but has strenuously declined. Mr. Nelson has been twice married: first, in 1869 to Martha Ross, who died five years later, leaving two sons. His second wife was Mary Fredenburg, by whom he had one daughter, Bessie E. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, administering one of its most important educational trusts, as trustee of the Hamline University. His social and charitable inclinations have found abundant occupation in Masonry, in which he has received the highest degree. In politics he is a Democrat. Accepting the lot of a common laborer, Mr. Nelson's integrity, industry, and sagacity have raised him to the front ranks of business men, and made his career a conspicuous success.

REDFIELD, William C., scientist, was born at Middletown, Conn., March 25, 1789. His paternal and maternal ancestors were of English stock. His father died when William was thirteen years of age. He was apprenticed to a mechanic at Upper Middletown (Cromwell), as his mother had not the means to support him after his father's death. The succeeding years were years of hard work, and offered almost no opportunities for reading or study, but such chances for obtaining knowledge as came to him he seized upon with ardor. A debating society, with a small library belonging to it, was formed when he had almost arrived at his majority, and to this he owed much of the foundation for his future studies; he also found a friend in Dr. William Tulley, who loaned him books, and was a sympathetic adviser. Before he had reached the end of his apprenticeship, Redfield made a tramping excursion to Ohio, to visit his mother, who had remarried. He took a northern route through New York in going West, and a southern route through Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania in returning again to the East. He then began his independent life work as a mechanic and trader in a small way. He was very active in all affairs connected with the educational and religious interests of the community in which he lived. On Sept. 3, 1821, a most violent storm occurred in New England, and shortly afterwards Redfield passed over a portion of the devastated region. He noticed that the trees that had fallen in his own neighborhood lay with their tops towards the northwest; while farther inland, towards the Massachusetts line, they lay with their tops towards the southeast. He also found that at the same time while the wind was blowing so violently from the southeast at one place, it was blowing from the northwest at a distance of less than seventy miles. In comparing the directions from which the wind blew, and the times when the storm reached various points, the idea suddenly came to him that this storm must have been a progressive whirlwind. He confided this idea to his son, and probably others; but as he then knew nothing about meteorology as a science, there was no publication of the discovery until ten years later, when he wrote out his views for "Silliman's Journal." From 1831 to 1857, Redfield published a great many papers and investigations on storms in this same journal, and other periodicals. He studied not only American storms, but also those occurring elsewhere, and particularly on the seas. His views, which may be briefly designated the "rotary theory of storms," were received with great respect, even in Europe. Still there were many objectors, the most prominent of whom was Robert Hare of Philadelphia, and the controversy that arose between the two was one of the most spirited in the annals of American science. Redfield was also much interested in, and wrote on, geographical and geological matters. He demonstrated that the New Jersey sandstones, and the fossils of the Connecticut river valley were of the lower Jurassic period, and gave them the name of the Newark group. In all he published about sixty papers, some of them being of considerable length. Besides this scientific work, for which he is justly entitled to renown, Redfield achieved great success as a naval engineer. He removed to New York in 1827. He devised the plan of safety barges for passenger transportation, so there should be a minimum amount of danger from boiler explosions, and applied the same idea to the construction of tow boats for freight, in which one tug can convey a number of barges. In a pamphlet, published in 1829, he outlined the plan for a system of

Wm C Redfield

railroads connecting the Hudson with the Mississippi river, the route being substantially that covered by the New York and Erie Railroad, and predicted the great net work of railways that traverse the country. He was also the first to advocate the construction of a railroad from New York to Albany along the Hudson river, and the expediency of street railways in cities, and applied to the common council of New York for leave to build one along Canal street. He surveyed the proposed route of the Harlem Railroad, and was active in securing its charter. He was also a prime mover in the construction of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad. In matters connected with steam-navigation, there was probably no one whose advice was more eagerly sought, and he continually suggested improvements in its methods and means. His life, as a whole, furnishes one of the best examples of an American self-made man. He died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1857.

KITTREDGE, Josiah Edwards, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 1836, son of Dr. Josiah and Sarah (French) Kittredge. His father was a physician and surgeon, born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., practiced at Pembroke, Concord, and Nashua, N. H., and Boston, Mass., and was fifth in descent from John Kittredge, who came to America from England, probably Suffolk county, and received his grant of land in Old Billerica, Mass., in 1660. The son pursued his preparatory studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He was graduated at Yale in the class of 1860, was principal for a year of the Mt. Prospect Institute, a classical school for boys, in Montclair, N. J., studied theology one year at Union Seminary, New York city, and two years at Andover, where he was graduated in 1864. Two years, 1866 to 1868, he spent in travel, visiting Europe, Egypt, the Sinaitic Peninsula, and Palestine, and pursued the study of language and philosophy in Paris and Heidelberg. He organized the first Sabbath-school of the American Chapel in Paris in 1866. His first pastorate was at Glastonbury, Conn., 1869 to 1873. He was married in 1871 to Emma, daughter of Robert and Amelia (Warner) McNair of "Elmwood," Groveland, N. Y. They have three sons and one daughter. The winter of 1873, with his family and his venerable mother, he spent in Berlin, in charge of the American Chapel and visited Scandinavia to the North Cape in the summer of 1874, and Constantinople and Asia Minor in the summer of 1875. He was pastor of the American Union Church in Florence, on the via dei Serragli, Italy, from 1874 to 1876. In 1877 he accepted the charge of a Presbyterian church at Geneseo, N. Y., and was installed its pastor, Apr. 18, 1877. A division in the old church had occurred in 1858, and for twenty-one years there were consequently two churches of this order in Geneseo. In 1880 the two Presbyterian families united under the new pastor, and a new and elegant church building was erected at a cost of $40,000, and dedicated Dec. 8, 1881. Dr. Kittredge is an enthusiastic student of Biblical archæology, and has one of the most valuable private collections of publications on Egyptology, and other Bible lands to be found in western New York. He is a member of the London Society of Biblical Archæology and of the Victoria Institute, and is local secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The University of the City of New York conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1884. He has published a "Year Book of Sermon Texts" for children, besides sermons, lectures, and addresses. He is secretary of the Chautauqua Archæological Department, and at its inauguration delivered an address entitled "Bible History in the Light of Modern Research," which Amelia B. Edwards reviewed in the London Academy and likened "for breadth, brilliancy, accuracy, and incisive brevity," to the lectures of the eminent French archæologist, M. Alexandre Bertrand. Archæologic studies are, however, a recreation. His duties as pastor and preacher in a charge which is exceptionally large, form his full occupation and delight.



J. E. Kittredge.

BUTTLING, William J., business man and politician, was born in New York city, Sept. 25, 1859, the son of Margaret (Connolly) and Avery Buttling, a native of London, England. The family removed to Brooklyn in 1861, where William received his education in the public schools. He was graduated at the Central High School in 1879, and secured employment with the Philip Hake Co., manufacturers of fine stationery, where he soon rose to the position of superintendent. Even as a boy, young Buttling took a lively interest in politics, and as soon as he was old enough to vote, cast his lot with the Republican party. Before he was twenty-two years of age he was elected president of the Fifth Ward Association of Brooklyn, and the following year was made a delegate to the general committee, Kings county, which position he held successively for a number of years. He also served on county and other committees, and was the last chairman of the old Republican general committee of Kings county. After the reorganization of the Republican party of the county in 1893—in which he was a most prominent factor—he was elected chairman of the new central body. He was a delegate to all the county, city, and state conventions held from 1884–94, and enjoyed the distinction of having had named in his honor a band of fighting stalwarts, 150 strong, who resolved themselves into the William J. Buttling Club of the Fifth Ward, where, under his leadership, they did effective work each succeeding campaign. In 1893, in open convention against two other candidates for the same nomination, he received ninety-nine of a total of 104 votes for the office of sheriff. Mr. Buttling's extreme popularity outside the lines of his own party was demonstrated by the election, when he was found to have a majority of 14,246 votes over Thomas J. Patterson, Democrat, whose party at the election one year previous held a majority of nearly 30,000. In politics, Mr. Buttling always maintained the side of right; opposition to tricksters, and a true stalwart attitude. He was four times president of St. Anne's Young Men's Literary Association, was president of the Catholic Young Men's Diocesan Union, representing that body at national conventions. For three terms he occupied the president's chair of Union Council, No. 11, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He is also a member of the Union League Club. During the celebration in Brooklyn of the golden jubilee of the late Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin, Mr. Buttling marshalled a force of 2,300 paraders in honor of the aged prelate. In 1886 Mr. Buttling was married to Clara Hazleton of Brooklyn. They have three daughters.

William J. Buttling

PYNCHON, William, colonist, was born at Springfield, county of Essex, England, in 1590. He was of ancient family, and well educated. In the

charter of the colony of Massachusetts, granted by King Charles I., he is named as a patentee and an assistant in the government of the colony. He came to America with Gov. John Winthrop in 1630, and was one of the first settlers of Roxbury, Mass. Being wealthy, he entered into fur trade with the Indians, and was made treasurer of the colony. In May, 1634, when the colony of Massachusetts seemed liable to become overstocked, the general court gave leave to such inhabitants as wished to "to remove their habitations to same convenient place," when Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone of Newton, Mass., in 1634, under their permission, led out their company to Hartford, Conn. Pynchon and seven others, from Roxbury, went as far as the present Springfield, Mass., with them, and pitching upon its beautiful site, remained there. Of the four plantations ultimately established by all colonists, one took the name of Hartford, one of Wethersfield, and one that of Windsor. The other, where Pynchon and his friends had located, was at first called Agawam, but in April, 1640, this name was changed, by vote of a general town-meeting, to Springfield, in honor of Mr. Pynchon and his native place. Singularly enough, the Massachusetts general court had granted a special commission (1636) to Pynchon and seven others, "to govern the people of Connecticut for the space of a year now next coming," apparently not aware that three towns on the lower Connecticut were outside of their jurisdiction. But the commission was not renewed when it expired. It was in 1641 (June end) that Springfield alone, of the four towns, was formally recognized by the Massachusetts general court at Boston, as falling within their bounds. In 1643 Mr. Pynchon became one of the board of assistants of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He held the office of chief magistrate until 1651. When the Massachusetts general court came together in October, 1650, they were horrified by "the Sight of a book lately printed in London, England, under the name of William Pynchon, entitled, 'The Meritorious price of our Redemption, Justification, etc., clearing it from some Common Errors.'" This book maintained: 1. That Christ did not suffer for us those unutterable torments of God's wrath that are commonly called hell-torments. 2. That Christ did not bear our sins by God's imputation; and, therefore, he did not bear the curse of the law for them; and 3. "That Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, not by suffering the said curse for us, but," etc. The court pronounced the book heretical, and directed that it "be burned by the executioner in the market-place, in Boston, on the morrow, immediately after the lecture." The court also called on Rev. John Norton, of Ipswich, Mass., to answer it. This he did to their satisfaction. Pynchon was brought by the ministers (Cotton, Norris, and Norton) to appear before the court in May, 1651, with some sort of recantation of his errors, that was not satisfactory. Cited again before the court, he did not appear, and was then enjoined to be present at the next session, under a penalty of £100. But before that time he left the country, and settled at Wraysburg, in Buckinghamshire, England (1652). In 1655 he printed in England his rejoinder to Rev. Mr. Norton's "Reply," in 440 pages, quarto. He called this book "The Meritorious Price of Man's Redemption." Pynchon's other books were: "The Jewes Synagogue" (1652); "The Time and Manner how the First Sabbath was Ordained." He left his children permanent residents of New England, and his son John was fifty years a magistrate of Springfield, colonel of the Hampshire regiment, an assistant under the old charter of Massachusetts, and councillor under its new charter. Mr. Pynchon's book, "The Meritorious Price of our Redemption" (London, 1652), is now extremely rare, there being but three known copies, one in the British Museum, London, Eng.; one in the Congregational Library at Boston, Mass; and one, elegantly bound, in the Brinley Library, at Boston, Mass. This was sold at the Brinley sale for $205. His death took place at Wraysburg, Oct. 9, 1662.

William Pynchon

FIRM, Joseph Lannison, inventor, was born in Williamsburg, N. Y., March 19, 1837. His father was a descendant of the Hollanders, who were among the original settlers in New Amsterdam, while his mother was of English ancestry. While attending the public schools during his early boyhood, young Firm manifested a predilection for the art of printing, and after his school duties were performed, spent his time in the composing-room and press department of the village paper, where he acquired an insight into many of the details of the art. At the age of eleven he became an apprentice in the press-room of the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of printing mechanics as they then existed. In 1859, at the age of twenty-two, he was engaged by Frank Leslie. Here he devised a large number of useful improvements in the machinery used in the press-room, and caused advancement in every department of press-manufacture. In 1862–63 he determined to add to his knowledge by studying law, chiefly for the purpose of protecting himself in his constantly increasing number of inventions, and to that end entered the office of ex-Judge Palmer of Brooklyn, N. Y. A large number of patents have been granted Mr. Firm on his inventions and devices in the improvement of the printing-press, both at home and abroad. Among the best known of his later inventions is the illustrated book press. In this machine one of the greatest defects of previous presses for printing illustrated sheets was overcome — the "blurrings" or "off-set," which has proved a hindrance to fine work, being entirely eliminated. By an ingenious system of rollers the press was simplified, and time and labor economized. The Firm "W" printing and folding machine is one of the most unique of his inventions By its system eight pages are imposed in two fours, each four being in a line, the first line consisting of pages 6, 7, 8, and 1; the second, of 2, 3, 4, and 5. The paper, as soon as it has received its impression, is folded by mechanical appliances into the letter "W" form, and may be readily handled and read without any cutting, or turning the paper inside out, thus doing away entirely with the inconvenience so patent in crowded places, where the turning of the morning or evening paper is sometimes most awkwardly accomplished. The Firm "Webb Printing Press" is a mechanism embodying his latest inventions; contains many successful novelties; and is known as the "Straightline," and is so termed because the long rolls of paper run through the press almost horizontally. Three immense rolls or webs

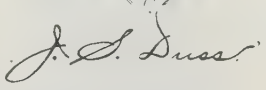
J. L. Firm.

deliver the paper to the press, which prints, pastes, folds, cuts and counts, with the attendance of but three persons. The press is eighteen feet long, eight feet high, and from five to eight feet wide, being made for two, or four page wide, newspapers, as desired. Mr Firm is also the inventor of a press that will print from an electrotype plate on a sheet of glass, producing delicate and beautiful work and a most unique effect. In 1888 he organized the Firm Printing Press Co., becoming its president, and establishing headquarters in New York city. In 1892 he became identified with the Goss Printing Press Co. of Chicago, and the company entered upon the manufacture of presses under his patents. He was married, at the age of twenty-nine years, to Josephine Ferre, a descendant from Huguenot stock. Aside from his attention to his home, his time is wholly devoted to studying out new problems aiming toward the further improvement of printing machinery, and perfecting appliances for rapid work.

JACOB, Charles Donald, statesman, was born in Louisville, Ky., June 1, 1838, the son of John I. Jacob, a prominent financier, and Lucy Donald (Robertson) Jacob, a granddaughter of Com. Richard Taylor. His early education was received in the best schools of Louisville; and under Prof. Reginald H. Chase of Harvard he was prepared to enter the junior class of that institution, when an attack of diphtheria compelled his return to Louisville. His advent into public life occurred in 1870, when he was elected to the city council, and to it he was re-elected without opposition. In 1872 he became a candidate for the mayoralty of his native city, and, although opposed by several older and more experienced men, was elected, the youngest man ever chosen for the office. His administration was highly successful, and after a bitter contest he was re-elected for a second term by a majority of nearly 1,000 votes. He remained in this position until 1879, and in September, 1880, went to Europe to recover his health. In 1881 he was once more elected mayor of Louisville; this time without opposition. During Pres. Cleveland's first administration he was appointed minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States of Colombia. His term of service was characterized by a determined defense of American interests in that country, which led to an angry correspondence with the Colombian government. So well, indeed, was the minister's position taken, that the president of Colombia, as well as the secretary of foreign affairs, was forced, over his signature, to acknowledge his error. In 1887 he was again elected mayor of Louisville, and in 1893 many of his friends insisted that he for the fifth time become a candidate, but he was defeated. Mr. Jacob's private life was marked by the same degree of success as that before the public. In 1871 he accepted the presidency of the Central Savings Bank, which, under his management, was restored to a sound financial basis. In October, 1886, he was elected president of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Kentucky, a position which he still holds (1897). Notwithstanding his official responsibilities, he found time in 1890 for a trip around the world. The city of Louisville is indebted to him, not only for good, pure government, but also for numberless improvements, most important of which is the laying-out of public parks. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat of the broad

school, faithful to his convictions and absolutely loyal to his friends. He was married, on Jan. 12, 1859, to Addie J. Martin of Louisville. She died March 4, 1878, leaving three children.

DUSS, John Samuel, senior trustee of the Harmony Society, Economy, Pa., one of the most unique, and at one time wealthy and picturesque communistic organizations that have ever existed, was born Feb. 22, 1860, at Cincinnati, O., of humble German parentage. His father enlisted with the Pennsylvania volunteers in the war of the rebellion. His mother, left a widow two years after her son's birth, went to Economy, and some years later joined the Harmony Society. At the age of thirteen the boy was sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg, Pa., and on returning to Economy apprenticed himself to a tailor. Finding the work uncongenial, and thirsting after higher education, he entered Mount Union College, Ohio, and while there he received a call to teach in the State Reform School at Topeka, Kan.; here he was married to Susanna Creese of Economy. He then settled in Alliance, O., and afterward bought a farm in Nebraska, pre-empted an adjoining claim, and stocked the ranch with fancy cattle. After six years of married life, during which time two children were born to them, they were induced to return to Economy, and with their young blood infuse new life into the dying Harmony Society. Mr. Duss was soon elected junior trustee. Election to the senior trusteeship of the Harmony Society; which meant becoming the spiritual as well as financial head, soon followed. That this position should have been offered to John S. Duss, when only thirty years of age, is a splendid tribute to his striking qualities. His great diplomacy, his tenacity of purpose, his fearlessness when once convinced he is in the right, his thoroughness in all things undertaken, his readiness in grasping a situation, and acting upon it at once and unerringly, were the prominent traits of his character which led to this high honor. When chosen to be the Moses of the Harmony Society, he found himself at the head of a community whose religion, sociology, and finances were in a disorganized condition. The association was an eclectic congregation, composed of Catholics, infidels, agnostics, and all manner of Protestants, and the duty of becoming the religious leader of such a congregation of people would be a task that one less versatile and less diplomatic than Trustee Duss could not have successfully handled No system of accounts ever having been kept by his predecessors, who had been charitable beyond wisdom, and almost reckless in investments which turned out disastrously, it required a man of more than ordinary financial ability to prevent destruction from overtaking the society. But the new senior trustee proved equal to the emergency. In 1893, it appears that Trustee Duss discovered that the society had accumulated, at the time he took charge of the management of its affairs, an indebtedness, direct and indirect, of about $1,500,000, while its available assets amounted to only $175,000. In spite of ignorant adverse criticism, Mr. Duss considered his responsibility sacred, and never swerved from his trust. His uncommon physical and mental forces were steadfastly devoted to rescuing the society from both social and financial disaster. By his energetic action, in coming to the rescue of some 3,500 depositors in the Economy Sav-



ings Institution, he was able to return to them their hard-earned dollars, nearly all of which would have been lost but for his almost superhuman efforts and sacrifice. This loyalty was not lost upon the people, but has endeared him not only to the rescued depositors, but to his fellow-citizens throughout his section of the country. From the first day of his administration, his main object has been to liquidate the debts of the commune, and to care tenderly for his people, and in consequence of such devotion, he is now know as the "saviour of the society," a title first given him by a judge in open court. Mr. Duss, in addition to his many practical traits, has considerable talent as a musician. Although he indulges in music as a recreation only, his compositions, together with his ability as a cornet soloist and and as an orchestra conductor, have earned him more than a local reputation.

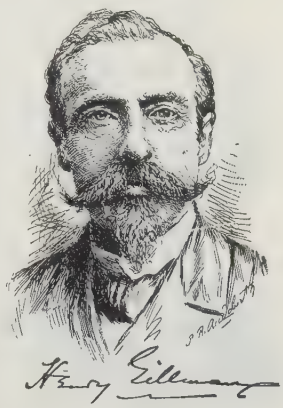
DITSON, Oliver, music publisher, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1811. His parents were of Scotch extraction, their ancestors having been driven from Scotland during the religious persecutions, and settling in Massachusetts soon after the landing of the pilgrims. His father was a well-to-do ship-owner, and until the failure of his father's firm, Oliver had never known hardship. He was graduated at the North End public school, Boston, and entered the bookstore of Col. Samuel H. Parker, as clerk. He was now the main support of his father and mother, and, by his energy and ability, had become indispensable to his employer. In 1832 he was taken in as a partner, under the firm-name of Parker & Ditson, and the business was changed into a music store. In 1840 he bought out Col. Parker's interest, and, unaided by capital or influential friends, the phenomenal career of this most successful of music publishers was fairly begun. In the meantime he had not, in the press of business activities, forgotten personal culture, but had studied music and singing, was a brilliant writer of notes and letters, and was much sought in society. He was organist and choir leader in the Bullfinch Baptist Church, and for many years teacher and organist in the Bethel of the famous Father Taylor. He was the organizer of the "Malibran," a glee club devoted to private concerts and serenades, and was altogether an accomplished and many-sided man. In 1840 it was still the "age of homespun;" manners were primitive outside the cities, and musical culture in America was in its infancy. It was the time when such songs as Henry Russell's "Life on the Ocean Wave" and "The Maniac's Wife" had immense sales, and to publish a Beethoven sonata or a Mendelssohn's "Song Without Words" was a feat of daring. But from henceforth, whatever sort of music was in demand, and could be developed, was published by Oliver Ditson. In 1856 the firm-name was changed to Oliver Ditson & Co., and branches established in New York and Philadelphia. He made the interests of artists and composers his, and keeping in close and cordial relations with them, was another cause of his wonderful success. He was always liberal in aid of struggling artists, and over twenty promising students were sent to Europe and educated at his expense. He was for a long time president of the board of music trade, and a trustee of the Mechanics' Association; also a member of the Boston Memorial Association. He saved the Boston Peace Jubilee from failure by timely financial support, and contributed $25,000 to the jubilee of 1872, which gave a forward impulse to music in New England it has never lost. He subscribed largely to the fund for the building of the New England conservatory of music, and was one of the founders of the "Old Men's Home" on Worcester street, Boston; was president of the Continental National Bank of Boston for twenty-one years; a trustee of the Franklin Saving's Bank, and of the Boston Safe Deposit Co., and a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association: In 1840, at the outset of his prosperous career, Mr. Ditson married Catherine Delano, of one of the oldest New England families. She was directly descended from William Bradford, the second governor of the colony of Plymouth. Her father was Benjamin Delano, a prominent and successful ship-owner. They had five children. In personal appearance Mr. Ditson was of medium height, and erect and dignified bearing, the expression of his countenance thoughtful and kindly. Politically he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party; in religion he was formerly a Baptist, but allied himself to the Unitarians in later years. He was broad in religious matters, and liberal toward all denominations. In August, 1888, he was stricken with paralysis, and died at Boston, Dec. 21, 1888.

Oliver Ditson

FOREPAUGH, Joseph Lybrandt, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1834, son of William Frederick and Mary Forepaugh. His father was a prominent leather manufacturer of Philadelphia, and died in 1863. The son's education was principally obtained in the public and high schools of his native city. While he attended school he studied instrumental music under leading musicians, and he possessed such musical talent that his teachers urged him to follow music as a profession, but his father had planned for him a mercantile career more likely to win him success. The son's love for music, however, continued throughout his whole life. He made it a study even in the midst of his business pursuits, playing the piano almost daily. At the age of seventeen he entered a wholesale importing dry-goods house in Philadelphia, and, his marked diligence and business tact being recognized, he was promoted from time to time so that in 1858, when he resigned his position and removed to St. Paul, Minn., he had learned the business thoroughly. While still in Philadelphia he formed a partnership with D. J. Justice of St. Paul, Minn. Immediately on his arrival he took charge of the business, and under his able management it was soon the largest wholesale and retail dry-goods house in the Northwest. In 1865, upon the retiring of Mr. Justice, Mr. Forepaugh formed a partnership with M. Auerbach under the firm-name of J. L. Forepaugh & Co., and they established the first exclusively wholesale dry-goods house in the state which was for many years after the largest in the Northwest. In 1868 Mr. Forepaugh retired from the firm, and after two years' rest he entered into partnership with J. B. Tarbox, wholesale shoe-manufacturer. In 1884 he retired from active business life. He speculated extensively in real estate of the city, which proved very lucrative. He was public-spirited, and dispensed charities liberally, but in an unostentatious manner. Mr. Forepaugh married Mary A., daughter of Morris Lampher, Oct. 19, 1862. He died July 8, 1892, leaving a widow and five children, three daughters and two sons.

Joseph L. Forepaugh

GILLMAN, Henry, scientist, author and diplomatist, was born in Kinsale, Ireland, Nov. 16, 1833, eldest son of Edward Gillman and Eleanor Mandeville (Hackett) Gillman. He is of an ancient and distinguished English family, holding high rank at the courts of King Henry VIII., King Edward VI., and of Mary and Elizabeth; being descended from Lieut. John Gillman, who went to Ireland with the earl of Essex's army in 1597, and also from John Winthrop (born 1546) of Groton, Suffolk, uncle of the first governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Gillman received an academic education, though from an early age he studied under tutors beneath the paternal roof. From his childhood he showed a classical, but especially a scientific, bent, and was passionate lover of nature, in which he was fostered by a religious and highly intellectual mother. In 1850 he removed with his parents to Detroit, Mich., and in 1851 was appointed assistant on the geodetic survey of the great lakes, under the engineer corps of the U. S. army, and was later promoted to the command of a topographical and hydrographical party. There are but few of the numerous and important charts issued by the U. S. lake survey which do not bear his name. Resigning from the lake survey in 1869, he was in 1870 appointed assistant superintendent of construction in the tenth and eleventh lighthouse districts on the northern lakes, which post he held until 1876. From 1877 until 1878, accompanied by his wife and children, he resided in Florida. He was superintendent and librarian of the public library of Detroit from 1880 until 1885, being elected for the purpose of elevating the library to meet the requirements of the present day; in which, despite many hindrances, he admirably succeeded, advancing it to a first-rate from a third or fourth-rate position. He has been a voluminous and versatile contributor to the press in both prose and poetry. He published, in 1863, a volume of poems entitled, from the leading poem, "Marked for Life." Among the periodicals to which he has contributed may be mentioned "Appleton's Journal," "Scribner's," "Century," "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Science," "National Repository," "Christian Union," New York "Observer," "American Entomologist and Botanist," "Home Journal," "Our Young Folks," etc. His most important anthropological papers have been printed in the "Proceedings of the American Association," "The Reports of the Peabody Museum," the "Smithsonian Reports," and other scientific records. Of the twenty-four volumes of the "American Naturalist" published to date, all but two or three contain articles from his pen. The value of his archæological writings, as important contributions to science, has been widely acknowledged, and many of them have been translated into foreign languages, especially into French and German, receiving a large circulation at home and abroad. His researches in anthropology and botany have been acknowledged and made use of by such men as Darwin, Broca, Busk, Gray, Engelmann, Jeffries Wyman and Herbert Spencer, with all of whom Mr. Gillman has corresponded. Spencer, in his "Principles of Sociology," lays great stress on Mr. Gillman's discoveries in the ancient mounds in the United States. The characteristics of the diminutive and chimpanzee-like human skull found by him in a Detroit river mound have been considered as ranking it in interest and importance with the Neanderthal and Engis skulls; the more so as the mound skull was associated with a large number of platycnemic tibiæ and perforated humeri. Morse, in his able address, entitled "What American Zoölogists have done for Evolution," gives full credit to Mr. Gillman for these and other discoveries. Powell in his "Reports of the Bureau of Ethnology," Short, in his work on American antiquities, Donnelly in his "Atlantis," and the Marquis de Nadaillac, in his "L'Amérique Prehistorique," make use of Mr. Gillman's discoveries, which are referred to or quoted in more than eleven distinct places in the last-named work. Mr. Gillman was the first to call attention to the strange custom of the post-mortem perforation of the crania of our Michigan mound builders; also to the pertaining to them—and in the most extreme degree on record—of the flattening of the tibia. He was one of the founders of the Detroit Scientific Association, 1874, of which he is a charter member. In 1875 he was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and subsequently a member of the British Association. He is a corresponding member of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences; of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; of the Oriental Society, and of other learned bodies. In 1876 he was elected member-at-large for America to the International congress of Americanists, held at Luxembourg, contributing on the occasion an important ethnological paper, "Osteological Evidences from Ancient Mounds," which was translated into French, and published in the "Compte-rendu" of the society. Appointed by Pres. Cleveland, in 1886, U. S. consul at Jerusalem, he alone of all the foreign consuls there resisted the expulsion by the Turks of the Jews from Palestine, and his statement was embodied in the remonstrance sent him by Raouf Pasha, governor of Palestine. Repeatedly put to the test in this, Mr. Gillman remained firm, and replied to all the pressure brought to bear on him through the local authorities, that he must continue to resist the expulsion, and that it is a fundamental principle of the American government to recognize in our citizens no distinction as to either race or religion. His action and his despatches at length influencing the ambassadors of the British, French and Austrian governments, instructions were sent to their consuls that they must no longer aid, but must resist, the Ottoman authorities in the Hebrew expulsion. The result was, that the order of the Sublime Porte, which at first had been slightly modified, was finally so altered as to refer only to Jews entering Palestine in great numbers, which was tantamount to its repeal, and the cruel expulsion was ended. In such leisure as his official duties permitted, he has given much attention to the antiquities of Jerusalem, and particularly in directions throwing light on disputed subjects. Notices and papers from his hand, touching on many interesting researches and discoveries, have reached the public through the state department, bearing witness to his labors, and conclusions, which have received wide acceptance, including the endorsement of so high an authority as Prof. Euting of Strassburg, openly given to the German press. It was through Mr. Gillman's "scholarly sympathy, enthusiastic co operation, and skilful negotiations" that the design initiated with the Greek patriarch for the photographic reproduction from the ancient and long-lost manuscript (now in Jerusalem) of "The Teaching (Didaché) of the Twelve Apostles," was accomplished, and, under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University, was first given to the Christian world; a work reflecting great credit upon American scholarship. A similar labor of love was rendered by Mr. Gillman in the fac-simile reproduction of the ancient Greek manu-



scripts of the epistles of St. Clement, at the solicitation of the learned and revered Lightfoot, late bishop of Durham; and the fac-simile text has been published in connection with his work on the epistles. In recognition of his services, for which he was repeatedly thanked by our government, Mr. Gillman was retained as U. S. consul at Jerusalem until May, 1891, when he was relieved; and, after an extended tour, including Egypt, Asia Minor, and the principal parts of the continent of Europe, as well as Great Britain and Ireland, he returned to his home in Detroit, where, while engaged in more important literary work, he has given to the public (1893–94) an illustrated series of articles on "The Wild Flowers and Gardens of Jerusalem and Palestine," which has been most favorably received on both sides of the Atlantic.

BARNES, Albert, clergyman, was born in Rome, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1798. He was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1820, having at that time the intention of becoming a lawyer. Afterward, under the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry, he took a four years' course at Princeton Theological Seminary, N. J., and in 1825 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J. Five years later he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he performed his duties faithfully for many years, retiring in 1867, as pastor emeritus, on account of failing health. He was one of the leaders in the movement which, between 1830 and 1840, caused a split in the Presbyterian church, resulting in the "Old School" and the "New School." The dispute arose on a question of policy. The "Old School" wanted the denominational character of the Presbyterian church emphasized, particularly in the missionary field, where it insisted on laboring through specifically Presbyterian agencies. The "New School," which Mr. Barnes represented, wished such work done by a union of the churches. Mr. Barnes' preaching of unlimited atonement seemed so dangerous to many that, in 1837, he was tried for heresy, and, although acquitted, he was advised to change the phrascology of his notes, which he accordingly did. He was prominent as an advocate of abolition, total abstinence and the Sunday-school. It was in the interest of the last that he wrote his celebrated "Notes: Explanatory and Practical," of which it is stated that more than a million volumes were sold, and one of his last acts was a thorough revision of them for a new edition. No other work of this class has had so wide a circulation. His other publications were: "Scriptural Views of Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1846); "The Way of Salvation" (1863); "Manual of Prayers;" "The Atonement;" "Claims of Episcopacy;" "Church Manual;" "Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations and Families;" "Closet Companion" (New York, 1854); "How Shall Man be Just with God?" (1855); "The Church and Slavery" (1856); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1855); "Way of Salvation, Illustrated" (1856); "Inquiries and Suggestions in Regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God;" "Life at Three Score" (1858); "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century" (1868); and "Prayers for Family Worship." The "Defense" that he made at his trial on charges of heresy has also been published (New York), and a report of the trial (Philadelphia). Besides he contributed a great many articles to periodicals, and published several volumes of sermons. His writings are clear, incisive and plain, richer in matter and method than style. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1870, while making a social call on a friend.

Albert Barnes

GREENLEAF, Simon, jurist and educator, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 5, 1783. He was a direct descendant of Edward Greenleaf, who settled in Newburyport in 1635. His father, Moses Greenleaf, was captain in a Massachusetts regiment during the revolution; and his mother is reported the daughter of Chief-justice Theophilus Parsons, of the Massachusetts supreme court. At the age of sixteen he removed with his parents to New Gloucester, Me., where, on completing his school education, he began reading law in the office of Ezekiel Whitman, LL.D., later chief justice of the state supreme court (1841–48). Being admitted to the bar in June, 1806, he commenced practice in Standish, and removing thence to Grey in about a year, he passed eleven years in legal study, laying the foundation of the splendid scholarship which has conferred so great benefit on American jurisprudence. His attention was almost exclusively devoted to the common law, with which he became thoroughly acquainted. In 1818, removing to Portland, he re-entered upon an extensive practice in admiralty and equity, his vast industry gaining him prominence and reputation, and upon the establishment of statehood, two years later, he was appointed reporter to the Maine supreme court. During the twelve years of incumbency in this office he traversed the circuit with the judges, being retained in numberless cases of all descriptions, and building up one of the largest practices in the state. His reports, covering nine volumes, are models of accuracy and exhaustive analysis. At the time of his resignation, in order, at the suggestion of Judge Story, to accept the Royall professorship of law in the Harvard Law School, he was rated the foremost figure at the bar of Maine. At the end of thirteen years he was transferred to the Dane professorship, made vacant by the death of Story. Of his record as an instructor it has been well said that, always having the direction of the internal affairs of the school, and during Judge Story's frequent absences, exclusive management, "his extraordinary aptitude to teach, and his power of attracting and holding the attention of the students, kept the young men together satisfied and harmonious." Prof. Greenleaf was for many years president of the Massachusetts Bible Society, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the American Philosophical Society. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1817; LL.D. by Harvard in 1834; by Amherst in 1845, and by the University of Alabama in 1852. Among his legal writings, beside his Maine reports, were "Full Collection of Cases, Overruled, Denied, Doubted or Limited in their Application" (1821); "Treatise on the Law of Evi-

The Harvard Yard

dence," his most masterly production (3 vols., 1842–53), and "An Edition of William Cruise's 'Digest of the Laws of England Respecting Real Property,' Adapted to American Practice" (3 vols., 1849–50). In 1846 was first issued his ingenious and suggestive work, "Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the Rules of Evidence Administered in Courts of Justice, with an Account of the Trial of Jesus." He was also author of a work on the "Origin and Principles of Freemasonry" (1820); discourses on his inauguration as Royall professor, and on the "Life of Joseph Story" (1845), and numerous contributions to the periodicals. Prof. Greenleaf was of a singularly devout and earnest nature, thoroughly engrossed in his life-work, and interested in every movement for the public good. He ranked with the ripest scholars in the law, his name having frequently been coupled with Blackstone and Kent; and, for beauty of style and correct understanding of legal principles, he is hardly excelled by either. A well-known law writer says: "Among those eminent lawyers who have never held judicial station, the name and opinion of Mr. Greenleaf stand highest as authority in all matters of law. He gained his high position by incessant and devoted labor in his profession." While court reporter in Maine he served one term in the legislature, leaving a permanent impress in the many wise suggestions and improvements in the statute law. In 1848 he resigned from active duties and was made emeritus professor. He died suddenly in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 6, 1853.

CRELLIN, John, banker, was born near Peel, on the Isle of Man, June 25, 1828, son of John and Elenora Crellin. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, although well educated and of spotless integrity, and his lessons of character and duty were well learned and remembered by his son. John attended the parish school of his native town, and mornings and evenings worked on his father's farm until the age of nineteen, when, yielding to his adventurous disposition and desire to make a mark in life, he emigrated to America. Landing at New Orleans, La., he went from thence to Illinois, and in 1851 he crossed the plains to Oregon. Next year he returned to his home with favorable news for his family, who joined him in 1853, and located at Milwaukee, Ore. In the following spring they removed to Oysterville, Washington, where in 1860 he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas and John S. Morgan, under the firm-name of Crellin & Co., the largest of its kind on the coast for many years. Its enormous success was largely due to Mr. Crellin's business tact and reputation for honesty and fair-dealing. He was the leading spirit of Oysterville; conducting a general merchandise store for twenty years; had charge of the post-office for twelve years; was county treasurer many terms. On Oct. 12, 1875, he removed to Oakland, Cal., where he continued to reside, surrounded by his large family, until his death. He incorporated the Ruby Hill Vineyard, of over 300 acres, with his sons, who are now conducting it. In 1893 he was elected president of the Central Bank of Oakland, of which he was one of the founders, and the marvelous growth of that institution is undoubtedly due to the confidence the community had in his marked ability and reputation. He was a member of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Oakland, and his charities to churches, irrespective of creed or sect, were very liberal, but unostentatious. He was married, in 1855, to Delina, daughter of Geo. Niles of Jackson Mich. They had three sons and three daughters who survive. Mr. Crellin died Dec. 14, 1895.

FARMER, Moses Gerrish, electrician, was born in Boscawen, N. H., Feb. 9, 1820, the eldest child of John and Sally (Gerrish) Farmer. His primary education was acquired at the district school and the academy in Boscawen. In the autumn of 1837 he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated at Dartmouth College in 1840, but was forced by ill health to discontinue his studies in 1843, before he could be graduated. Later he became preceptor in an academy in Eliot, Me., and on Christmas Day, 1844, was married to Hannah Tobey, daughter of Richard and Olive Shapleigh of Berwick, Me. He then removed to Dover, N. H., where he had charge of the Belknap School. In 1847 he gave up his school, and devoted his entire time to scientific pursuits, which he had followed in part at such times as he could spare from his duties as pedagogue. In 1847 he invented an electro-magnetic locomotive, propelled by forty-eight cups of a Grove battery, and on July 26th exhibited it for the first time in the town hall of Dover, N. H. It carried several people, who were, doubtless, the first passengers thus transported on a railroad by electricity in the United States. This invention he lectured upon and exhibited at different eastern points, after which he opened a telegraph office at South Framingham, Mass., and there devised the well-known fire-alarm apparatus which was first shown by him in Boston during the year 1849, and which he afterward perfected in conjunction with Dr. W. F. Channing. From the time that he placed in operation at Boston the first system of fire-alarm telegraph, which was in 1852, Prof. Farmer's ingenuity and activity were signally manifested in the successive construction of many important appliances, among which allusion need here be made only to his apparatus for the simultaneous transmission of four messages over one wire, as well as to a perfected double transmitter with reversed currents and constant resistance, and to different automatic regulators for controlling the distribution of electricity to numerous lamps, as well as for maintaining the light at a uniform intensity for any length of time. During several months of 1858–59, he employed platinum lamps, controlled by the aforesaid regulators, to illuminate his residence at Salem, Mass.—the first house lighted by electricity. In conjunction with G. F. Milliken he also constructed the largest known thermo-electric battery used for the deposition of copper upon steel in the production of the American compound telegraph-wire; and he was likewise the first constructor of a magneto-electric machine, whereof the field was sustained by the current derived from its own armature. It has justly been said that this self-exciting power of the magnet, first made known in 1859 by Prof. Farmer, and afterward, so it is claimed, independently discovered by C. F. Varley and C. Wheatstone in England, and by Werner Siemens in Germany, made commercially possible the electric light and the electric transmission of power. To Prof. Farmer is also due the suggestion of the use

Moses G. Farmer

of the continuity preserving-key in the duplex telegraph, as well as the valuable improvements made in the construction of dynamo-electric machines for firing torpedoes, now supplied to our ships of war. This latter invention led to his appointment as electrician at the U. S. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., from October, 1872, to September, 1881, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his post. As early as 1850 Mr. Farmer predicted, among other results, the possibility of talking exactly as we do now by telephone, and he also foresaw the feasibility of electric traction by means of the storage battery and trolley system now in use. He also spent much time and thought upon the flying-machine, and invented one which he felt confident would work, but which his sudden death prevented his bringing before the world. Prof. Farmer was connected with many of the most prominent scientific associations of the day, notably the American Society of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Essex Institute, the Institute of Technology, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and both the English and American Institutes of Electrical Engineers. The latter he helped to organize in 1884, and in October, 1890, was made an honorary member—a distinction which at the time of his death he was the only American to enjoy, and which he shared with Lord Kelvin and W. H. Preece of London. To the very last day he took an active interest in the work of the institute. He died from pneumonia in Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1893, where he had gone to prepare an exhibit of his early inventions for the Columbian Exposition.

FARMER, Hannah Tobey Shapleigh, philanthropist, wife of the above, was born in Berwick, Me., March 20, 1823. She married Moses G. Farmer, Dec. 25, 1844. Upon the breaking out of the civil war, and during its continuance, she originated and conducted a series of entertainments for the benefit of the soldiers, by which large sums of money and quantities of supplies were realized and afterwards distributed, more particularly by the treasurer of the Christian Commission. In 1888 she erected in Eliot, Me., to the memory of an infant son, a large edifice, Rosemary Cottage, which affords "shelter and food and comfort to many a weary mother and restless child, which will, in the years to come, speak more eloquently than words of the richness and fulness of a life consecrated to God and humanity." This institution was transferred by her to the care of the City Missionary Society of Boston. Mrs. Farmer also claims distinction as a poet and prose writer, of singular grace and force, whose facile pen was ever at the service of the many charities with which she was identified, as has been shown by the letters and selections included in the unpublished review of her singularly creditable life work. Nor should omission be made of the fact that the influence of both this estimable lady and that of her sole surviving child, Sarah Jane Farmer, did much to hasten the development of many of Mr. Farmer's important discoveries. She died in Eliot, Me., June 27, 1891, leaving a record for broad patriotism and benevolence rarely met with.

Hannah T. S. Farmer.

MOORE, Clement Clarke, educator and author, was born in New York city, July 15, 1779, son of Benjamin and Charity (Clarke) Moore. His father was second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York (1815–16), and third president of Columbia College (1801–11). The son was graduated at Columbia in 1798, and at once commenced preparations for the ministry. He was never ordained, however, but devoting himself to the study of Hebrew and the classics, published a "Hebrew-English Lexicon" in two volumes in 1809. This work gave him title to be considered pioneer lexicographer in this country. Its first volume contains a complete vocabulary to the Psalms, and the second a brief general lexicon and a grammar of the language. For many years it was the standard in its department. Other subjects also occupied his attention in early life. In 1804 he published "Observations upon Certain Passages in Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, which appear to have a tendency to subvert religion and establish a false philosophy"; and in 1807 "A Letter to Samuel Osgood, Esq., Occasioned by His Letter upon the Subject of Episcopacy, addressed to a Young Gentleman of this City, by Philalethes." He also contributed extensively to periodical literature, especially to "The Portfolio" and the New York "Evening Post." An earnest advocate of Episcopacy, he expressed his earnest interest in church education by donating to the General Theological Seminary of New York city, upon its foundation in 1818, the tract of land now occupied by its buildings on Chelsea Square. In 1821 he was appointed by the trustees, professor of Biblical learning and of the interpretation of Scripture, and continued in the position during thirty years. The departments embraced in his professorship were afterward joined into the chair of Hebrew and Greek literature, later known as of Oriental and Greek literature. In 1850 he resigned active work, and was made emeritus professor. He was a man of rare beauty and simplicity of character, kindly disposed and generous to a fault. Upon his death, the faculty of the seminary he had so faithfully served passed resolutions declaring, "We recognize in him one whom God has blessed with selected gifts; warm-hearted in friendship, genial in society, kindly and considerate to all; possessed of fine literary tastes, poetic instincts and expressiveness, and of cheerful humor withal; at the same time well accomplished in severer studies and resolute for more laborious undertakings, as his learned works in Hebrew grammar and lexicography distinctly testify." While occupied with the duties of his professorship, few works emanated from his pen, and, beside contributions to periodical literature, none of great scholarly importance. He published an edition of his father's sermons in two volumes (1824); a book of "Poems" (1844); and a condensation of Jacques Lavardin's "History of George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg, King of Albania" (1850). In the latter work he has changed "the uncouth, antiquated language of the old English translation to a more modern style," and omitted many unimportant episodes of the narrative. As a poet he deserves especial honor, not only for the ease and graceful rhythm of his poems, but also for the care and study expended on their composition. They are, says Duyckinck, "chiefly expressions of home thoughts and affections with a turn for humor as well as sentiment, the reflections of a genial, amiable nature." In his preface to his volume he sets a worthy example to many poetasters who unblushingly emit the products of "idle hours" and "verses composed for my own amusement." Says he: "I will not pay my readers so ill a compliment as to offer the contents of this volume to their view as the mere amusements of my idle hours; effusions thrown off without care or meditation, as though the refuse of my thoughts were good enough for them.

Clement C. Moore

On the contrary, some of the pieces have cost me much time and thought; and I have composed them as carefully and correctly as I could." The longest of the collection is "A Trip to Saratoga," and the most famous, "A Visit from St. Nicholas," whose charming lines beginning with,

> "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
> Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse,"

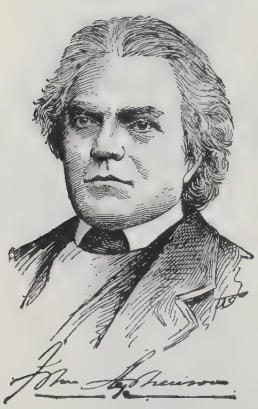
are hallowed in the memory of many by the sweetest associations of childhood. Had he written nothing else, this poem, showing obvious evidence of "much time and thought" in preparation, would entitle him to a high place in the literary annals of America. Mr. Moore spent the last days of his life at his residence in Newport, R. I., and died there July 10, 1863.

GOODRICH, Ralph Leland, lawyer and philologist, was born in Owego, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1840, second son of Silas and Mary Ann Goodrich. The family is an old and honorable one in England, as evidenced by the coat of arms granted to Nicholas Goodrich of Devonshire in 1610, and brought to America by his son William in 1643. William Goodrich settled in Wethersfield, Conn., and was the ancestor of the family in this country. So far as is known, most of the family were Tories in the revolution. Capt. Eliakim Goodrich, grandfather of our subject, removed from Glastonbury, Conn., to Tioga county, N. Y., in 1799, and with his cousin, Judge Noah Goodrich, purchased 3,000 acres of land. Silas Goodrich, father of our subject, fought in the war of 1812; and in 1828 was married to his fourth cousin Mary Ann Goodrich of Glastonbury, Conn. The son was educated at Owego Academy under the preceptorship of Prof. William Smyth, a graduate of Belfast University. He subsequently entered Hobart College, where he was graduated in 1858, afterward taking up the study of law. In 1859 he removed to South Carolina, and for some time taught the languages in an academy at Camden. He traveled extensively in the Southern states, and wrote many articles for the periodical press on the scenery and people of the region. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Confederate service, but toward the close of the war was offered the commission of captain of engineers in the Federal army. In 1866 he accepted a deputy clerkship in the U. S. courts at Little Rock, and in 1873 was appointed clerk of both the U. S. circuit and district courts, which important and responsible position he still holds, being known as one of the most efficient, attentive, and accurate officers in the department of justice. He possesses rare scholarly attainments; is conversant with German, French, Spanish, and Italian, and is well read in the literature of each. In 1879 he took up the study of the Sanskrit language, without other assistance than occasional correspondence with Prof. C. R. Lanman, of Harvard University. In a few years he became a proficient Sanskrit scholar, and has published several excellent translations from the Vedas, and sundry studies in philology, mythology, and ancient religions. He has acquired a fine library of over 6,000 volumes on his favorite subjects, and is constantly making additions. Recognized as a learned linguist, he enjoys the particular distinction of being almost wholly self-educated in the advanced researches he has made, in the midst of a busy career. In the world of letters, he has won prominent recognition by membership in the Pali Text Society of England; the American Oriental Society, and the American Philological Society. He is a 33d degree Mason, and has contributed to the literature of the order. He is well known in literary and social circles in Little Rock. He is a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith an Episcopalian. He was married, Aug. 8, 1875, to Dora E., daughter of Hiram A. Beebe, of Owego, N. Y. They have one child.

WASHINGTON, Booker Talliaferro, educator, was born a slave at Hale's Ford, Va., in 1857 or 1858. The place of his birth and early childhood was a one-room cabin with a dirt floor. He was owned by a family by the name of Burrows. At the close of the civil war, his mother, Jane Ferguson, and his step-father took him, with the remainder of the family, to Malden, W. Va., where he was able to attend school three or four months in each year. Soon after going to Malden, his mother died, compelling him to earn his own living. After working in the mines and furnaces for some time, he secured employment at the house of Mrs. Faris Ruffner, a lady of New England birth and training, who, though very exacting regarding all matters of work, gave him opportunities for study. Having heard of Hampton Institute, in Virginia, he determined to go there. With his small earnings and a little money his brother, John H. Washington, gave him, he was enabled to reach Richmond, Va., arriving penniless. Finding shelter in a hole under a sidewalk, he slept there all night, awaking next day to find himself near a vessel from which pig-iron was being unloaded. Securing work from the captain, Washington remained there until he had enough money to pay his way to Hampton, with a surplus of 50 cents. He worked his way during his course at Hampton Institute, and was graduated with honors in three years. After teaching in West Virginia for a while, and spending a year at Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C., he was invited to return to Hampton as a teacher. He remained there two years. In 1881 application was made to Gen. S. C. Armstrong, by citizens of Tuskegee, Ala., for some one to start an institution at that place on the plan of Hampton Institute, and Mr. Washington was recommended for the position. Upon reaching Tuskegee, he found neither land nor buildings, but was promised by the state $2,000 annually toward the expenses of the school, which was started in an old church and shanty, with thirty students and one teacher. Fourteen years later, the school enrolled 959 pupils, with sixty-six instructors. The school property is valued at $250,000, controlled by a board of trustees, and consists of 2,000 acres of land, 600 of which are cultivated by students; over forty buildings, nearly all of which were erected by students' labor. Twenty-five industries are taught in the institution, which was incorporated in 1892 under the name of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. The rapid growth of the school is due largely to the energy of Mr. Washington in bringing the nature of the work and its merits before wealthy and prominent people throughout the country. In this way he raises from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars a year with which to carry on the school work. Mr. Washington has delivered addresses before the National Educational Association at Madison, Wis., in 1884; in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1895; in

Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., and many other prominent churches of the country. He has addressed the political science club of Cornell University, and the Twentieth Century Club, of Boston. The greatest recognition given to any colored man by the slave states was accorded Mr. Washington at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, Sept. 18, 1895, when he was chosen to deliver one of three speeches on that occasion. The Atlanta "Constitution," commenting upon his speech, said: "But it is no disparagement to the others to say that, all things considered, Booker T. Washington's speech was the hit of the day." Mr. Washington believes that the greatest good possible to his race is the education of the youth in practical lines. He teaches them trades, and does not believe in allowing them to choose a profession unless they show special aptitude for such work.

STEPHENSON, John, manufacturer, was born in the north of Ireland, July 4, 1809. His parents, James and Grace (Stuart) Stephenson, were respectable Scotch-English people, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to New York city in 1811. The boy showed so strong a mechanical bent that his father early gave him a set of tools and a room for a workshop, in which he did most of the household repairing. At sixteen, upon leaving the New York Wesleyan Seminary, he submitted to his father's wishes and entered a mercantile house. But in three years the latter was satisfied that the son had a mechanical genius, and accordingly apprenticed him to Andrew Wade, a Broome street coachmaker, for two years. During this apprenticeship drawing and designing occupied much of his spare time. At its close he began business for himself in a small shop on Broadway, but was burned out in less than a year. The first omnibus ever made in New York was completed by him only a short time before the fire. Immediately after resuming business, this time in Elizabeth street, he designed and constructed the first street railway car in the world. It was exhibited at the opening of the New York and Harlem road, Nov. 26, 1832, on which occasion it was used by the mayor and city council. As a consequence of adding the manufacture of railway cars to his business in 1836, he was obliged to suspend payments during the financial crisis of 1837, and was forced to settle with his creditors for 50 cents on a dollar. This caused him to drop railway cars when he started business again in 1843. Street cars were not in great demand. Coaches and omnibuses were his staple product. In seven years he had paid every cent of his indebtedness—a feat which won for him the name of "Honest John Stephenson," first among business men and afterward with the public, owing partly to the parading up and down Broadway of a four-horse truck placarded as follows: "This is the way one bankrupt pays his debts; his name is Honest John Stephenson." The truck had been delivered by Mr. Stephenson to Jordan L. Mott, a creditor, who had persistently refused to accept cash payment. Mr. Stephenson presented him this truck, which Mott accepted and paraded through the streets to signify his opinion of Stephenson. By 1853 street cars came into general favor, and Mr. Stephenson so quickly adjusted his business to the changed conditions that he became for a time street-car builder for the world. It is estimated that he has made up to the present time about 25,000 vehicles, of which over 10,000 have been closed cars. Cable and electric cars are now an important part of his factory's output. He was an active Sunday-school worker all his life. Persistence and integrity were the salient qualities of his character. Mr. Stephenson died at his residence "Clifford," New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 31, 1893, and was buried beside his wife, in Beechwood Cemetery, in that town.

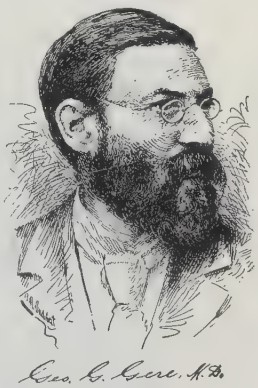


REID, Harry Maurrelle, jurist, was born in Blairsville, Union co., Ga., Feb. 15, 1853, son of Simpson and Katharine MacGuire (Whiteside) Reid. His great-grandfather emigrated to America shortly before the revolution, and settled near Richmond, Va., where his son, Jesse Reid, was born, who married Elizabeth Aikins of Henderson county, N. C., and, early in the present century, settled on an extensive plantation in Union county, Ga. His father, one of the best known lawyers of the state, practicing mainly in the old Blue Ridge circuit, was, at the time of his death, in 1864, a state senator, and his mother was a daughter of John B. Whiteside, a citizen of Asheville, N. C. The son began his education in his native town, afterward attending the Meson Academy, Lexington, Ga. (1870-71), and Oglethorpe University, Atlanta (1872). He discontinued his college course in the junior year, and began the study of law with his cousin, Marshall L. Smith, at Dawsonville, Ga. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and after a year in Gainesville removed to Palmetto, Campbell co., and began there the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Palmetto, serving one term, and in 1880 removed to Fairburn, in the same county. He was elected by the general assembly of the state solicitor-general of the Coweta judicial circuit in 1881; was re-elected in 1885, serving in that office, in all, eight years. In this office he made a splendid record as prosecuting officer, and gained an enviable reputation for brilliant, forensic oratory and power with juries. He secured convictions in several cases involving capital punishment, against a fine array of legal talent on the other side, and in the face of considerable public sympathy. In 1886 he removed to Carrolton, Ga., and in 1889 to Atlanta. Judge Reid has always been active in public affairs as a Democrat; was for two years (1879–80) chairman of the Campbell county Democratic organization; and at Carrolton a member of the board of commissioners for public schools. He has been a delegate to many county, state, and congressional conventions, frequently making strong political speeches. In 1894, in the warm contest between the Populists and Democrats, he made many effective speeches throughout the state under the auspices of the state Democratic campaign committee, everywhere winning reputation as an eloquent and effective speaker and debater. In January, 1896, he was appointed, by Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, to the bench of the city court of Atlanta for a term of four years. That he should have won this appointment after a six years' residence in the largest city of the commonwealth is a sufficient tribute to his capacity and legal qualifications, and augury of a brilliant career on the bench. Judge Reid enjoys a wide popularity, and is held in high esteem by all as an example of excellent and attractive traits of character. He is a master Mason, a member of the Knights of Honor, and of other like organizations. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. In 1877 he was married to Gertrude, daughter of John Carleton, a prominent citizen of

Palmetto, widely known, and for several terms a member of the state legislature. They have four children, twin daughters, Willie Katharine and Jessie Cicely, and two sons, Arthur M. and Carleton Reid. His home life is a happy and attractive one.

LOWE, William Bell, capitalist, was born in Greenville, Meriwether co., Ga., July 10, 1839, son of William and Martha (Bell) Lowe. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1882, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. His mother was born in North Carolina, but when young removed with her parents to Crawfordsville, Ga., where she was a schoolmate and close friend of Alexander H. Stephens. Young Lowe spent ten years of his childhood in Meriwether county upon a farm and it was there were developed the sterling qualities of manhood which crowned his after years with success. He enjoyed few educational advantages, but was at an early age an important factor in all business matters of his family, and in his seventeenth year, went into business with a large wholesale establishment in New York. So marked were his business qualities that in three years, at the age of twenty, he was made a partner in one of the largest mercantile houses in New York. Upon the memorable night when the news of the firing on the Star of the West was telegraphed to New York, and the entire city was wild with excitement, condemnations of the bold act being heard on all sides, young Lowe announced to his partners his intention of leaving the city at once. With the courage and love of home, so characteristic of the southern soldiery, he left behind the high position of trust and honor, which, gained after a very few years of youthful industry, represented what some strive for a lifetime to attain ; forfeiting his hard-gained earnings to follow the fortunes and cause of his friends and country. He enlisted in Cobb's Legion, becoming first lieutenant and then captain of company F. During the campaign of the peninsula in Virginia, Capt. Lowe won repute as a veritable hero by an act of daring which has rarely had an equal. For many days the command had been compelled to lie behind breastworks thrown up along the river banks, not able to raise a hand without a volley of balls coming with deadly aim. The river had been dammed above and below to make their fortifications safer, and render the passage across more perilous, but it was finally decided to attempt to rout the foe from their position, and 100 men were called for to try the hazardous assault. Capt. Lowe and another volunteered to lead, and Lowe was chosen. In the early gray morning he mounted the works, commanded his men to follow, and so bold, sudden, and dashing was the charge that complete victory was the result, with the loss of one man. He was severely wounded at South Mountain, Md., in 1862, and was a prisoner over two months, being paroled at Baltimore, and rejoining the army at Fredericksburg, Va. Ill health caused his transfer to Georgia. He was stationed at Atlanta, and supervised the transportation department of the Atlanta and West Point railroad to the end of the war. At the close of the war, Capt. Lowe settled in Atlanta, and for ten years conducted a mercantile business. He then, in connection with U. S. Senator Gordon, Joseph E. Brown, and others, leased the convicts of the state, and entered upon the broad and successful work of developing many of the most important enterprises of Georgia, constructing railroads costing millions of dollars, drawing investments of large foreign capital, inducing valuable immigration, creating industries, and enlarging farm production. Either in whole or in part, the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, the Atlanta and Hawkinsville, the Columbus Southern, the Augusta and Chattanooga, the Macon and Dublin, the Chattanooga and Durham, and the Georgia Midland railroads, and the Chickamauga and Durham coal mines, are a few of his beneficial enterprises. The versatility and magnitude of Capt. Lowe's successful business enterprises are shown by his creditable record as president of the Columbus Southern railroad, vice-president of the Enterprise Lumber Co., vice-president of the Parrott Lumber Co., director of the Chattahoochee Brick Co., and president of the Penitentiary Co., No. 2. As a lessee of convicts, he proposed the humanitarian features of the Case law, which provides that the governor shall appoint a punishing agent, of the lessees having official physicians, and furnishing discharged convicts with transportation home and a suit of clothes. Capt. Lowe has never taken part in politics, but has persistently pursued a private life, avoiding public office. Essentially practical, broad in ideas, prolific in large plans, of fine executive ability, shrewd in judgment, thorough and liberal in everything, he has been signally successful. He is modest and unpretentious in manner, and genial and placid in temper ; a loyal friend, and thoroughly upright in all dealings. He was married, in 1868, to Rebecca, daughter of the late John Douglass of LaGrange, Ga., and they have two children, W. B., and a daughter, Rebecca. Capt. Lowe and his wife have one of the most attractive and hospitable homes in Atlanta.

GERE, George Grant, surgeon, was born in Greene, Shenango co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1848, son of Horatio Nelson and Juliana D. (Grant) Gere. His grandfather, Silsby Gere, was a soldier in the revolution, and received special words of commendation from Gen. Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. His wife was a relative of Gen. Ethan Allen. The Geres—the name was formerly Geer—settled in New England in 1636. Dr. Gere's mother's family was of the same stock as Pres. U. S. Grant. Her father, Dr. Isaac Grant, joined the Continental army at the age of fifteen, and served through the entire war, afterward marrying Hannah Tracy, granddaughter of Deacon Jedediah Tracy of Connecticut. Through the Tracys (de Traci), Lucys (de Lucy), de Greys, and de Montforts, the line of descent is traced by unbroken records to Kenneth of Scotland, Egbert, first king of England, William the Conqueror, and Emperor Charlemagne, respectively, and by tradition to Woden, conqueror of Scandinavia. At the age of sixteen, Dr. Gere joined the 1st Nebraska veteran volunteer cavalry, and after his discharge took up the study of medicine, being graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O., in 1871. After practicing some ten years in the Western states, he was invited, in 1881, to the chair of anatomy in the California Medical College, which he filled until 1886, when he was appointed to the professorship of surgery, which he still holds (1897). He has published a series of "Lectures on Callopractic Surgery," also monographs on "Amputation for Senile Gangrene," "Penetrating Wounds of the Encephalon," "Nature's Surgery," "Ununited Fractures," and "Alcohol a Paralyzer, not a Stimulant."



He is now (1896) chairman of the section of surgery for the National Eclectic Medical Association, and has been invited to furnish a portion of the forthcoming "American System of Eclectic Surgery." He is past post surgeon of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R.; secretary of the corporation of California Medical College, and of the board of examiners of the Eclectic Medical Society of the state of California; ex-president of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, and of the Eclectic Medical Society of the state of California. He was married, in 1890, to Sarah Josephine Wood of San Francisco, Cal. They have three children.

JACKSON, Henry, lawyer and court reporter, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 15, 1845, son of Gen. Henry Rootes and Cornelia Augusta (Davenport) Jackson. His family is one of the best known and most distinguished in the state, numbering among its members Gov. James Jackson. His father has a national reputation as U. S. minister to Austria and Mexico, and major-general in the Confederate army. He is also notable as a poet, orator, and jurist of great ability. Young Jackson attended school in Savannah, but when his father was appointed to Austria he accompanied him, and after spending a year in Vienna, was sent to a boarding-school in London. On returning to the United States, he was placed in the private school of William H. Russell in New Haven, and was pursuing his studies in Savannah when the war began. Although but sixteen years of age at the time, he was appointed a cadet in the regular army—the first appointed in the Confederate states—and went into active service in northwestern Virginia. While in Virginia he acted as special drill master for new soldiers under Gen. Alex. R. Lawton, and was afterward promoted captain and adjutant-general, serving on the staff of Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt, later governor and U. S. senator from Georgia. Although young for active service of any kind, Capt. Jackson became notable for his many acts of daring bravery; one of these in particular being recorded by Jefferson Davis in his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," and by Gen. Hood in his "Advance and Retreat." At the battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, Gen. Lawton, commanding a division of "Stonewall" Jackson's line, was hard pressed by the Federals who had hurled corps after corps in vain attempts to dislodge him from his stand, and finally sent Henry Jackson, his only remaining staff officer, to Gen. Hood for aid. Amid the grim carnage the gallant boy dashed headlong on his horse, and saluting Gen. Hood, said, "Gen. Lawton sends his compliments with the request that you come to his support." He conducted Hood's division to its place, and, when Lawton was shot down, he superintended his removal from the field, although several men were wounded in the effort. At the close of the war Capt. Jackson began the study of law in the law school of Georgia State University, Athens, Ga., at that time under the direction of Chief-justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, and was graduated and admitted to the bar before he was of age. In 1866 he began practice at Atlanta, and almost immediately took a leading position at the bar, becoming also well known in public affairs. He was elected a representative to the general assembly of the state in 1871, resigning, however, to accept the office of reporter of the supreme court, which he held over ten years. Capt. Jackson was retained in several of the most famous cases in the state courts, notably in the trials for the impeachment of the state-house officers in Gov. Colquitt's first term, and in several extensive insurance and railroad litigations. In 1892 he became leading counsel in the South for the Richmond and Danville railroad system, and later also for the Terminal system. In law he was learned and exact; in oratory eloquent and powerful; eminently accurate and painstaking as a court reporter, and as a legislator bold and independent to a marked degree. He was also possessed of business qualities of no mean order, being most sagacious and successful in his many investments. His most memorable undertaking, and one for which he will long be remembered, was the scheme to drain and reclaim the great Okeefeenokee swamp in the southeastern part of the state, and develop its vast resources of rich soil and timber. In pursuance of this most enterprising plan he purchased the entire swamp from the state in 1889, and organized a company to carry on the work of its practical redemption. Capt. Jackson was active in securing the removal of the state capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta, where he was ever a prominent and popular citizen. He was first and several times president of the Young Men's Library Association; captain of the Gate City Guard Company, and builder of its armory; and president of the Capital City Club of Atlanta, the first social organization of the state. He ran for congress in 1875 against Col. N. J. Hammond, but was defeated after a close canvass by a small majority. Descended from a long line of brave men, he proved himself a hero in the greatest war of human history, passing through its fiercest battles before he was of age. He was possessed of an iron force of character; a thorough believer in the omnipotence of work and himself a tireless worker. He was of most pleasing qualities, and his home was a model of elegant hospitality, wherein he held the exalted place of husband and father, well beloved and respected. A devoted member of the Presbyterian church, he was also active in all worthy causes for the public good. In 1867 he was married to Sally Addison, daughter of that distinguished lawyer and statesman, Gen. T. R. R. Cobb of Athens, Ga. They had three daughters and four sons. Capt. Jackson died Dec. 13, 1895.

RUFFIN, Thomas, jurist, was born in Hillsboro, N. C., Sept. 21, 1824, and was the fourth son of Thomas Ruffin, chief justice of North Carolina. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1844, studied law and practiced in Yanceyville, N. C., and in 1848 removed to Wentworth, N. C., and formed a partnership with John H. Dillard. He was in the assembly from Rockingham county in 1850; was solicitor, 1856–60, and an unusually strong prosecuting officer. He entered the Confederate army as a captain in the 13th North Carolina regiment; was appointed a superior court judge in October, 1861, and rode the fall circuit. He then returned to the army and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 13th North Carolina regiment. He was wounded at South Mountain, and resigned in March, 1863; in the latter part of the war he served as a member of an army court in the western army. He resumed the practice of law first in Graham, then in Greensboro, and later in Hillsboro, N. C. He was appointed a justice of the supreme court, Feb. 11, 1881; was nominated and elected to the same position in 1882, but resigned Sept. 23, 1883, because of the pressure of overwork. His opinions are found in the "North Carolina Reports" (volumes 84–89). He had no superior as an advocate at the bar of North Carolina. He died in Hillsboro, N. C., May 23, 1889.

CARVER, John, first governor of the Plymouth colony (1620–21), was born in England about 1590. He was one of the most active, useful and pious members of Mr. Robinson's congregation in Leyden, and a deacon of the church. In September, 1617, in company with Robert Cushman, he was sent to England to secure permission to found a colony on the lands of the Virginia Company in North America, then recently granted all the territory within 200 miles to the north and south of Point Comfort. King James, probably angered at their equivocal declaration of allegiance to the English church and state, actively to support both if in accordance with Scripture, and passively if not, refused to grant the charter desired, although he promised not to interfere with the proposed colony. A charter was, however, obtained in 1619, through the instrumentality of Cushman and Elder Brewster, and a patent was granted, under the company's seal, to lands somewhere in the neighborhood of the Hudson river within the boundaries of North Virginia, as it was then called. It was drawn in the name of Joseph Wincomb, "a religious gentleman belonging to the household of the Countess of Lincoln," and accompanied by proposals of assistance from Thomas Weston and other merchants of London, who were interested in developing fisheries interests in the New World, was submitted to the people in Leyden. In the spring of 1620 Weston himself went to Leyden, and entered into an agreement with the people, under certain conditions, to furnish ships and money for their transportation. Carver and Cushman returned with him to England, and, on behalf of their associates, signed a revision of the original agreement whereby it was specified that each adult colonist should be provided with a fund of £10; that for seven years the fishing industry should be conducted by them for the benefit of Weston's syndicate; that at the end of that time all profits and capital of the colony should be equally divided, so as to allow to each family a tract of fifty acres of land; and that in the meantime all were to be supported out of the common fund. Upon these hard conditions a number of the Leyden settlers agreed to undertake the voyage, and embarking in the ship Speedwell, Capt. Reynolds, met the Mayflower, Capt. Jones, in the harbor of Southampton. The two ships sailed together, but the Speedwell, having repeatedly shipped water, and being pronounced unseaworthy by her master, was deserted in the harbor of Plymouth, leaving the entire company, except some twenty persons, to make the voyage in the Mayflower. They sailed on Sept. 6th, and went on shore at Plymouth on Dec. 21st following. Of their "stormy and distressing voyage" no details are preserved, except that, about midway on their journey, one of the main beams sprung, and the passengers seriously considered the advisability of returning. But one of them "having on board a large iron screw, it was applied to the beam, and forced it into its place. This successful effort determined them to proceed." Also, the wife of Stephen Hopkins gave birth to a son, who was appropriately named Oceanus, and was older by some weeks than Peregrine White, born in Cape Cod harbor. On making land, Nov. 11, 1620, they discovered the location to be far removed from the point mentioned in their charter, and finding it inexpedient to continue the voyage further, they formed themselves into a body politic, and unanimously chose John Carver governor for one year. An instrument, proclaiming their allegiance to King James, and agreeing to the observance of the laws, was drawn up and signed by forty-one of their number; and thus equipped, they made the beginning of a colony without a charter, or any royal patent to the lands. Although truthfully urging the difficulty of a passage to the Hudson river region at that time of the year, it is now supposed, on good grounds, that the captain of the Mayflower had been bribed by the Dutch West India Company to land the Pilgrims elsewhere. After six weeks of

Canopy over Plymouth Rock.

exploration along the coast, a point being finally chosen for the settlement at the present site of Plymouth, Mass., the ship was brought across the bay, and the passengers landed. The Indian name for the place was Pawtuxet, and it was was speedily recognized as the point designated in Capt. John Smith's map as Plymouth. A certain Capt. Dermer, who had explored the coast in 1619, speaks in a letter to William Bradford, dated June 30, 1620, of the place "which in Capt. Smith's map is called Plimouth," and says, "I would that the first Plantation might here be seated if there come to the number of fifty persons or upwards." In the midst of a harsh New England winter the settlers built houses for their families, and a common store for their goods and provisions. Their food, in the meanwhile, was the coarsest possible, and the captain of the Mayflower unnaturally declining to share with them any of his abundant stores, partial starvation was added to the terrors of exposure. As a result, before March, forty-four of the company were in their graves, and it is a certain evidence of the sterling worth of these colonists that, at the opening of spring, there were among them any with courage to remain. Gov. Carver's son died soon after the landing, and he himself succumbed long before his term of office was completed; but not until the colony was established and at peace. On Feb. 16, 1621, while the colonists were employed in their daily work, an Indian suddenly appeared on the main street, and greeted them with, "Welcome, Englishmen." He was Samoset, a native of the island of Mohegan, near the coast of Maine, who had learned English from some traders, and he told them that their land was ownerless, as some years before a pestilence had decimated the Indian population from Cape Cod to the Kennebec. Later, other Indians came, at his request, and traded with the settlers, and, finally, an interview was arranged between Gov. Carver and Massasoit, king of the

Wampanoags. The colonists were evidently little impressed with the dignity of this great sagamore; and he is described as being "painted of a sad red," with head and face so thoroughly oiled that he "looked greasily." With him, however, a treaty of reciprocal alliance was made, which remained inviolate for forty-five years. As spring advanced the fields were planted, twenty acres with corn and six with barley and peas; although all the crops turned out indifferently, owing either to defect in cultivation, or injury to the seed in transit. Squanto or Tisquantum, one of the Indians, taught them to plant maize and manure the soil with the alewives, who came up the brook in great numbers to spawn. Early in April the Mayflower set sail on her return to England, but the fact that she bore no cargo was the occasion of great complaints from the adventurers who had obtained the original patents. To them Bradford answered in behalf of the colonists that they had scarcely had time to tend their sick, bury their dead, and provide for those left alive, let alone conduct profitable industries for others' benefit. Gov. Carver was a man of remarkable piety, humility and benevolence. Belknap says, that during the general sickness which befell the colonists in the first trying winter of their sojourn, "after he himself recovered, he was assiduous in attending the sick, and performing the most humiliating services for them without any distinction of persons or characters." Gov. Carver fell ill again as spring opened, and having slightly recovered, was overcome by heat, and died Apr. 5, 1621. "He was buried with all the honors which could be shown by a grateful people," says Eliot. "The men were under arms, and fired several vollies over his grave. His affectionate wife, overcome by her loss, survived him but six weeks."

BRADFORD, William, governor of Plymouth colony (1621–33, '35, '37, '39, '45–57), was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in March, 1588. One of the early Puritans, he fell into disfavor with his relatives, on account of having united with William Brewster in the new church which was formed in Nottinghamshire about 1606 or 1607. Bradford's grandfather, William Bradford, in 1575, was one of two persons of property in the town where he lived and where William was born. This grandfather died in 1596, and as his son, William's father, was already dead in 1591, the boy received a good patrimony. He was left in the care of an uncle, who resided not far from where Mr. Brewster began his church. Of this church, Bradford was one of the founders, and he afterwards connected himself with that over which John Robinson presided. In the autumn of 1607, although he was but nineteen years of age, Bradford was one of the company of dissenters who made an attempt to go over to Holland where their religious opinions would receive toleration, but the master of their vessel betrayed them, and they were thrown into prison. After another unsuccessful attempt, made the next year, Bradford at last succeeded in joining his brethren at Amsterdam. Here he apprenticed himself to a French Protestant, who taught him the art of silk-dyeing, and three years later, being of age, and coming into possession of his estate in England, he converted this into money, which he invested in commercial speculations, but without success. Bradford remained in Holland altogether about ten years, and when the plan was decided upon of removing the English Church at Leyden, under the care of Pastor Robinson, to America, he eagerly united with the other Puritans in carrying out this idea. On July 22, 1620, he embarked for England, and on Sept. 5th following, sailed from Southampton on board the Mayflower, with the first company of Pilgrims which left for America. A storm coming up, they were obliged to put into Plymouth Harbor, but eventually reached the harbor of Cape Cod. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who fell into the sea and was drowned. The first governor of the colony, Carver, died Apr. 5, 1621, and Mr. Bradford was elected in his place. One of the first acts of his administration was to send an embassy to the Indian sachem, Massasoit, with whom he thus secured a friendship, which was of the greatest importance to the colony. In fact, the result of this act was that nine sachems went to Plymouth and took the oath of allegiance to King James. In the beginning of 1622, the Plymouth colony experienced a distressing famine, in the midst of which

a threatening message was received from Canonicus, sachem of Narragansett, consisting of a bundle of arrows tied up with the skin of a serpent. The governor sent back the skin, filled with powder and ball, and terrified the Narragansetts by this prompt action, so that they determined to forego their intended designs against the colony. Meantime, the famine continued, and the colonists had only fish to subsist upon. Gov. Bradford, however, through his friendly intercourse with the Indians, succeeded in obtaining from them a large quantity of corn and beans, which he purchased. In the following spring, also, Bradford exhibited special kindness to Massasoit, on the occasion of the latter's illness, with the result that the sachem informed him of the existence of a great conspiracy which was preparing against all the colonies. The governor accordingly sent out Miles Standish, who, by advice of Massasoit, seized the ringleaders and put them to death. The original government of Plymouth was a matter of pure compact and agreement between the colonists, and the first patent was obtained in the name of John Pierce. In 1629, however, a second patent was obtained from the New England Council, in the name of William Bradford, his heirs, associates and assigns, which confirmed the title in the colonists to a large tract of land, and gave them power to make all laws not repugnant to the laws of England. For the first five years after the settlement at Plymouth, the legislative, executive, and judicial business was performed by the whole body of freemen in assembly. In the meantime, Gov. Bradford had five assistants forming his council, which was increased to seven in 1633, and in 1634, this council was constituted a judicial court, to which was afterwards given supreme judicature. In the case of petty offenses, they were tried by the select men of each town. Gov. Bradford married, for his second wife, Aug. 14, 1623, the widow of Edward Southworth, a lady whom he had known in England, and who came out to the colony for the purpose of marrying him. By his first wife, he had one son, and by his second, two sons and a daughter. Bradford was annually chosen governor as long as he lived, excepting during three years, when Mr. Winslow was appointed, and two years when Mr. Prince held the office, all these oc-

William Bradford

casions being because of Mr. Bradford's unwillingness to serve so constantly. His first son died without children. Of his two other sons, William had fifteen children, and Joseph, seven, and from them have descended the Bradfords of New England, whose name is connected by marriage with half the leading New England families. Gov. Bradford's son, William Bradford, was deputy governor of the colony after his father's death. Several of his descendants were members of the executive council of Massachusetts; one of them was a deputy governor of Rhode Island and a U. S. senator. Gov. Bradford wrote a history of Plymouth colony, beginning in 1602, with the first formation of the church, and ending in 1647. It was contained in a folio volume of 270 pages, and use of it was made by Prince and Hutchinson in their works. The original manuscript was deposited in the library of the old South Church in Boston where, in 1775, it shared the fate of many other manuscripts in that place, being carried away by the British soldiers, who converted the old church into a riding-school. This work was entirely lost during eight years, but in 1855 the Rev. John S. Barry, who was writing his history of Massachusetts, in consulting an English book, noticed a reference to a manuscript history of Plymouth in the Fulham library; on examination this was found to be Bradford's lost manuscript. An exact copy of it was obtained and was printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1856. Gov. Bradford was well educated, knew something of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and was well informed in history and philosophy. He was an able writer, and occupied much of his leisure time in the production of the works which were printed after his death. In conjunction with Edward Winslow, he wrote "A Diary of Occurrences Covering the first Year of the Colony from the Landing at Cape Cod, Nov. 9, 1620, to Dec. 8, 1621," which was published in London in 1622. This was the only one of his works published during his lifetime. It was reprinted in an abridged form in Purchas's "Pilgrims," in 1625. Among his works which were left in manuscript and published in the Massachusetts Historical Society collections or in other forms are the following: "Some Observations of God's Merciful Dealings with Us in this Wilderness;" "A Word to Plymouth;" "A Word to New England;" "Epitaphium Meum." Some manuscript works in verse have never been published. In 1648 was printed "A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference Between Some Young Men Born in New England, and Sundry Ancient Men that came out of Holland and Old England." Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth" contain the most of Bradford's writings. For further information concerning Bradford, reference should be made to any of the histories of Massachusetts and Plymouth colony, and to the Massachusetts historical collections. Gov. Bradford died in Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657.

WINSLOW, Edward, governor of Plymouth colony (1633, '36, '44), was born at Droitwich, seven miles north of Worcester, England, Oct. 19, 1595. His father, who bore the same name, is reported "a person of some figure" there, and his family line is traceable to very early times. Of his education and early life we know nothing; and he first appears in history when he joined Robinson's congregation at Leyden, in 1617. He was one of the Mayflower passengers in 1620, keeping, with Bradford, a journal of the voyage and the experiences of their first years in the New World which, if rugged in style, with no pretense of literary form, is certainly one of the most charming of the early colonial records. He was also one of the first to explore the country and treat with the Indians. His wife, Elizabeth Barker, whom he had wedded at Leyden, May 16, 1618, having died March 24, 1621, he on May 12th took as his second wife, Susanna, widow of William White, who had died Feb. 21st. Theirs, then, was the first wedding in the colony, as her son, Peregrine White (1620–1704), was the first white child born in New England. Mr. Winslow's abilities soon brought him into prominence, and he was entrusted with much of the business of the colony. In his journal, which was continued to September, 1623, he describes his visits to Massasoit: at the first one he offered himself as a hostage, and won the favor of the chief, whom later he cured of an illness. In 1622 he went to Penobscot Bay to procure food from the vessels which came there for fish, and in 1623 to England, whence he returned the next spring with provisions, clothing, and the first live-stock imported into that region. His "Goode Newes From New England" appeared in 1624. Another voyage was made the same year to settle certain troubles caused by the slanderous letters of Rev. John Lyford who, contrary to his advice, had been sent out as pastor of the first church in 1624, and having discovered that he had formerly been dismissed from a living in Ireland, on account of unseemly conduct, he now easily secured his banishment. He was assistant from 1624 to 1647, excepting his three terms as governor, 1633, 1636, and 1644. In 1633 he formed a settlement near Hartford, Conn., to secure the Indian trade there, which the Dutch from New York were trying to monopolize. In 1635 he went again to England as agent for the two colonies, and procured a renewal of certain rights which had been threatened by encroachments of the French and Dutch. While here he was accused by T. Morton of Merry Mount, of preaching and celebrating a marriage, and was confined, by order of Archbishop Laud, in the Fleet prison for four months, for the heinous crime of separating from the established church. In 1643 he was Plymouth's commissioner of the United Colonies. In 1646 he crossed the sea to refute the complaints of S. Gorton and others, which he did in "Hypocrisie Unmasked" (1646); and "New England's Salamander" (1647). He now, according to Bancroft, denied the jurisdiction of parliament in America. His last years were spent in England, where he urged and procured the founding of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, intended to promote the conversion of the Indians. His "Glorious Progress of the Gospel" (1649) was in this interest. In 1654 he was appointed one of the three commissioners from England, to adjust certain claims against Denmark, arising from losses to the English shipping; and a full record of his services on this mission has been preserved, and was published in London in "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series" (5 vols., 1860–80). His last book was "A Platform of Church Discipline in New England" (1653). When, in 1655, on the instigation of Thomas Gage, a renegade Dominican friar, who spoke in glowing terms of the wealth of the Spanish American colonies, Cromwell determined to fit out an expedition of conquest under Adm. Penn and Gen. Venables, he appointed Winslow one of three commissioners, with Richard Holdrip and Edward Blagge to superintend and direct

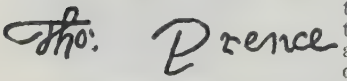
Edw: Winslow.

their operations. The Spaniards, however, being forewarned of the contemplated attack, had strengthened their fortifications at San Domingo and Havana; and the English forces, badly equipped and worse directed, were utterly unable to achieve the desired end. The only result of the expedition was the conquest of the island of Jamaica, which has ever since remained a British possession. The heat of the climate, coupled with chagrin at the defeat, threw the worthy commissioner into a fever, of which he died May 8, 1655. He was buried at sea with the honors of war, a salute of forty-two guns being fired by the fleet. A passenger on the ship wrote the following inelegant stanza for the occasion, which is preserved in Morton's "Memorial":

> "The eighth of May, west from 'Spaniola shore,
> God took from us our great commissioner,
> Winslow by name; a man in chiefest trust,
> Whose life was sweet and conversation just;
> Whose parts and wisdom most men did excel;
> An honor to his place, as all can tell."

Some of Winslow's writings have been reprinted in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. To the piety and courage of the early Puritan, he added marked talents for diplomacy and business, some literary ability, and a more tolerant spirit than was common in his day. Three younger brothers, John (b. 1597), Kenelm (1599–1672), and Josiah (1606–74), followed him to Plymouth, and from them most of the name in America were descended. Gov. Winslow's descendants for several generations were important and distinguished men. His son Josiah, was also governor of Plymouth (1673–80) and general of the New England forces in King Philip's war. His grandson Isaac (1672–1738) was prominent in civil and military affairs in the colony after its incorporation with Massachusetts, and president of the Provincial Council. (See the "Winslow Memorial," by Holton, 1877.)

PRINCE, Thomas, governor of Plymouth colony (1634–35, '38–39, '57–73), was born in England in 1600, and was among the earliest settlers of the colony in 1621. From the first he was an active and important person; and when, in 1634, Gov. Bradford, persistently refusing to accept election, from unwillingness to monopolize the office, he was elected to succeed Gov. Winslow, and, like him, governed one year. Again, in 1638, after Gov. Bradford's third incumbency, he held the office for one year; and, after his predecessor's death, in 1657, he was annually re-elected during the remainder of his life. For many years, also, he was one of the assistants, and a commissioner of the united colonies, serving in the latter capacity during the dispute with Massachusetts bay colony regarding a war with the Dutch in New Netherlands. He signed, and is said, also, to have composed the letter of reproof at that time sent to the general court in Boston. He is spoken of by Nathaniel Morton as "a very worthy, pious gentleman, capable of the office of government," and another contemporary writer says, he had "strong natural powers, but no learning." He was, however, noted as an upright and devout man, sincerely devoted to the cause of religion and education. According to an old account, "the most able men in the colony thought no method would be more effectual in preventing the churches being overwhelmed with ignorance, than the election of Mr. Prince to the office of governor; and this point being gained, the adverse party from that time sunk into confusion." His administration was most notable for the collection of funds for the endowment of grammar schools, which thenceforward formed the basis of the intellectual life of the colony. In 1644, with six others, he founded and settled the town of Eastham, on Barnstable neck, and there resided until his recall to Plymouth in 1657, to assume the gubernatorial office. After a creditable administration of sixteen years, Gov. Prince died in Plymouth, March 29, 1673.



WINSLOW, Josias, governor of Plymouth colony (1673–80). (See Vol. V., p. 389.)

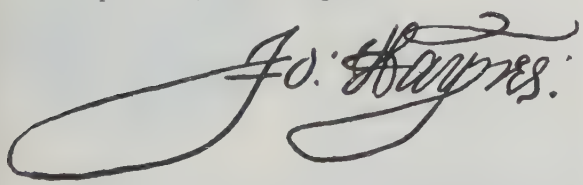
HINCKLEY, Thomas, governor of Plymouth colony (1680–92), was born in England about 1618. He came to America with his parents in 1635, and settling first at Scituate, removed to Barnstable four years later. Immediately becoming active in the affairs of Plymouth colony, he was elected a deputy in 1645, a representative in 1647, and an assistant in 1658, holding this office twenty-two years. Upon the death of Gov. Josias Winslow, in 1680, he succeeded to the office of governor, and administered the affairs of the colony continuously, except during the four years of Andros' rule (1687–91), until its union with Massachusetts bay under the charter of William and Mary in 1692. From 1673 to 1692 he was also a member of the central board of the two colonies, and, at the close of his term of office, became a councillor of the united government. Gov. Hinckley was a man of studious tastes and habits. Like many of his contemporaries, he kept a diary of his life, and also collected many papers of value in relation to the affairs of Plymouth, etc. Three volumes of these were among the Old South collection of Rev. Thomas Prince, and were, in 1866, deposited in the Boston public library. Gov. Hinckley died in Barnstable, Mass., Apr. 25, 1706.

WINTHROP, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1637–40, '42–45, '46–49). (See Vol. VI., p. 201.)

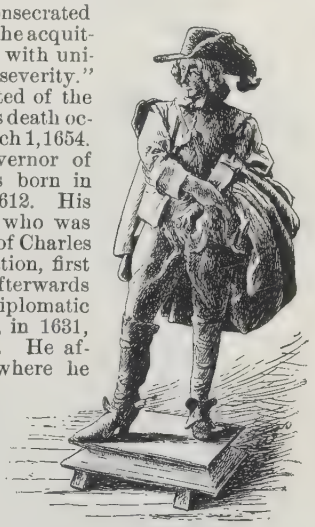
DUDLEY, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1634–35, '40–41, '45–46, '50–51), was born at Northampton, England, in 1576. He was old enough to have lent a shrill voice to the huzzas at the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588). With a company of volunteers which he raised, he served in 1599 under Henry IV. of France, and after that managed the estates of the Earl of Lincoln, before identifying himself with the Puritan party at home. He was an officer, moreover, in the service of Holland, and his military service it was which indoctrinated him in the love of civil and religious freedom. He was one of the company who, in 1629, at Cambridge, England, pledged themselves to each other to embark for New England, with their families, for permanent residence, provided an arrangement should be made that the charter, then existent, and the administration under it should be transferred from a commercial company in England to the settlers in New England, among whom they were to take their place. This was duly provided for, and Thomas Dudley came out in 1630, as a leading member of the Massachusetts Bay colony which settled at Boston and vicinity, came out, indeed, as deputy governor, John Winthrop being governor. Thomas Dudley took his place as deputy governor on one of the embarkations from England, instead of John Humphrey, who had been chosen to that position,

but whose departure was delayed. With what spirit and purpose he and his fellows came, may be gathered from a letter of his to the Countess of Lincoln. In that he said: "About the year 1627, some friends, being together in Lincolnshire, fell into discourse about New England and the planting of the gospel there . . . and after some deliberation, we procured a patent," etc. After several months' experience of New England life, he wrote: "If any come hither to plant for worldly ends, that can live well at home, he commits an error of which he will soon repent him . . . but if any godly man, out of religious ends, will come here to keep us in the good work we are about, I think they cannot dispose of themselves, nor of their estates, more to God's glory, and the furtherance of their own reckoning. And it has been said, with great force, that the right of the governor and the company of Massachusetts Bay to exclude at their pleasure, dangerous or disagreeable persons from their domains, they never regarded as questionable any more than a householder doubts his rights to determine who shall be the inmates of his home." In 1631 he was re-elected deputy governor and held the office by successive re-elections until 1634, when he was chosen governor in the place of John Winthrop. In 1636 he, as well as John Winthrop, was made a member of the new order of magistracy, the "Standing Council" for life, in disregard of the colonial charter. This dignity was never conferred on any other person save these two and John Endicott, in 1637. Having held the governor's office until 1637, during that year the old order of things was restored, John Winthrop becoming governor, and Thomas Dudley deputy governor. In 1640 Thomas Dudley was again chosen in John Winthrop's place, "a man," said his magnanimous predecessor, "of approved wisdom and godliness, and of much good service to the country, and therefore it was his due to share in such honor and benefit as the country had to bestow." In 1645 he was chosen governor a third time, and for a fourth time in 1650. Having resided at Cambridge, at Ipswich, and at Boston in the colony, he finally settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he died July 31, 1653. He had been, as has been seen, four times governor; he had been a deputy governor thirteen times, and major general of the militia in other years. "His integrity," says a historian, "was unimpeachable; his superiority to influences of human blame or favor was above question. His fear of God was an ever present and deciding motive to him: no man in public action had a more single eye to the public welfare."

HAYNES, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1635–36) and of Connecticut, was born at Capford Hill, Sussex, England, late in the sixteenth



century. He became an opulent landholder in that county. He reached Boston as an immigrant to the colony of "The Bay," Sept. 4, 1633, with him came the famous divines, Thomas Hooker, Samuel Stone and John Cotton. Mr. J. G. Palfrey, declares in his history of New England, that these were "men of eminent capacity and sterling character, fit to be concerned in the building of a state." "In all its generations of worth and refinement," he adds, "Boston has never seen an assembly more illustrious for genuine qualities or for manly culture than when the magistrates of the young colony welcomed Cotton and his fellow-voyagers at Winthrop's table." In 1634 Haynes was elected an assistant councillor, and in the month of May, 1635, was chosen governor of the colony. He was rich and he was liberal, and, in his speech to the people after the election, declared his purpose to receive no salary at their hands. When Rev. Messrs. Hooker and Stone, who had settled at Newton, Mass., and taken charge of the church, along with others, agitated the scheme of removal from Massachusetts to the Connecticut river in the year 1637, Haynes, whose governorship filled but a single term, united with them in the project, and in that year the movement was made to the present city of Hartford. Haynes was the first Connecticut governor, and served as such every alternate year until his death. He was one of the five authors of the first Connecticut Constitution, which, it is asserted, embodied the main points of all subsequent state constitutions, and of the Constitution of the United States. Bancroft, the historian, has spoken of Haynes as "a man of large estate and larger affections; of heavenly mind and spotless life, of rare sagacity and unassuming judgment; by nature tolerant and a friend to freedom; an able legislator, and dear to the people by his benevolent virtues and his disinterested conduct." Another historian sums up his character in the words: "deliberate, unimpassioned, firm, secured against solicitude and fear by the consciousness of a mind competent in its resources, and consecrated to the pursuits of worthy ends, he acquitted himself of his great task with uniform manliness, discretion and severity." He was one of the best educated of the early settlers of America. His death occurred at Hartford, Conn., March 1, 1654.



VANE, Sir Henry, governor of Massachusetts (1636–37), was born in Hadlow, Kent, England, in 1612. His father was Sir Henry Vane, who was comptroller of the household of Charles I. The son received his education, first at Westminster School, and afterwards at Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service, being sent to Vienna, in 1631, with the English ambassador. He afterwards went to Geneva, where he found arguments against the established church, and became a Puritan. On returning to England, his nonconformity being distasteful to his bishop, he sailed for New England in 1635. He had already a reputation as a man of ability, and on arriving in the Massachusetts colony he at once became prominent in public affairs. At a meeting of magistrates and ministers of the colony, convened to pacify some disturbances which had occurred, Vane's prominence became marked, and in May, 1630, he was chosen governor. There was at this time in the colony great display of bigotry on the part of the clergy, and particularly against Mrs. Ann Hutchinson; and Vane, having attached himself to her party, was, in 1537, superseded by Gov. Winthrop. But he had become a favorite among the people of Boston by this time, and was accordingly elected a member of the general court. Even then, so strong was the feeling against him, that a majority of the court decided his election to be illegal; whereupon he was immediately re-elected. In the meantime, the feeling against Ann Hutchinson and her followers grew stronger, and a most arbitrary law was passed by the general court giving the magistrates power to decide what person should thereafter be permitted to settle within the limits of the colony. Not unnaturally, there was a great

deal of public feeling caused by this action; so much so, indeed, that Gov. Winthrop felt called upon to publish a "Defense," as it was called, to which Vane replied, in "A Brief Answer to a Certain Declaration Made of the Intent and Equity of the Order of Court that None should be Received to Inhabit within this Jurisdiction but such as should be Allowed by some of the Magistrates." In August, 1637, Vane returned to England, and was elected to parliament in 1640. He was also made treasurer of the navy, and was knighted. He was subsequently chosen to the long parliament. It is stated that Sir Henry Vane discovered and made use of certain facts found among his father's papers, which resulted in the impeachment and execution of the Earl of Strafford. This brought him into difficulty with his father, and he joined the party against the king, though he was opposed to the usurpation of Cromwell. The fees of his office amounted to £30,000 a year, and these he turned over to parliament, on the ground that it was too large a revenue for any subject. In July, 1643, Vane was sent on a commission to Scotland, and succeeded in bringing about the adoption of the "Solemn League and Covenant." During the war, Vane was employed in negotiations with the king, which, however, came to nothing, and for a time he went into retirement. In 1649 he was a member of the council of state, and in his charge was placed the direction of the navy. In 1653 Cromwell dissolved the long parliament, and this aroused Vane's animosity against him. After this Vane wrote theological works, and some of these having been viewed as seditious, he was arrested and imprisoned. After Cromwell's death, Vane was leader of the republicans in parliament. The Life of Henry Vane has been published in Sparks's "American Biography" (Boston, 1835); in "Statesmen of the Commonwealth," by John Forster (London, 1840); and by James K. Hosmer (Boston, 1888), under the title "The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane, Governor of Massachusetts Bay, and Leader of the Long Parliament." Sir Henry published "The Retired Man's Meditations; or, The Mystery and Power of Godliness" (1655); "A Healing Question" (1656); "A Needful Corrective; or, Balance in Popular Government;" "The Love of God, and Union with God;" "An Epistle General to the Mystical Body of Christ" (1662); "The Face of the Times; or, The Enmity Between the Seed of the Woman and the Serpent" (1662); "Meditations Concerning Man's Life;" "Meditations on Death," etc. When the restoration took place, he was arrested and tried for high treason, and was beheaded, June 14, 1662.

BELLINGHAM, Richard, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1641, '54, '65–73). (See Vol. V., p. 421.)

ENDICOTT, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1649, '51, '55). (See Vol. V., p. 113.)

LEVERETT, John, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1673). (See Vol. III., p. 177.)

BRADSTREET, Simon, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1679–86, '91–92), was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1603. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and after his graduation became steward to the Countess of Warwick. Emigrating to Massachusetts in the summer of 1630, he at once assumed the assistant judgeship of the first court established in the colony; the same year being appointed assistant governor, and holding the office until 1673. In 1662 he was sent, with Mr. Norton, by the colony to England to congratulate Charles II. upon his accession, and to act as agent for Massachusetts. In 1673 he was chosen deputy governor, and he held this position until 1679, when he succeeded Sir John Leverett as governor. He resigned this office in 1686, when the charter was annulled, and Joseph Dudley appointed president of New England. On the imprisonment of Andros, three years later, he was again chosen governor, and served in that capacity until May, 1692, when a new charter was enforced which deprived the people of the right of choosing their chief magistrate. He was then nearly ninety years of age, and had held office with universal approval for upwards of sixty years. Gov. Bradstreet was a moderate, wise, and conservative man, the best example of the devout and scholarly Puritan. His influence, in 1653, was most largely efficient in preventing a collision with the Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands colony on the question of alleged boundary infringements, and when a hostile demonstration was strongly urged by the other commissioners of Massachusetts. When Andros and his coadjutors were seized and imprisoned by the enraged populace, Bradstreet, with fourteen others of the head men, addressed a letter to the deposed tyrant, which while expressing surprise at the "people's sudden taking arms, in the first motion whereof we were wholly ignorant," respectfully acquaints his excellency that "for the quieting and securing the people inhabiting this country from the imminent danger they, many ways, lie open and exposed to, and tending your own safety, we judge it necessary that you forthwith deliver up the government and fortifications to be preserved and disposed according to order and direction of the crown of England. . . . otherwise, we are assured, they will endeavor the taking of the fortifications by storm, if any opposition be made." The missive had its desired effect. Gov. Bradstreet was married in England, in 1628, to Anne, daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley. She was one of the best-known poets of the colonial period. He died in Salem, Mass., March 27, 1697.

Simon Bradstreet

DUDLEY, Joseph, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1686–87, 1702–15), was born at Roxbury, Mass., Sept. 23, 1647. His father was Thomas Dudley, a colonial governor of the same province, in 1634, 1640, 1645, and 1650. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1665. He studied theology, but became a representative of the general court, and was magistrate in his native town in 1673. From 1677 to 1681 he was one of the commissioners of the colonies of Connecticut and Massachusetts to obtain new guarantees of friendship from the Narragansett Indians, and succeeded in negotiating a treaty by which the chiefs of that race agreed to deliver to the English, living or dead, any Narragansett who should come within the English bounds, and to resist any invasion by the celebrated King Philip of their own lands or the lands of the English; and the Plymouth colony was included in this agreement. He was sent with a colleague to England as agent of the Massachusetts colony in 1682, to endeavor to secure the preservation of the colonial charter, the withdrawal of which, by the king, was threatened. But instead of furthering the views and interests of those who had sent him to London, he shortly re-

J. Dudley

turned word to the Massachusetts general court that there was no hope for the colonists but in submission to the demands of the British king. In 1684 he was dropped by the general court from the list of colonial assistants. After King James II. was proclaimed in Boston, Apr. 20, 1685, he sent thither the schedule of a provincial government and a list of its officials, and Dudley was named as president of the colony. The general court immediately abdicated the colonial government under protest, and then adjourned to a day in autumn. It was clear that the new president had adopted the king's interests as his own, and would act in pronounced opposition to theirs. Dudley was appointed a judge of the superior court in 1687. When the rule of Sir Edmund Andros in New England came to an end in 1689, Dudley was imprisoned with him and his other official associates, and sent back with them to England. There they were set free in 1690, the charge against them being dismissed by the English privy council, and Dudley was sent back to Boston the same year, with a commission as counsellor of New York. Having gone again to England to intrigue for place, he was for eight years lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, under Gov. Lord and John Cutts. In 1701 he was mayor of Newton, Isle of Wight, and the same year was elected to parliament. In 1702 he was back again in Boston to assume the governorship of the province of Massachusetts, under the appointment of Queen Anne, the captain-generalship of the province, accompanying this gubernatorial commission. He held these offices with more or less friction between himself and the colonists until 1715, when he was displaced, and retired to his home in Roxbury, where he died Apr. 2, 1720. The outline of his life presented in this sketch, indicates his character. A judicious historian has written of him: "Dudley united rich, intellectual attributes with a groveling soul. To his mean nature personal aggrandizement was the prime necessity," and Thomas Hutchinson, his successor in the office of governor of Massachusetts, two generations later, referred to Joseph Dudley, when he said in his history: "He had as many virtues as can consist with so great a thirst for honor and power."

ANDROS, Sir Edmond, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1687–91). (See Vol. VI., p. 90.)

PHIPS, Sir William, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1692–99). (See Vol. VI., p. 96.)

STOUGHTON, William, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and acting governor (1699), was born in England, May 30, 1632. He was the son of Col. Israel Stoughton, who commanded the Massachusetts troops in the Pequod war. He settled in Dorchester, and in 1633 was admitted as a freeman, and was a member of the first general court, which was convened in May, 1634. Having opposed the governor in regard to certain of his alleged powers, he was for three years debarred from holding office, but in 1635 his privileges were restored to him. He was a commissioner to administer the government of New Hampshire in 1641, and from 1637 to 1642 was assistant to the governor of Massachusetts. He was a large land-owner in Dorchester, and gave 300 acres to Harvard college. He died in Lincoln, England, in 1645. William Stoughton went to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1650. He studied theology, and, returning to England, became a fellow of New College, Oxford; but, at the time of the restoration, was ejected from that position. In 1662 he settled as a preacher in New England, gaining such high reputation that he was chosen to deliver the election sermon in 1668, which has been ranked among the best delivered on an occasion of that character. Although frequently invited to establish himself in charge of a church, he always declined; but preached as assistant, or otherwise, as occasion offered, between 1671 and 1686. In 1677 he went to England, where he acted as agent for the colony, remaining there for two years. He had been chosen a magistrate in 1671, and was afterwards a member of the council and chief justice of the superior court. He occupied the latter position from July to December, 1686, He was made a member of the council of Gov. Edmund Andros, in which place he remained until April, 1669, when the council of safety was appointed, of which he was a member, and which ousted the governor. In May, 1692, Stoughton was appointed lieutenant-governor, and he held that position as long as he lived; while, after the death of Sir William Phips, he was acting governor. He was chief justice of the superior court during the witchcraft trials, and persisted ever after that he had acted in those cases up to his best judgment, although others admitted that they had been victims of a delusion. Lieut.-Gov. Stoughton is described as having been a man of great learning, integrity, prudence, and piety. He was a generous benefactor of Harvard College, to which institution he gave about £1,000, besides bequeathing to it a considerable tract of land for the support of students, natives of Dorchester. He died in Dorchester, Mass., July 7, 1701.

COOTE, Richard, earl of Bellomont and colonial governor of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts (1699–1702), was born in 1636, and was the first earl of that title in the peerage of Ireland. He was a grandson of Sir Charles Coote, a soldier of Queen Elizabeth of England. Bellomont had taken a serviceable part in the measures which led to the English revolution of 1688, being in that year a member of the eighth parliament. He was appointed governor of the American provinces, above named, in November, 1697, and reached New York, Apr. 2, 1698. Spending a year there, he arrived in Boston, Mass., May 26, 1699, where he was received with a warm and generous welcome. Succeeding to Sir William Phips in the governorship of Massachusetts, he preserved pleasant relations, outwardly, with those he came to rule, although at heart so strong an advocate of England and of kingly prerogative, as to write home that in his government he wanted persons employed in the king's service in all ranks, "from the governor to the meanest officer to be not men of the country, but Englishmen." He had been appointed, in part, at least, with the expectations by the king of England, that he would take steps for the destruction of piracy and of unlawful trade in the colonies, and it was by his prompt and careful action that the notorious pirate, William Kidd, having entered Delaware Bay (May, 1699) with his ill-gotton spoils, was induced to bring his vessel to Boston, where Bellomont seized and imprisoned him, and then sent him for trial to England, where he was convicted and executed. Indian troubles engaged the governor's attention during the last part of his administration. He was an English churchman, and he sought to revive the existence and advance the fortunes of the English church establishment in Massachusetts, but at the same time he went regularly to the weekly

Thursday lecture of the First (Congregational) Church in Boston. During fourteen months' stay in the province of Massachusetts, he was granted £1,875 by the general court, an amount larger than that given to any previous governor. But although they did this, they refused the request he had been instructed, in England, to make, for a fixed annual allowance, and thus early the dispute announced itself, which lasted, with interruptions, for half a century and was finally decided in favor of the province by the parent government's desisting from its pretension. In his speech to the Massachusetts general court, May 30, 1700, he had turned his attention to the condition of French Huguenots in Boston, advising the legislature to make provision for their clergyman, his congregation being reduced in numbers, and saying: "Let the present raging persecution of the French Protestants in France stir up your zeal and compassion toward them!" The governor returned to New York in July, 1700, and died in that city, March 5, 1701.

SHUTE, Samuel, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1716–23), was born in London, England, in 1653. His grandfather, Joseph Caryl, was a dissenting Presbyterian clergyman, from whom he received his early religious views, and his brother, afterward Lord Barrington, and then a member of parliament, was at the head of the dissenters. He was educated under Rev. Charles Morton, who afterward emigrated to New England, and was minister at Charlestown. He afterward attended the University of Leyden, Holland, but subsequently entered the army of the English king, serving under the Prince of Orange, and afterward under the Duke of Marlborough. Under the latter leader he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and was severely wounded in one of the great battles in Flanders. He was a man well esteemed at court, a friend to liberty, and of an open, generous, and humane disposition. Upon the accession of King George I., in 1714, Col. Burgess was commissioned as governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but for a consideration of £1,000 sterling, he resigned, and Col. Samuel Shute was appointed. Gov. Shute arrived in Boston on Oct. 4, 1716, succeeding Joseph Dudley as chief magistrate. He at once entered into a contention with the general court concerning the royal prerogative, a conflict that he kept up, upon one pretext or another, during his entire term of office. His motives in this regard appear to have been sincere and well-intentioned, but he was by nature stubborn and unwilling to yield his point. He condemned the solution of the financial problem as suggested by the legislature, and attempted to institute a rival banking system originated by himself. He sought to conciliate the Indians at the expense of further alienating the colonists; refused to recognize Elisha Cooke's election to the council in 1718, for the simple reason that the latter had differed from him with respect to certain rights in the lumber district of Maine. Shute's most notorious controversy concerned his own salary, to settle which quarrel he, in 1723, left the colony for England, although his ostensible reason for departure was pressure of private business. His true intentions were made public, however, upon the complaint being sustained by the privy council, and, in 1725, an explanatory colonial charter was signed in England, and, one year later, adopted by the general court of Massachusetts, which confirmed many of the demands for which Shute, as governor, had contended. According to one authority (Williamson's History), Shute was now pensioned in England. One circumstance connected with the administration of Gov. Shute, is worthy of notice. It is well known that a large number of Scotch emigrants from the north of Ireland settled the town of Londonderry, N. H. Prior to leaving Ireland, and to prepare the way and secure a reception and place of residence on their arrival here, early in 1718 they sent Rev. William Boyd with an address to Gov. Shute, expressing a strong desire to emigrate to New England, should he afford them suitable encouragement. The address was very concise and appropriate, and had 217 signatures. The governor gave the desired encouragement, and the emigrants arrived in five ships at Boston on Aug. 4, 1718. Gov. Shute died in England, Apr. 10, 1743.

BURNET, William, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1725–29), was born at the Hague, Holland, March, 1688, elder son of Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Sarum, and he was named after the illustrious prince of Orange, who was his godfather. The great part which his father had in the accession of that prince to the British throne, and his steady attachment to the Hanoverian line, brought him early under the notice of the court. In the year of 1720 he was in the post of comptroller of the customs, which he exchanged for the government of New York and New Jersey, and he arrived in New York, Sept. 19th. The first speech he made proved him to be an elegant scholar, and to have the manners of a gentleman. He said: "I serve a prince, the best that ever was, from whom I may expect the most gracious acceptance of my labors; I succeed a gentleman who left this province in a flourishing state, and is still ready to declare for its interests; I meet a council and assembly who concurred with him, and assisted him in those great and good measures that are now confirmed by his majesty, and have been so effectual to secure public credit and the peace of the province." In 1722 he established a trading-post at Oswego, where Frontenac, the French governor of Canada, had built a stockade, and five years later he erected there, at his own expense, a fort, planting the English flag for the first time on those lakes. His administration was very acceptable to the people until an opposition arose from the merchants of the city, on account of an act passed against the sale of goods to the French, which were proper for the Indian trade. This law was advantageous to the province; but enterprising speculators and the importers of merchandise did not regard the general good so much as their own advantage. They discovered their malevolence against the governor, and being able to bring some censure upon him because, as chancellor, he had given decrees, in several instances, contrary to a legal process, owing to a quick decision and from the sensibility of his temper, they were able to do him considerable injury. Whether it was owing to this or, as Hutchingson suggests, to gratify a favorite who wanted the government, he was removed from this place to Massachusetts, Apr. 15, 1725, on the accession of George II. In his first speech to the Massachusetts assembly, he informed them of his instructions to insist upon a fixed salary. The assembly voted a sum equal to £1,000 sterling, which was more than any governor had received, and also made him several handsome grants toward his support and the expenses of his journey. These he accepted, but refused the salary. He had now to resist the arguments of the legislature and the tumult of the people. The general court directed their

agent, Francis Wilks, to make application to his majesty to afford them relief. Mr. Belcher was joined with him in the agency, and they procured all the aid in their power. The election for counsellors, A.D. 1729, was held at Salem. During this session, the beginning of August, the governor communicated to the house the result of their address to the king, which was unfavorable to their wishes. The same month he adjourned them to Cambridge. This was styled a grievance, but the death of the governor, Sept. 7, 1729, put an end to all further disputes.

BELCHER, Jonathan, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1730–40). (See Vol. VI., p. 301.)

SHIRLEY, William, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1741–45), was born in Preston, Sussex, England, in 1693. After gaining his preliminary education he devoted himself to the study of the law. In 1739 he came to America and settled in Boston in the practice of that profession. In 1741 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts in place of Mr. Belcher, and continued in that position until 1745. In the meantime he acted as commissioner for the arrangement of the boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1745 he planned an expedition against Cape Breton, which proved successful. In the same year, leaving Spencer Phips, the lieutenant-governor, in his place, he went to England, and from there to Paris, where he acted as commissioner to settle the boundary lines of Nova Scotia, and certain other disputed questions. He remained abroad until 1753, when he returned to Massachusetts as governor. The next year he arranged a treaty with the eastern Indians, and explored the Kennebec river, erecting two or three forts along its banks. In 1755 the French and Indian war broke out, and Gov. Shirley being the commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, planned an expedition against Niagara, which he accompanied as far as Oswego. In June, 1756, he was superseded in the command of the army by Abercrombie, and in the following September again visited England—being succeeded as governor by Mr. Pownall. After having been for several years governor of one of the Bahama islands, he returned to Massachusetts in 1770. He held a number of the most lucrative offices within the gift of the crown in America, although it is said that he left no property to his family. His enterprising spirit is commended, but it is alleged that certain of his schemes did not indicate the possession of great skill, either in the art of navigation or in that of war. While his penetration and his extraordinary industry gained for him a high reputation, it is thought that, as a military officer, he was not sufficiently active in seizing the moment for success. Meanwhile, the abolition of a depreciated paper currency in the colonies was in a great degree owing to Gov. Shirley's firmness and perseverence. It was during his administration that England first gained a correct impression in regard to the importance of this country; while it was also at the same time that the colonists learned to fight, and were trained for the contest which commenced a few years after. Gov. Shirley was a writer of considerable ability. He published, "Electra," a tragedy; "Bertha Hercules," a mask; also a journal of the "Siege of Louisburg" (1745); and the "Conduct of Gen. William Shirley, Briefly Stated" (London, 1758). He had two sons: William,

W Shirley.

who was killed in the defeat of Braddock's army in 1755, and Thomas Burnet, born in Boston, who became a major-general, a baronet (1786), governor of the Leeward islands, and died in 1800. Gov. Shirley died in Roxbury, Mass., March 24, 1771, shortly after he had built for himself there the fine mansion which afterwards became the residence of Gov. Eustis.

POWNALL, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1757–60), was born in Lincoln, England, in 1720. He was the son of an English civil officer in India, and a brother was secretary to the lords of trade and plantations. In 1753 he sailed for America, arriving in October as private secretary to Sir Danvers Osborne, royal governor of New York. He was very watchful of the political tendencies in the colonies and advocated certain important changes in regard to boundaries. In 1755 he received the appointment of commissioner for Massachusetts to negotiate with the colonial authorities of New York, with regard to military operations in the French and Indian war. In the same year he was made lieutenant-governor of New Jersey. In 1756 he succeeded Shirley as governor of Massachusetts. His measures are said to have been accommodated with great address to the condition of the people; but he did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson and his party, and finding himself publicly slandered he solicited his recall. In 1760 he was appointed governor of South Carolina, but he did not accept the office and returned to England. In 1768 he was chosen a member of parliament, and being a friend of the Americans, he strongly opposed the measures of the administration against the colonies. He declared that the people of America were universally, unitedly and unalterably resolved never to submit to any internal tax imposed by any legislature in which they were not represented. In 1777 he announced that England's sovereignity over America was gone forever, and he was the first member of parliament to bring in a bill for peace with the colonies. He retired from parliament in 1780. His speeches were published in Almon's "Parliamentary Register," and he assisted Mr. Almon in the publication of his "American Remembrancer," in twenty volumes. Gov. Pownall was a man of large ideas, and conceived a plan for an English-speaking empire, with the intention that its principal seat should be in America. He was broad-minded, believing the Americans justly possessed of equal constitutional rights with the English. He was sagacious and far-seeing, but he neither believed exactly in American independence of the mother country, nor of colonial insubordination to the English government. In parliament he was considered an authority on all matters referring to the western hemisphere. He was a man of a wide range of mental vision, an antiquary, a cultivated student, and a man of science. He wrote a great deal for the "Gentleman's Magazine," and his papers were of a very versatile character. He published "Colonial Constitutions" (London, 1764), a book which displays real statesmanship and excellent judgment with regard to the condition of the English in America. He also wrote "Principles of Polity" (1752); "The Demonstration of the Colonies"

Pownall

Faneuil Hall

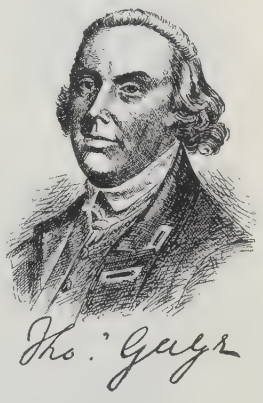
(1764); "Description of the Middle States of America" (1776); "A Memorial to the Sovereigns of Europe on the State of Affairs Between the Old and the New World" (1780); "Memorial to the Sovereigns of America" (1783); "Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gall" (1788); "Intellectual Physics," (1795); "Letters Advocating Free Trade" (1795); an antiquarian romance, and a treatise on "Old Age." Gov. Pownall died in Bath, England, Feb. 25, 1805.

BERNARD, Francis, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1760–70). (See Vol. V., p. 432.)

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, colonial governor of Massachusetts (1771–74), was born in Boston, Sept. 9, 1711, son of Thomas and Sarah (Foster) Hutchinson. He was a descendant of the celebrated religious teacher, Anne Hutchinson, being the great-grandson of her eldest son, Capt. Edward Hutchinson. His grandfather, Elisha Hutchinson, was the first chief justice of the court of common pleas, under the old charter, and also a councillor under the new; and his father, a merchant of Boston, at one time very wealthy, was for more than a quarter of a century, a member of the council of assistance, and colonel of the 1st Suffolk regiment. When only five years old, Thomas began attending the old North grammar school, and having completed the course there in his twelfth year, was sent to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1727. From early youth he showed a decided tendency toward mercantile pursuits, which led him to begin trading through his father's vessels, while yet a college student. After graduation he entered his father's counting-house, where, during four years, he proved himself to have a talent for business. On May 16, 1734, he was married to Margaret Sanford, a very beautiful woman, and a granddaughter of Gov. Peleg Sanford of Rhode Island. She died in 1753, after a very happy married life, and her husband never remarried. In 1737 he was made a selectman for the town of Boston, and in the same year was elected representative to the general court. He now devoted much time to the study of English common law and the principles of the British constitution, having an idea that he would follow a public career. At the time when he was in the general court, Massachusetts was stirred to its depths over the depreciation of the paper currency of the period, and a great many wild schemes for improving the financial situation were devised. Hutchinson proved to have a remarkably clear and just idea of financial questions in the abstract, and practically he fought the paper-money theories of his contemporaries with great zeal and determination. Notwithstanding the prevalence of these ideas, he was re-elected in 1738, but as a result of continued opposition to notions which were now becoming generally adopted, he was not elected again at the expiration of his second term. In 1740 parliament applied to the colonies a law with regard to joint stock-companies intended for Great Britain, after the explosion of the South Sea bubble, with the result that such companies in Massachusetts were closed out, and many of the persons connected with them, including Samuel Adams, Sr., were ruined. Hutchinson, in this time of misfortune, showed himself both wise and patriotic, but advice which he gave to the governor and which would have saved much disaster, was not followed. In the same year he was sent to England, as commissioner to adjust the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and despite his failure, was, on his return, in 1741, again chosen a representative, continuing thereafter until 1749, and from 1746 to 1748 being speaker of the house. The infatuation for paper money continued, and there was about £140,000 of it afloat in the colony in 1750. At this time parliament voted the sum of £138,649 to the colony of Massachusetts as compensation for the cost of the capture of Louisburg, that stronghold being now restored to France, in exchange for Madras, in Hindustan. Hutchinson made the suggestion that parliament should send this money in Spanish silver dollars, and that these should be employed for the purpose of buying up and cancelling the depreciated paper currency, whose actual value, as stated above, was about one-eleventh of its face value, and that the redemption should be on this basis. He succeeded in getting a bill passed to this effect, but its passage incurred for him the enmity of the entire business community of Boston, who had an idea that the result would be such a contraction of the circulating medium as would ruin them all. They were greatly surprised when the money arrived, to find that a metallic currency had so much greater purchasing power than the depreciated paper, and that on the latter being put out of circulation the coin would remain in it. Trade improved steadily, and the result was that Hutchinson, who had lost his election in 1749, although he was at once chosen a member of the council, now became one of the most popular men in the colony. The practical result of his financiering was that, in 1774, Massachusetts was entirely out of debt, and was able to enter upon the revolutionary war, while Rhode Island, which had held to the paper currency, was hopelessly poverty stricken. In 1749 Mr. Hutchinson was appointed head of a commission which effected a treaty of peace with the Indians of Casco bay. He had now, determined to retire from public life, and with that view had built himself a beautiful residence at Milton, Mass. (which was still standing in 1887). But in 1753, the death of his wife, whom he dearly loved, changed all his plans, and having succeeded his uncle as judge of probate, he began to devote himself again to public affairs. In 1754 he, with Benjamin Franklin, was in the celebrated Albany congress, which was appointed to draw up a plan of union for the thirteen colonies. In 1756 he was appointed lieutenant-governor, and in 1760 was made chief justice, and at one time held, besides this office, that of lieutenant-governor, and those of councillor and judge of probate; and in 1761 he presided at the trial of the celebrated case of the Writs of Assistance, during which James Otis made his important speech, which was the forerunner of the revolution. In 1765, considerable feeling had been aroused in Boston against Hutchinson, who was charged with having accused certain merchants of Boston with smuggling. Another point which was used against him was the fact that on the passage of the Stamp Act, Andrew Oliver, his brother-in-law, was appointed distributor of stamps. The latter was hanged in effigy on the great tree at South Boston; the building which he had erected, and which was supposed to be designed for a stamp office, was destroyed by the mob, and the furniture of his house was broken to pieces. Mr. Oliver immediately resigned his office, whereupon he was thanked by the mob, who built a large bonfire on Fort Hill, near his house, to express their commendation of his action. The next evening, however, the house of Mr. Hutchinson was attacked, the rumors against him having been increased by a report that he had written letters in favor of the Stamp Act. On this occasion, however, no serious damage was done beyond the breaking of the windows; but a few evenings later, on Aug. 26th, the mob collected in King street, and having

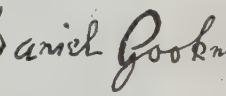
first plundered the cellars of the comptroller of the customs of the wine and spirits in his charge, they proceeded with intoxicated rage to the house of Mr. Hutchinson at the North end. This they sacked, splitting the doors to pieces with broad-axes, stealing the money, plate, and wearing apparel, and destroying the handsome furniture, and what was still worse, Hutchinson's library, with its contents of valuable manuscripts and documents, which it had taken him thirty years to collect. On the following day there was a meeting of citizens at Faneuil Hall, who voted their abhorrence of the riot, but no one was punished for the act. This outrage was committed in the face of the fact that Hutchinson had made every effort to induce the British ministry to refrain from passing and enforcing the Stamp Act. He later received idemnification to the amount of £3,194, 17s., 6d. In 1768 the arrival of British troops at Boston again brought Hutchinson into trouble, as it fell to him, through his position of lieutenant-governor, to appoint a house for the accommodation of the troops. In the following year, Gov. Bernard went to England, when Hutchinson was left as acting governor. On March 5, 1770, occurred the "Boston Massacre," when by his promptitude in arresting Capt. Preston and his men, Hutchinson doubtless prevented the affair from being much more serious and sanguinary than it was. In 1771 Hutchinson was commissioned as governor, and within two years he was again in conflict with the people, and in dispute with the assembly and council. The royal order that the salaries of the judges should be paid by the crown aroused the already excited people to violent anger, and Samuel Adams took the revolutionary step of organizing the committee of correspondence, which afterwards became so important a factor in the affairs of the revolution. In 1773 Hutchinson sent a message to the assembly in which he asserted the supreme authority of parliament and provoked still more acrimonious discussion. In the meantime, certain confidential letters of Gov. Hutchinson had been obtained in England by Benjamin Franklin, and sent over to Massachusetts. In the spring of 1773 Hutchinson succeeded in adjusting with the governor of New York the long-disputed boundary line between that colony and Massachusetts, and although this was a matter of great satisfaction to Massachusetts, on his return to Boston it was to meet the excitement caused by the publication of his confidential letters obtained by Franklin. The result of this publication was to create the impression that Hutchinson was responsible for the most severe measures of the British ministry. The general court petitioned that Hutchinson and the lieutenant-governor, Oliver, should be removed. The petition was refused, but in June, 1774, Hutchinson was superseded by Gen. Gage, and sailed for England, where he was graciously received by the king and offered a baronetcy, which he refused. In the meantime, his exit was amidst the execrations of the people of Massachusetts. His fine residence at Milton, with all his other property, was confiscated, and it is alleged that the best coach in his stable, in the following year was taken over to Cambridge, where it was put to the use of Gen. Washington. After his arrival in England, Hutchinson received a pension, and during the remainder of his life resided at Brompton, near London. The death of his youngest son, William, in February of that year, greatly affected him. Of his two other sons, Thomas died in England in 1811, aged seventy-one, and Elisha in 1824, aged eighty. Gov. Hutchinson, with all his loyalty, had a profound affection for New England, and until after the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, he hoped to return and pass the remainder of his days there. It is said of him that, for intellectual gifts and accomplishments, he stood far ahead of all the other colonial governors. He was a man of good character, of unwearying industry, and of more than usual ability. It was his misfortune, however, to live at a period when, in his last days, the loyalty which had been a part of his education and of his life, was suddenly brought into conflict with revolutionary ideas and conclusions. He was courageous and had no hesitation in explaining, in many specches and messages, his actual political views. These documents display his learning, his good temper, and his ability. As a financier, he was remarkable, being considered the equal of Hamilton and Gallatin. John Adams said of him in 1809: "He understood the subject of coin and commerce better than any man I ever knew in this country." Hutchinson's own story of his life was published in Boston in 1884–86, in two volumes, under the title, "Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson." He wrote "History of Massachusetts Bay," the first two volumes of which were published in 1764–67, but the third not until after his death, in 1828. This work covers the history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, from its first settlement in 1628 until the year 1750. He also published a collection of original papers, relative to the same subject in 1769. The third volume of his "History" was published by his grandson, Rev. John Hutchinson, and comprises the period between 1749 and 1774, and a continuation brought to 1803, was subsequently prepared by Judge George R. Minot. Gov. Hutchinson died in Brompton, England, June 3, 1780.

GAGE, Thomas, British soldier and colonial governor of Massachusetts (1774–75), was born in Firle, county of Sussex, England, in 1721. He was the second son of the first Viscount Gage, Baron Gage of Castlebar. He entered the British army at an early age, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 44th regiment of foot, March 2, 1750. He was in the army of the British general, Braddock, at the slaughter of the Monongahela, in Pennsylvania, July 9, 1755, where he led the advance and was wounded. On Dec. 8th following, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, president of the council of the province of New Jersey, who survived him many years, dying in London, England, Feb. 9, 1824. He was also with Gen. Abercrombie in the expedition against Ticonderoga in 1758, being colonel of the 80th light infantry; and in the following year as brigadier-general under Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, participated in the conquest of Candada. When the provinces finally capitulated in 1760, he was appointed military governor of Montreal, continuing in office until 1762, when he was assigned to the command of the 22d regiment. He succeeded Gen. Amherst in command of the British forces in America, in December, 1763; was commissioned lieutenant-general in 1770, and was succeeded in his command by Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand in 1773. In April, 1774, he followed Thomas Hutchinson as governor of Massachusetts Bay, and as the port of Boston had just been closed by the British ministry, he occupied it with four regiments of troops. Upon his arrival in Boston, Gov. Gage was received with great respect and deference, but the people, armed with charter rights and the protection of statute law, were firm in resisting his attempts to quarter troops



upon them. Among his first acts was to adjourn the general court to Salem; and on June 24th he issued a proclamation against the "Solemn League and Covenant," denouncing it as unwarrantable, hostile, and traitorous, and threatening its promoters with arrest. Nonetheless, the document was circulated among the other colonies, and approved far and wide; all fearing lest the fate of Boston might presently be theirs. Gov. Gage determined to enforce the demands of the crown, proclaimed military law, and, in answer to popular protests, began the erection of fortifications on Boston Neck. Meanwhile, the people of Massachusetts, exasperated by Gage's high-handed measures and military oppression, persisted in their determination to have no further commercial relations with Great Britain. Despite the governor's forbiddance of town-meetings, and his attempts to prevent communication between the city of Boston and the surrounding country, the people busied themselves, with one accord, in preparing weapons and practicing military tactics. He had it in his power to have delayed the outburst of hostilities, but true to the oppressive policy of parliament, resorted only to coercion. Early in 1775 he sent "excursions" to Marshfield, Jamaica Plain, and Salem, to seize military stores and to disperse the militia. The detachment sent to destroy the American cannon and ammunition at Concord, Mass., was resisted both there and at Lexington, Apr. 19, 1775, causing, as the world knows, the opening of the American revolution. Another and an unaccomplished object of the expedition, was the capture of John Hancock and Samuel Adams. On June 12th he issued another proclamation, declaring the patriots "rebels" and "parricides of the constitution," but offering pardon to all Americans save these two. The issue of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775, revealed to the patriots their real strength, and dissipated the idea that the British troops were invincible. The country swarmed with armed bodies, anxious for an opportunity to fight, and Gen. Gage and his forces were practically shut up in the city of Boston, surrounded on every hand with hostile intrenchments which, strangely enough, he never attempted to attack after his first expensive victory. He resigned his governorship and, having been recalled to England, set sail on Oct. 10th, following. There he became a colonel of dragoons, and subsequently a general in the British army. With the failure of his American administration, he closed his career of distinction, and was thereafter an unimportant officer. His character is described as humane and gentlemanly, but, lacking force and ability, he easily exchanged his mild policy in Montreal for the bungling attempts at coercion in Boston. One of his sons became the third viscount Gage. He died in England, Apr. 2, 1787.

GOOKIN, Daniel, soldier, author and Indian commissioner, was born in Kent, England, about 1612, son of Daniel and Mary (Birde) Gookin. His father was the eldest son of John Gookin, "lord of Ripple Court,' Kent; grandson of Thomas Gokin of Bakesborne, and great-grandson of Arnoldus, noted during the reign of Henry VII. His grandmother was Katherine, daughter of William Den, of Kingston, Surry; and is recorded twelfth in descent from Sir Allured Denne, Kt., seneschal of Christ Church priory, Canterbury, and an escheator of county Kent, under Henry III.; thirteenth from William Denne, living in East Kent during the reign of King John; fifteenth from Ralph de Dene, lord of Buckhurst, Sussex, under William the Conqueror; and seventeenth from Robert de Dene, an extensive holder of lands in Sussex, Kent, and Normandy, in the time of Edward the Confessor. Two other sons of John and Katherine Gookin, were Sir Vincent Gookin and Sir John Gookin, the latter a notable jurist. The elder Daniel landed at Hampton Roads, Va., in charge of a party of fifty emigrants from Ireland early in 1621, and subsequently settled with them on grants of land at Marie's Mount, near Newport News. Jeremy Belknap records that he "came with a cargo of cattle from Ireland," but none the less he appears to have been a man of character and importance. In 1622, with thirty-five men, he held his plantation against the attacks of the savages, and was subsequently a member of the house of burgesses from Elizabeth City. He finally returned to Ireland, where he died. There is a tradition that the son also returned and took part in the civil war (1637–42), but the only available evidence of this is that the Virginia land records of 1642 speak of him as "Captain." Eliot, the historian, however, says he had "formerly been a Kentish soldier, and a very forward man to advance martial discipline." Having embraced Puritan doctrine in Virginia, he was, in 1643, driven out, apparently by the persecutions against nonconformists, and took up his residence in Cambridge, Mass. In May, 1644, he was made a freeman of the colony, and commissioned a captain in the Middlesex regiment. Becoming a member of the house of deputies in 1649, he served as speaker in 1651; and in 1652 was elected an "assistant" or special magistrate, serving in this capacity until 1686. From 1660–72 he was selectman, and in 1656 he was appointed by the general court, superintendent of all Indians acknowledging the government of Massachusetts, an office filled by him until his death. In 1656, also, he visited England, and while there Cromwell employed him to persuade the colonists of Massachusetts to remove to the island of Jamaica, then recently added to the British dominions; but in this commission he received little serious attention. In his conduct toward the Indians, Gookin discovered a degree of humanity and justice not common in his day. With John Eliot, in 1675, he strenuously resisted the passage of the several measures against the Naticks and other tribes who had submitted to the English, holding, that so far from joining in King Philip's war, many of them were objects of pity, some being brought to distress by friendship for the colonists and attachment to Christianity. In this contest he had to oppose the whole body of the magistrates, and also the people at large, who hated the "praying Indians," as Eliot tells us, "merely because they were Indians, and whom the magistrates were ready to persecute even unto death." He was treated with contempt by his official associates, and insulted and pelted in the streets by the populace. In spite of this painful denoument, the magistrates had, in 1663, recorded the pleasure that "Captaine Gookin has proued soe usefull an instrument among the Indians as in gouerning theire children in learning; and as many other thinges of a like nature wee highly approve off." He heartily seconded Eliot's efforts to educate the Indian youth, and personally assisted several of them in their ambitious attempts to enter Harvard College. During thirty-one years' service as superintendent, he took particular pains to inform himself regarding all the habits of the Indians and their needs, being zealous in their behalf on all



occasions. In 1657 he visited England for the second time, and after a sojourn of three years returned to Massachusetts in the ship with the regicide judges, Goffe and Whalley, whom he aided in protecting. In 1667 he was appointed one of the licensers of the Cambridge printing-press. He was firm in his adherence to republican principles, and ardently supported the old charter, being unwilling to yield the rights and liberties of the people when the arbitrary measures of Charles II. demanded their surrender. Religious liberty he esteemed a most precious thing, being in his life and convictions a Puritan of Puritans, often tinctured with party spirit, yet noted for noble and generous actions. He was in 1681 elected major-general of the colony, the last one of the old régime, the post under the charter of William and Mary, being subject to royal appointment, instead of as formerly being elective. In 1674 he wrote his "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts," one of the most complete works on the subject, which was first published in volume one of the Massachusetts Society's "Collections" (1792). A second work on the same subject, written in 1677, and dedicated to Sir Robert Boyle, was sent to England for publication, but remained in manuscript until it was discovered and published by the American Antiquarian Society in 1836. His third and greatest work, "The History of New England," which, judging from his style and careful habits of observation, must have been a valuable production, was at his death left in charge of one of his sons, and was probably destroyed in the burning of his house shortly after. Gookin, it is reported, was thrice married. The name of his first wife is unknown; the second was Mary Dollinger of Virginia, by whom his children were born; and the third, Hannah, daughter of Edward Tyng, and widow of Habijah Savage. He left several children, among them, Nathaniel, his fifth son, a Harvard graduate of 1675, subsequently a fellow (1690–92), and pastor at Cambridge until his death in 1692. Another son, Daniel, was a tutor and librarian in the college, and two descendants, both by name Nathaniel, were graduated at Harvard in 1703 and 1731. At his death the general was so poor that, it is recorded, a popular subscription was made for his family, and Eliot, the apostle, solicited £10 from Robert Boyle for his widow. Notwithstanding this result, he had made a will in May, 1685, among other generous bequests, leaving his wife's son and two daughters by her first husband, each a gold ring in memory of himself. He died in Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687.

DAVIS, James, colonial printer, was born in Virginia, Oct. 21, 1721, and was probably brought up at the business of printing. He removed with his printing outfit to Newbern, N. C., in 1749, and established the first press in that state. He was made public printer, and his first business was to do the official work, consisting mainly of the colonial laws, the proclamations of the governor, and similar documents The laws of the province, then undergoing revision and codification, were completed in 1749, and an edition was brought out in 1751, being the first time the laws of North Carolina were printed. This was a folio volume of 353 pages, and is exceedingly rare. Another edition, containing the laws of 1752, was published in 1752, and from the hue of the leather used in binding, has been christened "Yellow Jacket." The first private issue was "A Collection of Many Christian Experiences," issued in 1753 for the Rev. Clement Hall, the first native North Carolina author. In December, 1755, Davis began in Newbern the publication of the "North Carolina Gazette," which was the first paper published in the state, and was continued for some six years. In June, 1764, he issued the "North Carolina Magazine, or Universal Intelligencer." This was probably nothing more than the revival of the "Gazette" under a new name, and, on May 27, 1768, we find it succeeded by the "North Carolina Gazette." This was issued until toward the close of 1778. Davis was continued as public printer until 1777, and issued five revisions of the "Laws of the State," all of which are very rare (1751, 1752, 1764, 1765, 1773); the last three were his own work. He was the only printer in the province until the arrival of Andrew Stuart in 1764, and did nearly all the book and pamphlet printing prior to and during the revolution. Besides his revisals of the laws, he published the "Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace" (1774). He was the sheriff of Craven county in 1754. He represented Newbern in the assembly in 1755, 1756, 1757, and Craven county in 1760. He was a justice of the peace, postmaster of Newbern, an ardent Whig, and member of the provincial congress that met in Newbern in April, 1775. He died in Newbern early in 1785, leaving a large estate. His son Thomas succeeded to his business. His career has been traced, and a bibliography of his publications made by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, in his "Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century."

TOWSON, Nathan, soldier, was born in Baltimore county, Md., Jan. 22, 1784. In March, 1812, he was appointed a captain in the 2d regiment of artillery, and war having been declared against Great Britain, on Oct. 8th, he, aided by Lieut. Elliott of the navy, captured the British brig Caledonia under the guns of Fort Erie. On July 17, 1813, he was wounded in repelling an attack of the British on the outworks of Fort George, Upper Canada. On July 3, 1814, Gen. Brown's army crossed to the Canada shore. Towson commanded a battery in one of the divisions of this army, and it is affirmed that during the campaign no officer of his grade surpassed him in bravery and efficiency. Being attached to the brigades of Scott, he forced the advance guard of Gen. Ryall to fall back beyond Black Creek, which stream lay between the main bodies of the American and British armies. Subsequently he was detailed with his battery to bring on the battle of Chippewa, during which, for a time at least, nearly the entire brunt of the engagement fell on Scott and his followers. In the obstinately contested battle of Niagara, fought July 25th of the same year, Capt. Towson was in the front rank, from first to last, maintaining the highest character for chivalrous deportment. On Aug. 15th he performed a most important part, and in the defense of Erie elicited from Gen. Ripley the highest encomiums on his skill and valor. In May, 1816, he received brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his achievements in the capture of the brig Caledonia, and for bravery at the battle of Chippewa. At the close of the war he was retained in the light artillery, and on Aug. 28, 1819, he was appointed paymaster-general. In June, 1821, he was appointed colonel of the 2d artillery, but was negatived by the senate, and in May of the following year he was reappointed paymaster-general, and brevetted brigadier-general June 30, 1834. In 1848 he was brevetted major-general "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in prosecuting the war with Mexico." In 1816 he married Sophia, daughter of Caleb Bingham of Boston, Mass. Gen. Towson died in Washington, D. C., July 20, 1854.

DE PAUW, Washington Charles, founder of De Pauw University, was born in Salem, Washington co., Ind., Jan. 4, 1822, second son of John and Elizabeth (Battiste) De Pauw. The name is derived from the ancient city of Pau, France, which was the capital of the kingdom of Navarre. About the end of the sixteenth century, the representatives of the family, with others of their Huguenot countrymen, in order to escape persecution, took up their residence in Flanders and the Walloon provinces of Holland; and there the family name became modified to its present spelling. In the historical records of the colony of New Netherland occurs the name of Michael De Pauw, a director of the Dutch West India Co., who upon the establishment of the patroon aristocracy received a title to Staten Island from Gov. Peter Minuit. His privileges also extended to the Jersey shore, as is still evident from the names Pavonia and Communipaw. Michael De Pauw afterward returned to Holland, and, it is believed, died in Ghent. The next distinguished member of the family was Cornelius De Pauw (1737–99), long private reader to Frederick the Great. His genius in historical research causes Thomas Carlyle to speak of him as that "sharpsighted, thorough-going Cornelius De Pauw, who mercilessly cuts down cherished illusions." Cornelius' son, Charles, born in Ghent in 1757, joined the army of Lafayette, and at the close of the American revolution married a Virginia lady, and settled in Kentucky. Here was born his son John De Pauw, who, removing in early manhood to Salem, Washington co., Ind., was made county surveyor, and after his admission to the bar became a judge. He was later also a general of the state militia; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1816, and on four different occasions served in the general assembly. The early life of his son, Washington Charles De Pauw, was passed in the frontier town where he was born; and his education was begun in the district school, which afforded advantages decidedly superior to those commonly met with in new communities. At the age of sixteen he was intrusted with the care of ox-teams and wagon-loads of merchandise, driving sometimes 100 miles across a pathless waste of country. Before his majority he was appointed to a position in the county clerk's office, and at the age of twenty-two was himself elected to the clerkship. He meanwhile husbanded his resources carefully, and began to invest in flour and saw mills, which he improved and enlarged until he became the head of one of the important growing industries of southern Indiana. Retiring from office in 1853, he organized and became president of a small bank in Salem, which rapidly advanced to a most prosperous and responsible condition. He also invested in other banks, and was presently known as one of the leading bankers of the state. His energy and careful methods enabled him to engage in a multiplicity of occupations and thus rapidly accumulate a comfortable fortune. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was employed by the government in the army-supply department. After thoroughly organizing this department he withdrew, and henceforth devoted his entire time to banking. His investments and business operations continued uniformly successful; but he never allowed personal profit to interfere with his thoroughgoing patriotism, and staked everything on the value of government bonds and securities, which he purchased extensively. The wisdom of his course was amply demonstrated by the outcome of the struggle, when he, like many others who had believed firmly in the stability of the government reaped large profits from the appreciated securities. The war over, he engaged extensively in manufacturing interests; revivified an insolvent iron manufactory, putting it upon a paying basis, and also assumed control of a large woolen-mill with similar results. About the same time becoming convinced that the manufacture of plate-glass, hitherto monopolized by the French, Belgians and English, was perfectly feasible in the United States, he finally established a manufactory at New Albany, Ind., which has become one of the largest and most successful plate-glass plants in the country. By the time he was sixty years of age Mr. De Pauw had accumulated a large fortune, and he determined to found an institution which should be forever a centre of intellectual culture and Christian influence. He gradually conceived the idea of a vast university, thoroughly equipped in every department and bearing his family name. As his plans became known, he was earnestly appealed to by the friends of Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., of which he was himself a trustee, to change his plans so as to build on that foundation rather than to pro-

ject a new institution. This he finally consented to do, and in recognition of his generous gifts, the name of the institution was changed to De Pauw University, on May 5, 1884. During the three years following he devoted himself almost exclusively to its interests, contributing constantly to its needs both in money and time; not, however, by recklessly pouring out large sums to be used in forwarding the too-often unsuccessful experiments in education, but by personally supervising the founding and development of the various new schools as they seemed to be required. Thus, in answer to his encouragement, there sprang up in rapid succession around the original college of liberal arts, schools of theology, law, music and art, and an astronomical observatory. The total of his expenditures for this object during life was in the neighborhood of $300,000; and in the meanwhile he perfected the conditions of his bequests. By the terms of his will the university was to receive sufficient sums at stated intervals to continue the work, but at the end of ten years from the testator's death was to receive the entire amount of the bequest. In personal characteristics Mr. De Pauw was a remarkable man. His thoughts and actions were permeated by his intense religious convictions, which rendered him gentle and considerate even in opposing persons and ideas he deemed out of harmony with right. His careful business methods and vast successes bespoke the great intelligence which underlay them, and his keen powers of planning a course of action or diagnosing a condition. He died suddenly from the effects of an apoplectic stroke, while returning from a visit to Chicago, May 5, 1887.

SIMPSON, Matthew, first president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) University (1839–49), and M. E. bishop, was born at Cadiz, O., June 11, 1811, son of James and Sarah (Tingley) Simpson. His paternal grandfather, a soldier in the British service, removed late in life to county Tyrone, Ireland, where he died, and his widow and five children coming to the United States in 1793 settled in western Pennsylvania. On the maternal side his ancestors have long been Americans, his grandfather having served in the revolutionary army. Bishop Simpson's intellectual development was remarkably rapid.

M Simpson

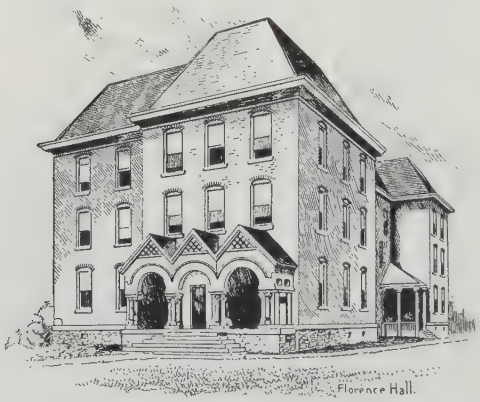
There was no public-school system in Ohio, and his relatives were too poor to give him educational advantages; but before he was three years old he had taught himself to read, and before the age of four he was conversant with the elements of arithmetic. He afterward attended school for three seasons, and acquired the rudiments of grammar and geography; also when a mere boy he mastered a work on surveying and the elements of geometry and trigonometry, with only occasional aid from an uncle. At eight the future bishop began the study of German with an old grammar and without a dictionary, but managed to read the German Bible. In reading volumes from the public library in Cadiz, he so often encountered Greek and Latin quotations that when only eleven or twelve years old he borrowed textbooks from two students of the Cadiz Academy and devoted all his spare time to the study of those languages. He thus speedily gained a sufficient acquaintance with the Latin grammar and vocabulary, to read four books of Cæsar and a large part of Sallust's "Cataline," and, arrangements having been made for his attendance at an academy for a year and a half, he read in this time about as much Latin as then constituted an undergraduate course in the smaller colleges; also the "Græcia Majora" and "Græcia Minora," with several books of Homer. At the close of his term in the academy he worked as an apprentice to his uncle, and at the same time studied algebra, French, Spanish, Italian, botany chemistry and geology. He began, too, the study of Hebrew. When he was fifteen years old his uncle opened a school, the care of which devolved entirely upon him when the uncle was absent. He also assisted his uncle in making up court records, and at seventeen he became assistant teacher in a small Methodist college at Uniontown, Pa. Afterward he studied medicine, being admitted to practice in 1833;

Womans Hall

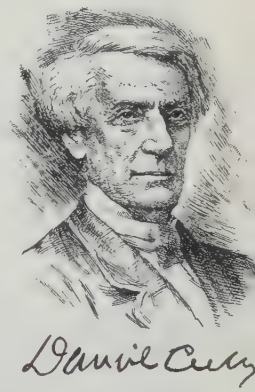
but his conversion to Christ took place at this time, and changed the current of his life. In 1834, being licensed to preach, he closed his doctor's office and became a Methodist itinerant. In every tour of six weeks he had thirty-three appointments to fill. In 1835 he was called to the Liberty Street Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., and in the first year of his pastorate availed himself of opportunities afforded for a complete academic course of study at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. The college authorities, however, gave him the degree of M. A. without examination; and in 1837 he was chosen vice-president and professor of natural science. In 1839 he was elected first president of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University, and began work in September. The charter for this institution had been granted in January, 1837, and as the result of an active canvass by friends and trustees the corner-stone of the first college building was laid on June 20th. Pres. Simpson began work on Sept. 23, 1839, with three professors, eleven students and a rented building of four rooms. At the close of the first year the commodious building was completed, and the number of students increased to sixty-five in the college and fifty-eight in the preparatory department. After a highly successful administration of nearly ten years, Pres. Simpson resigned and became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate," official M. E. organ in the West. During the succeeding four years he declined successive invitations to preside over Woodward College, Cincinnati, O.; the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Dickinson College, Pennsylvania; and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. The "Advocate" under his guidance became very outspoken regarding public weakness. A decided article on the "Fugitive-Slave Law" received the commendation of the Indiana M. E. conference by a rising vote, and its course in relation to slavery was gratefully recognized by Salmon P. Chase and other leading representatives of anti-slavery sentiment. Chosen to the Methodist general conference in 1844, 1846 and 1852 he was in the third year elected to the bishopric, despite the active hostility of nearly all the Ohio and north Ohio delegates,

who sent a committee to question him as to his position regarding slavery. Mr. Simpson merely referred them to his editorial record. In 1857 he was made a delegate to the British Wesleyan conference, and to the World's Evangelical Alliance, which met at Berlin, Germany. At Berlin he preached in the Garnishon Kirche, which was under the direct control of the king, that being the first time that an established church in Prussia had been opened to the preaching of an evangelical minister of the English or American churches. He rendered vast services to the country during the civil war—having come, not long after its opening, into very close relations with Pres. Lincoln, who was not slow to discover that the support of the churches was vital to the government, and that few men understood the people more thoroughly than the Methodist bishops. Bishop Simpson was often sent for to come to Washington, and it seems that as early as 1861 he had suggested the necessity of an emancipation proclamation. Subsequently Mr. Lincoln showed him the draft of the proclamation, consulting him about its form, the bishop urging an explicit recognition of God. During the war he traveled the country over speaking in behalf of the Federal cause, and everywhere leading the people up to the pitch of his own patriotic enthusiasm. His later days were filled with activity and usefulness. He lectured on "Preaching" before the students of Yale Theological Seminary in 1879, and published numerous volumes in the interest of Methodism; a volume of his sermons also being printed after his death. Bishop Simpson died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1884.

BERRY, Lucien W., second president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) University (1849–55), was born at Alburg, Vt., in 1815. His father was a distinguished physician and a leader in the Masonic circles of Vermont, and of his mother it is said she was so



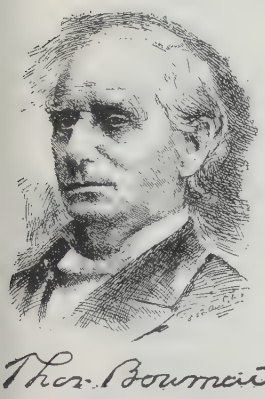
well read in theology and of such high mental ability that few theologians were able to cope with her in discussion. The son was an unusually promising child, but especially alive to impressions of the religious life. He became a Christian when very young, and joined the Methodist church at the age of fourteen. After careful preparatory training he was licensed to preach in 1832, and during five years of circuit duty in the vicinity of Miami University, Ohio, he prosecuted his collegiate studies at that institution. In 1838 he removed to Indiana, having been attracted by the promising opportunities for labor there, and spent the following four years in unceasing activity on the Noblesville, Knightstown and Rushville circuits. For two years he filled the Indianapolis station, beginning his work in the fall of 1842, when Henry Ward Beecher was just beginning his career of popularity with a series of brilliant lectures in the neighboring Presbyterian church. During 1844–46 he was presiding elder of the Indianapolis district, and of the Brookville district (1846–49). Then at the age of thirty-four he was elected president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) University, holding the office for nearly six years, and showing himself an able conductor of the affairs of the institution in that, its most formative period. After his resignation, in 1855, he was for a while stationed at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and later in the same year accepted the presidency of Iowa Wesleyan University. After three years here he resigned, and entered heartily into the project of founding a Methodist college at Jefferson City, Mo., in which he was interrupted by his early death. During his busy career he was three times a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist church in the United States, and once a fraternal delegate to the Canadian conference. Dr. Berry was as a preacher unusually earnest and impassioned, having ever before him the supreme object of setting forth the truths of religion to the conversion of souls. Although his mind was not of a distinctively literary mold, his work in the classroom was definite, thorough and impressive. Pastoral work, however, was by far best suited to his abilities, and in it his heart was wholly enlisted, even to the exclusion of all care for his health, or personal advantage. While on circuit duty he would frequently ride over 500 miles in a season, exposed to all kinds of weather, and seldom missing an appointment. In this way he contracted the disease from which, after years of almost incessant suffering, he died, in Cincinnati, O., July 23, 1858.



CURRY, Daniel, third president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) University (1855–59), was born near Peekskill, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1809, of Scotch-Irish descent. After a careful educational training he was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1837. He was first employed in teaching, being appointed in the year of his graduation principal of the Troy Conference Academy, Troy, N. Y., and in 1839 assuming a professorship in a female college at Macon, Ga. In 1841 he was admitted a Methodist preacher on probation by the Georgia conference, and during the next four years filled pastorates at Athens, Savannah, Columbus and Lexington. Upon the separation of the Methodist church into northern and southern branches in 1845, Dr. Curry came to New York city, where he was at once appointed to a pastorate. He later filled appointments at New Haven, Hartford and Brooklyn. In 1855 he was called to the presidency of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University; but, resigning within two years, he returned to pastoral work. At this time he began to contribute editorials and timely articles to the "Methodist" and other church journals, and in 1864 became editor of the "Western Christian Advocate." He continued to manage it ably until 1876, when he assumed editorial control of the "Ladies' Repository," a prominent religious organ, afterward known as the "National Repository." In 1880 he again resumed pastoral labors in New York city, but in 1884 became editor-in-chief of the "Methodist Review," with which he had been connected in a subordinate capacity since 1881. Dr. Curry contributed in all about sixty articles and editorials to various papers; edited Southey's "Life of Wesley" (1847), and was author of "New York: a Historical Sketch" (1853);

Life Story of Rev. D. W. Clark" (1873); "Fragments, Religious and Theological: a Collection of Independent Papers relating to Various Points of Christian Life and Doctrine" (1880); "Platform Papers" (1880); and "The Book of Job, according to the Revised Version; with an Expository and Practical Commentary" (1888). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University in 1852, and of LL.D. by Syracuse University in 1878. Dr. Curry died in New York city, Aug. 17, 1887.

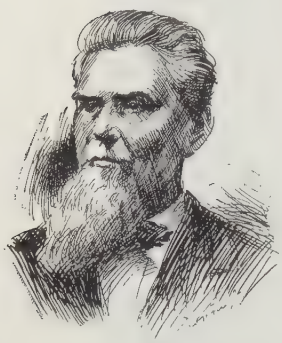
BOWMAN, Thomas, fourth president of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University (1859–72), and M. E. bishop, was born near Berwick, Columbia co., Pa., July 15, 1817, son of John and Sarah (Britain) Bowman. His early education was received at Wilbraham and Cazenovia academies; and entering Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa, he was graduated, in 1837, valedictorian of his class. He then began the study of law, but his thoughts were generally turned toward the work of the ministry, determining him to begin lay preaching in 1838. For over a year he was agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; being in 1839 ordained deacon and elder by Bishop Waugh, and appointed to the Beaver Meadow mission by the Baltimore conference. From 1840 to 1843 he taught in the grammar school of Dickinson College; then, on account of failing health, he took a supernumerary position in his conference, and for five years managed a small farm and flour-mill in his native town. He returned to active work in 1848, and having been appointed principal of Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., conducted it for ten years, greatly to its profit and advantage. In 1858, while pastor at Lewisburg, Pa., he was unexpectedly elected president of Indiana Asbury (De Pauw) University. He remained here for fourteen years, accomplishing a great work in the extension of the grounds, enlargement of the endowment fund, and steady increase in the number of students. While here, in 1864, he was appointed by the general conference a delegate to the British Wesleyan conference, and in the same year was elected chaplain of the U. S. senate—so continuing through two sessions. In 1872 the general conference, sitting in Brooklyn, N. Y., elected him to the office of bishop, or general superintendent, of the Methodist church, first of the eight then chosen. In this capacity he has attended all the annual conferences in the United States, besides many in India, China, Japan, Mexico and Europe. His official residence has been in St. Louis, Mo., but his work has taken him everywhere. He has dedicated nearly 1,000 church edifices, of which at least one has been in every state and territory of the Union, and a great number in foreign lands. At the general conference held in Cleveland, O., in May, 1896, he was, on account of advanced age, relieved of the active duties which he had so long and worthily discharged, although retaining all the dignity and honor of the episcopal office. His life has been one of incessant but cheerful sacrifice and toil, characterized throughout by great simplicity of character, sweetness of spirit and diligence in all business committed to him. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1853, and of LL.D. by Dickinson College in 1872. His various ministerial and educational capacities brought him successively into connection with the Baltimore, East Baltimore, Southeast Indiana and North Indiana conferences. He is one of the most influential and honored of Methodist clergymen, and a noble representative of Christian manhood and fidelity. On July 13, 1841, he was married to Matilda Hartman of York, Pa., by whom he has had several children.



ANDRUS, Reuben, fifth president of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University (1872–75), was born near Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1829. In early boyhood he removed with his parents to Fulton county, Ill., then a sparsely-settled country. His father, a well-to-do farmer, was a victim of the great financial panic between the years 1830 and 1840, and the family was compelled, under these circumstances, to practice the strictest economy. There was as yet no system of public-school instruction in the state; but young Andrus took advantage of the schools existing at the time, and was able to enter an academy in Canton, Ill., in 1841. In 1843 he was matriculated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., where he remained until 1848. He was then appointed tutor in McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., and principal of the preparatory department, being graduated A.B. in 1849. He soon entered the Methodist ministry, in which he was engaged, either as pastor or teacher, during the remainder of his life. In 1850 he organized the classes of the Illinois Wesleyan University, where he remained, in the absence of the president-elect (Dr. Dempster), until the election of a permanent president. He was later principal of the Central Academy, Springfield, Ill., and president of a women's college at Jacksonville. After the war he reorganized Quincy (now Chaddock) College, Illinois. He went to Indiana in 1867, and was elected president of Asbury University in 1872. His administration was highly successful in every sense. The number of students increased to a higher figure than ever before, and large additions were made to the endowment. In 1875 he resigned, and resumed his chosen life-work, the ministry. Dr. Andrus had rare strength of character and tenacity of purpose. His will-power was phenomenal, albeit united with rare gentleness of spirit. Outside his own denomination he was highly esteemed, and the solid and enduring character of his work recognized and acknowledged. His active years were almost evenly divided between education and the ministry, and it is doubtful upon which line his influence was the greater. In both spheres he touched many thousands of lives, and his influence for good was of such a depth and extent as would be expected of a strong and manly Christian character. Intense devotion to the duties of his profession brought about a failure of his health in 1886, and being compelled to retire to Indianapolis, Ind., for medical treatment, he died there, Jan. 17, 1887.

MARTIN, Alexander, sixth president of Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University (1875–89), was born at Nairn, Scotland, Jan. 24, 1822. His parents having emigrated to America in 1836, settled in Jefferson county, O., where he was educated. In 1847 he was graduated with class honors at Allegheny College, Pa., and at once entered the Pittsburgh M. E. conference, as a licensed preacher. His clerical appointments were Charleston, Clarksburg, Moundsville, Wheeling (where he started three self-supporting missions), and Parkersburg, W. Va., and for some years he was secretary of the West Virginia conference. Most of his life was devoted to educational labors; for five years he was principal of the West Virginia Academy, Clarksburg; for ten, professor of Greek at Allegheny College, and for eight, president of the University of West Virginia, which, under direction of the regents, he may be said to have founded. In 1875 he became president of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., as successor to Reuben Andrus. Under his able man

agement the institution was relieved from financial embarrassment, and secured the liberal support of men of means, chief among them W. C. DePauw, whose splendid endowment justified the trustees, in 1882, in changing the name to DePauw University. Dr. Martin was a member of four general conferences, a delegate to the world's conference of 1881, in London, and to the Centennial conference in Baltimore, in 1884. He was a life manager of the Methodist Missionary Society, and a life director of the American Bible Society. During the war he was president of the West Virginia branch of the Christian Commission, for which he did good work in field and hospital. He wrote much for Methodist papers and reviews. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1863, and of LL.D. by Allegheny College in 1878. In 1889 he resigned the presidency of De Pauw University, but, at the urgent request of the trustees, retained the chair of mental and moral philosophy, which he held until his death. He died at Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 16, 1893.



Alexander Martin.

JOHN, John Price Durbin, seventh president of DePauw University, (1889–95) was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Ind., Nov. 25, 1843, son of Robert and Martha (Wiles) John. He is descended by the paternal line from a distinguished ancestry, traceable to John Philip and Eleanor John of Pembrokeshire, Wales, whose two sons, Samuel and Griffith, emigrated to America in 1709. They belonged to the Society of Friends, and were known as the first preachers in Uwchland, a Welsh district of Chester county, Pa. Another ancestor was Joseph Phipps, a personal friend of William Penn, who is represented as standing at Penn's right hand in Benjamin West's celebrated painting of "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," His maternal stock is Scotch-Irish; one of his ethnic lines reaching back through the clan MacKinlay to Macduff, earl of Fife. His father, a pioneer settler, and one of the most respected citizens of Indiana, died in 1856, leaving a large family. It thus devolved on this son, then but thirteen years of age, to assist in the support of the household. Although his health was precarious, he availed himself of such educational advantages as could be had by an occasional term of study at Brookville College, and before the age of sixteen had made a fair beginning in Latin and Greek and higher mathematics. Subsequently without the aid of teachers, he went forward to the complete mastery of a college course, as then defined. At the early age of seventeen he began teaching in a log school-house near Brookville. Many of his pupils were older than himself; but he displayed remarkable tact, both as instructor and disciplinarian. From 1860 to 1863 he taught in the public schools, and at the age of twenty was elected professor of mathematics in Brookville College. He became vice-president soon after, and at the early age of twent-six was elected to the presidency. He had almost the whole responsibility of the college, including discipline, selection and employment of teachers, raising of funds and the general representation of the institution to the public. The young president's success was great, but after three years he concluded to resign, although patrons and citizens raised a subscription to induce him to remain. In 1872 Dr. John was elected vice-president and professor of mathematics in Moore's Hill College, and continued to exercise both functions until elected to the presidency in 1876. In 1879 he retired for a season of study and travel in Europe, but on his return was re-elected to the presidency, continuing incumbent until 1882. He then accepted the chair of mathematics in Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) University, where as college astronomer he superintended the building and equipment of the McKim Observatory in 1886. Meanwhile, in 1885 he had been elected vice-president, and in 1889 was chosen by the board of regents president of the university. As he set forth in his inaugural address, he has been instrumental in introducing the advanced methods in education: the lecture, laboratory and library. Under his administration, extending from 1889 to to 1895, the university was greatly advanced in all of its departments; and the patronage and attendance increased. At the commencement in 1895, Pres. John resigned the presidency, thus closing a period of thirteen years' service. As early as 1865 he was licensed to preach, and two years afterward joined the Southeast Indiana conference, of which he is still a member. After his resignation, he immediately began courses of lectures on subjects most deeply important to the modern religious world, and to this work he has continued to devote his time. His sermons and lectures have grown largely out of his efforts to remove the doubt of inquiring students and young men generally, by showing the agreement between science and religion. Principal among these are; "The Overlap of Science and Religion"; "The Warrant of Faith"; "Seeing the Invisible"; "The Sublimity of a Great Conviction"; and "Did Man Make God, or Did God Make Man?" His lecture on "The Law of Continuity" was delivered before the Indiana Academy of Science, of of which he was a founder and one of the early presidents. Dr. John received the degree of M.A. from McKendree College, Illinois, in 1867; of D.D. from DePauw, in 1882; and of LL.D. from Lawrence University, Wisconsin, in 1895. In personal character he is the earnest, consecrated Christian: yet also the profound and careful scholar, who measures his own conclusions with the care and accuracy of the trained mathematician. He was married, in 1869, to Orra Margaret Poundstone of Rushville, Ind. She is a woman of high artistic and literary ability, an efficient assistant in every office he has held. They have two children, Robert and Alma John.

Hillary A. Gobin

GOBIN, Hillary Asbury, eighth president of DePauw (Indiana Asbury) University (1896–) was born in Terre Haute, Vigo co., Ind., March 25, 1842, son of Clavin and Jane (Gray) Gobin. He was educated principally in the public schools, meanwhile working for his father, a mason and plasterer. He was later employed in a printing-office and then as train-boy on passenger trains between Terre Haute and St. Louis. In 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, serving for a while with the 71st Indiana regiment, and for two years on detail in the medical director's office, Indianapolis. Being mustered out in 1865, he resumed his studies, and was duly graduated at Indiana Asbury (DePauw) University in 1870. His training and inclination led him to prepare for the ministry, and in 1869 he was admitted to the Northwest Indiana conference as a licensed preacher. His pastoral charges were at Remington and Goodland (1870–73), he being then instrumental in the

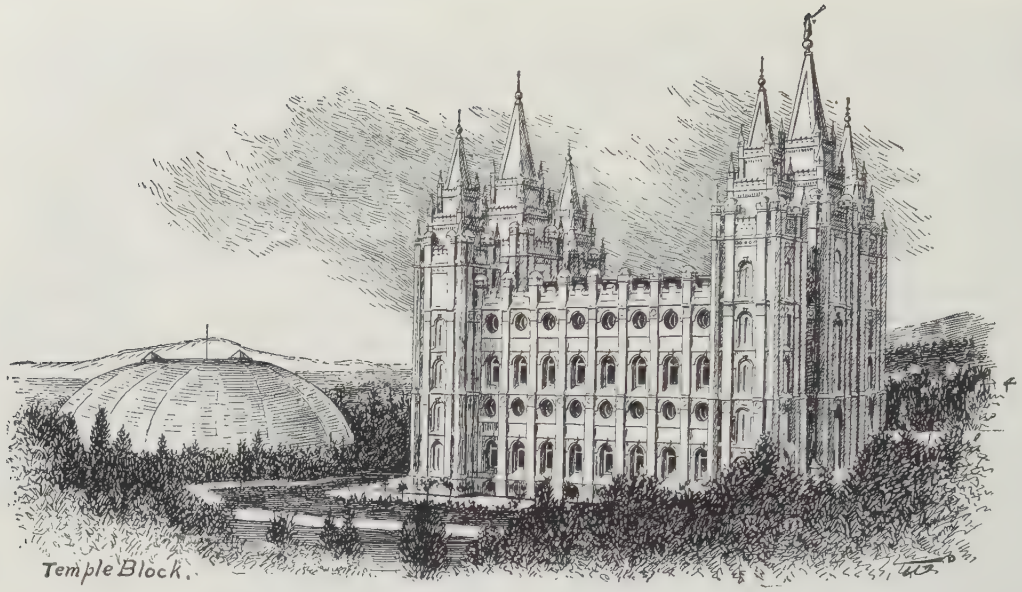
erection of church buildings at both places; at First church, South Bend (1873–76, 1879–80), and at Trinity Church, Lafayette (1876–79). He entered upon his career as an educator in 1880, accepting the Robert Stockwell professorship of the Greek language and literature in DePauw University, which he held until 1886. From 1886 to 1890 he was president of Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., but in the latter year returned to DePauw as dean of the theological faculty. He was elected vice-president in 1894; acting president, upon the resignation of Pres. John P. D. John, in 1895, and was inaugurated to succeed him as eighth president in June, 1896. Pres. Gobin is a man of great strength of character, earnestness of conviction, and a steadfastness of purpose which eminently fit him for the responsible duties of his high position. In the pulpit he is noted for a chaste eloquence and a forcible manner of presenting the vital truths of religion which have won him a well-deserved reputation as one of the foremost preachers in the state. He has published numerous articles and reviews in the religious and secular press. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by DePauw University in 1880. He was a member of the general conferences of 1892 and 1896. He is now a member of the university senate of the Methodist Episcopal church. Pres. Gobin has been twice married: first, in November, 1871, to Florence A. Orrill of Terre Haute, Ind., who died in 1891; and second, in July, 1895, to Mrs. Clara L. Beals, daughter of the late Rev. James Leaton, D.D., of the Illinois conference, and widow of Prof. Henry L. Beals of DePauw University.

RODMAN, William Blount, jurist, was born in Washington, N. C., June 29, 1817. John Rodman, the founder of this family, was a Quaker, who went from Ireland to Barbadoes in 1686, and thence to Rhode Island. Judge Rodman's father migrated from New York about 1811. The son was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1836; studied law with Judge Gaston; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and acquired a large practice. He entered the Confederate army as a captain, and was in the battle of Newbern, N. C.; was soon appointed by Pres. Davis presiding officer of a military court, with the rank of colonel, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. He was a member of the convention of 1868, and most of the important provisions adopted by it are due to his pen, or to his active support. He was author of the provision that the tax on $300 of property should never exceed the poll. This "equation of taxation" clause originated with him, and was not in any state constitution. He was one of the commissioners who prepared and reported the present code of civil procedure. He also prepared a code of civil and criminal law and procedure which was not adopted. In 1868 he was elected a justice of the supreme court, and served until Jan. 1, 1879. His opinions are to be found in vols. 63–79, North Carolina Reports. He was commissioner, along with B. F. Moore, to publish the Revised Code in 1855. He died in Washington, N. C., March 7, 1893.

DUDLEY, William, was the youngest son of Gov. Joseph Dudley (1647–1720). He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1704. Although he studied law, he did not practice his profession, but retired to a farm at Roxbury. His father sent him to Canada to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, and among those whom he brought away was the venerable Mr. Williams of Deerfield. Mr. Dudley was afterward appointed justice of the common pleas and colonel of the first regiment. He was also representative for Roxbury in the general court. Mr. Dudley was an active officer in the expedition against Port Royal, and deserved the promotion which he received in succeeding years. He was married to the daughter of Addington Davenport, judge of the superior court, and left two sons, Thomas and William. He died Aug. 10, 1743.

FOX, Charles Nelson, jurist, was born near Detroit, Mich., March 9, 1829, son of Benjamin Franklin and Betsy (Crane) Fox. His parents were pioneers of that then wild frontier region, and his early life was passed in the primitive log cabin where he was born. His schooling was limited to the meagre advantages of the little log school-house of the settlement; and he was later ploughboy, printer and editor of a country newspaper, putting his editorials into type without copy. He also became active in politics, although from the first he has steadily avoided anything like office-seeking; and studying law, he was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1856. In the following year he removed to California, and was almost immediately appointed to fill a position in the district-attorney's office of San Mateo county, where he first settled, and held it for five years, making a most enviable record at the bar, and never overlooking the essential distinction between prosecution and persecution. Declining further office at this time, he began practice in San Francisco, taking up his residence in Oakland, and has since almost exclusively devoted himself to civil cases; although he has appeared in several noted and important criminal cases. His specialties have been in the lines of corporation, real estate, and constitutional law, and the law of eminent domain; and, in every branch of practice, he has shown ability of the first order, gaining reputation as the foremost authority in legal scholarship. In 1869 he accepted an election to the lower house of the legislature, and since the new state constitution had then been recently adopted, he, as chairman of the committee on judiciary, was entrusted with the duty of revising the bulk of the statute law, completing in 105 days an amount of work seldom equaled by one person in so short a time. But few criticisms have ever been raised upon his work, and his judgment upon the constitutionality of any law passed on by him has never been reversed. In 1889 he accepted, at the urgent request of the governor, an appointment to fill a vacancy on the bench of the supreme court until the next election—a period of eighteen months—and there made a national reputation for the clearness and soundness of his judicial decisions, many of which involved grave questions of corporation and constitutional law. Upon the expiration of his term he declined to become a candidate for re-election, and resumed his practice. Judge Fox is a Mason of high degree, and a Knight Templar. He has long since passed all the chairs of Odd Fellowship in his state, and was twice representative from his grand lodge in the sovereign grand body of the world. Outside his profession his life-work has been largely directed to promoting the cause of temperance, and in the inculcation of the principles and practices of Odd Fellows, to both of which he has devoted large sums of money and much time. He has built for himself an enduring monument by his successful efforts in founding and establishing in California a home for aged and indigent Odd Fellows, under the auspices of the grand lodge of the fraternity. Judge Fox is noted for the vigor of mind and body, which seems to increase rather than diminish with advancing years. Old for his years in youth, he is now young for his years in age.

Chas N. Fox



SMITH, Joseph, Mormon prophet, was born at Sharon, Vt., Dec. 23, 1805, son of Joseph and Lucy (Mack) Smith. In 1815 his parents removed to Palmyra, N. Y., where they resided for about four years, then settling in the town of Manchester. Joseph worked as a farm hand, could merely read and write, and had a very limited knowledge of arithmetic. These were his highest and only attainments. In the spring of 1820, in the midst of a religious revival, in which four of the family joined the Presbyterian church, his attention was seriously drawn to the subject of religion and the future state, and his mind, perplexed by the conflicting claims of the various sects, sought a solution in the Scriptures. He was particularly impressed with the text, "If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God," and, following the admonition, he later announced that he had had a vision while praying in the woods. Two glorious personages had appeared, who informed him that his sins were forgiven; also that all religious denominations believed incorrect doctrines. He was expressly commanded not to go after them, but was told that at a future day the true doctrine, the fulness of the Gospel, should be made known to him. He further stated that on the night of Sept. 21, 1823, when he had retired to rest, a light like that of day, only of a purer and far more glorious appearance, burst into the room. In a moment a personage stood before him, his countenance like lightning, and renewed the assurances, and further indicated that the covenant which God made with ancient Israel was at hand to be fulfilled, and that he was to be a chosen instrument in God's hands to bring about some of his marvelous purposes. The American Indians, he was told, were a remnant of Israel, whose sacred records had been taken away from them by command of God, and safely deposited for preservation. These contained many revelations pertaining to the Gospel of the kingdom, and prophecies relating to the last day. Before morning the vision was twice renewed, and further instructions were given by the visitant. During the four following years he frequently had instructions from the heavenly messenger, and on Sept. 22, 1827, the angel delivered the sacred records into his hands. They were engraved on plates which had the appearance of gold. Each plate was not far from seven by eight inches in measurement, and not quite as thick as common tin. They were filled on both sides with engravings in some unknown characters, since declared to be a "revision of Egyptian hieroglyphics," and were bound together as a book, fastened at one edge with three rings. The volume was about six inches in thickness, a part of which was sealed. The characters or letters upon the unsealed part were small and beautifully engraved. The whole book exhibited many marks of antiquity in its construction, as well as much skill in the art of engraving. With the records was found the urim and thummim, two transparent stones, let into the two rims of a bow. By this the ancients received, it was said, their revelations. The noise of Smith's visions and rumors of his discoveries had gone abroad, and on his return homeward, after the receipt of the records, he was attacked by two ruffians, but beat them off, and reached his dwelling. Shortly after, being in danger of his life from his neighbors, he departed from New York for Pennsylvania, putting the sacred plates into a barrel of beans in his wagon. Having provided himself with a home in the new region, Smith proceeded to the translation of the plates, as he tells us, "by the gift and power of God, through the means of urim and thummim." He did not look upon the plates directly, but through urim and thummim, and from behind a curtain. The unsealed portion, being completed, made the "Book of Mormon," with nearly as much reading in it as in the Old Testament. It purports to be a compilation from numerous records by a prophet named Mormon of a history of ancient America, from its early settlement by a colony who came from the tower of Babel, at the confusion of languages, down to the beginning of the fifteenth century of the Christian era. The original colony, having been utterly annihilated, was followed by another, which came from Jerusalem during the captivity of Jedidiah, king of Judah. To all this, Oli-

ver Cowdrey, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris, Smith's associates and earliest converts, attested when the translation was finished. In the year 1829 Smith and Cowdrey, who now craved baptism, were ordained priests of the order of Aaron by a holy messenger, who announced himself as John the Baptist, and who then commanded them to baptize each other. The order of apostleship was subsequently restored, it is reported, by visits from Peter, James, and John. The next year a large edition of the "Book of Mormon" was printed, and some adherents to its author and its doctrines being found, on Apr. 6, 1830, the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints" was organized at Fayette, N. Y. The prophet's ideas seem to have been, at this time, vague and confused as to his church, and "numerous revelations were required to shape the church as it was finally established." The church at Fayette began to gather disciples. On June 1, 1830, at a conference in that town, thirty members were present. Missionaries were now set apart and every member was utilized; and among these were Brigham Young, the two brothers Pratt and Sidney Rigdon, a converted Campbellite preacher. Churches were formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and even in Indiana and Illinois. Then came persecution, and the Saints looked out for a permanent home. Kirtland, O., being selected for their first headquarters, Smith advised his disciples to gather there, and pray for a revelation from the Lord "as to the place where the New Jerusalem should be built," and "where the Saints should eventually be gathered in one." The prophet's eyes turned westward for this heavenly city. In the fall of 1831 a revelation was made known that it was to be located in Jackson county, in Missouri. Soon 1,200 persons had gathered in that place. Land was bought, a printing press established, and a monthly and a weekly newspaper published. In 1838 unsuccessful financial speculations obliged Smith to withdraw from Ohio, but long before this the Missouri settlement had encountered serious opposition. Societies had been organized to expel them from the region; their printing plant had been seized, their ministers tarred and feathered, and other outrages had been inflicted on them. Smith himself was dragged from his bed one night in Hiram, O., and, after being tarred and feathered and otherwise outraged, was left for dead. In 1833 the Saints were compelled to fly across the Missouri river to the open wilderness on a winter's night. Subsequently they settled in Clay county, Mo. Smith reached his persecuted followers with the utmost expedition, having, in February, 1834, when he heard of their distresses, assumed, by revelation, in addition to his previous functions, the rôle of "military leader of the people." The band with which he reached the borders of Missouri numbered 205, but the citizens of that state intercepted his cohort, and sadly defeated them in their schemes. The prophet returned to Kirtland, O., then the headquarters of the church, and forthwith determined on a more thorough organization of his disciples. He, therefore, instituted the hierarchcial order, to which the Mormons have since owed, in large measure, their success and perpetuity. Keeping his own superiority as "president," he selected a "high council" of twelve men, and delegated them his "apostles," to go "into all nations, kindreds, tongues, and people, to preach the Gospel of the new covenant." They departed into the eastern states, and in 1837 to England, where the first conference of converts was held at Preston, Lancashire, Dec. 25th of that year. Everywhere the church gained new adherents, and the year 1837 was an auspicious one for them, although they had lost the confidence of the Ohio people (gentiles) by some mismanagement of mercantile affairs. The spread of their doctrines, and the reach of their organization in England and elsewhere, more than compensated for all else. In 1838 Kirtland was abandoned, and repairing to Missouri, in obedience to a new revelation, Smith declared that he would yet trample on the necks of his enemies, and the citizens of that state saw reason to fear his growing strength. A band (the "Danites") had been secretly formed to defend him in any extremity and by any means necessary. Quarreling and fighting between Saints and gentiles was constant, and the interference of state authority was invoked by the latter. The militia was called out, and, after much loss and suffering, especially at a place named Haun's Mill, where many of them were massacred, the Saints were driven, in the depth of winter, across the Mississippi river, and into Illinois. The prophet, with his brother, Hyrum, and other leading Mormons, were seized, and sentenced by court-martial to be shot, without opportunity for defense, but Brig.-Gen. Doniphan, recognizing the injustice of the proceeding, refused to carry out the command. Smith and his associates were subsequently released, and by April, 1839, the Saints had

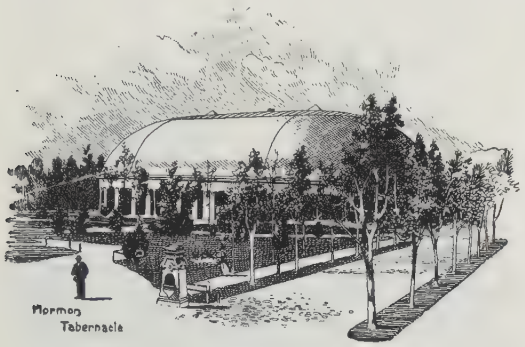
The Kirtland Temple

all escaped to Illinois, where, mustering 15,000 strong, they were given a grant of land on the east bank of the Mississippi, forty miles above Quincy, and twenty miles below Burlington, Ia. Here they established their new home, on a bend of the river upon rising ground, with a noble view of the river for many miles. The city which they founded was named Nauvoo, or the "City of Beauty." The foundations of its first house were laid in 1839, and in two years more than 2,000 dwellings, with schoolhouses and public edifices, were erected. The Illinois legislature gave a charter to Nauvoo, a body of Mormon militia was formed, under the leadership of the prophet, and he assumed such civil office as gave him entire control of the place. On Apr. 6, 1841, at the head of his "military legion," he laid the corner-stone of a grand temple, being spoken of in the newspapers in his military capacity alone. He shortly found himself absolute ruler over 20,000 persons, his revelations being multiplied as the occasion seemed to demand. In 1841, and again in 1842, attempts were made to arrest Smith and return him to the jurisdiction of Missouri, but on both occasions the courts decided that this could not be

done. In 1844 he offered himself as a candidate for president of the United States, but was widely attacked by the newspapers. When, in 1843, he announced the revelation of "celestial marriage," authorizing the practice of polygamy, certain malcontents estabished "The Expositor," an opposition paper, and printed in its first number the affidavits of sixteen women, who alleged that Smith, Rigdon, Young, and others had invited them to enter into a secret and illicit connection, under the title of "spiritual marriage." Smith at once put down the paper by physical force, and its proprietors fleeing to Carthage, Ill., sued out a writ against him and his brother, Hyrum, as the abettors of a riot. The Mormons at Nauvoo resisted its service, and the state militia were called out by the governor of Illinois. The two Smiths, then surrendering themselves, were imprisoned at Carthage. After a time it was rumored that the governor had acknowledged that as there was no case against them, they would speedily be released. This precipitated the denouement, and on June 27, 1844, the prophet and his brother were shot to death by some of a party of 200 men, who had taken the law into their own hands. Joseph Smith has been conceded one of the most remarkable figures of the nineteenth century. Starting in life without education or worldly advantage, he became a recognized leader of thousands of enthusiastic converts, who passionately shared his conviction that he was a veritable prophet of God. Of magnificent physique and commanding presence, he was eminently fitted for this rôle, and, on the whole, it must be confessed, maintained it with dignity. For strength and perfection the hierarchy founded upon his teachings is conceded as at least equal to that of Catholicism.

YOUNG, Brigham, second president of the Mormon church, and founder of Utah, was born in Whittingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. His grandfather, Joseph Young, served in the French and Indian war, and his father, John Young, a native of Hopkinton, Mass., was a soldier in the revolution, serving under Gen. Washington. He was in humble circumstances, and Brigham, receiving only a limited education, learned the trade of carpenter, and also became an expert painter and glazier. In 1824 he married Miriam Works of Aurelius, N. Y., who died in 1832; and in 1829 he removed to Mendon, N. Y. Here, in 1830, he first saw the "Book of Mormon," which had been left at the home of his brother, Phineas, by Samuel Smith, a brother of the prophet. Later he became a convert under the elders, who occasionally preached in his neighborhood, and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Apr. 14, 1832. He was ordained an elder, and joined Joseph Smith, in Kirtland, O., the same year, with his brother, Joseph, who had also become a convert. He was sent as a missionary to Canada, where he was successful in proselyting, and returned to Kirtland in 1833, with several families of converts. In 1834 he was a member of the famous expedition known as "Zion's Camp," sent into Missouri to regain the lands of the Saints in Jackson county, and involving a journey of over 2,000 miles on foot. He and his brother, Joseph, were the singers of the camp, and the tedium of the journey was enlivened by their spirited songs, and his good nature and faith often sustained his comrades in the trials encountered by the way. Though fruitless, the mission tried the mettle of its members. On Feb. 14, 1835, Brigham Young was made one of the twelve apostles of the church, chosen from the surviving members of Zion's Camp, and ranked third in seniority in the quorum. Their duties were to preach, baptize, and gather the Saints westward, to make converts, and collect the means to complete the temple, and purchase lands in Missouri. Brigham Young was specially delegated to preach to the Indians. He also worked on the temple, and spending a portion of his time in study, following the prophet's precept: "It is impossible to be saved in ignorance," he soon became proficient in Hebrew and many branches of learning. During the troubles attending Gov. Boggs' decree for the expulsion of the Mormons from Missouri, Thomas B. Marsh, president of the twelve apostles, having become an apostate, David W. Patten having been killed, and Pres. Smith being in prison, it devolved upon Young to take charge of the church, and direct the exodus of the Saints to Illinois. Through his influence it was covenanted that "not one of the worthy poor should be deserted, but all cared for in the exodus from the state." On arriving at Far West, Mo., in April, 1838, in fulfilment of a prophecy of Joseph Smith, he there ordained Wilford Woodruff and George A. Smith to fill the vacancies to the apostolic quorum. Nauvoo was founded in 1839, and in the following year he was sent, with seven others of the twelve, on a mission to England. Arriving in Liverpool in April, 1840, they were joined by the other apostles then on foreign missions, and Young was chosen president. With untiring zeal he organized branches, established an emigration agency, and with the assistance of Parley P. Pratt, began the publication of the "Millennial Star." On the death of Joseph Smith, in June, 1844, the leadership of the church devolved upon the apostles, who had been summoned home before the prophet's death, but did not reach Nauvoo until Aug. 6th. Pending their arrival, Elder Sidney Rigdon claimed the leadership of the Saints by virtue of a vision which he said the Lord had given him. A council of the priesthood was called, in which Young asked Rigdon to present his claims, and replied to him in a way that left no doubt where he thought the authority lay. He claimed that Joseph Smith had conferred upon the twelve all the keys and powers belonging to the apostleship, and when the deciding vote was taken, the claim was sustained. Work on the temple was now pushed vigorously, the population increased rapidly, the Nauvoo legion, with Brigham Young as lieutenant-general, gained in numbers and improved in discipline. But the people in the adjacent counties demanded their removal from the state, and in April, 1845, Gov. Ford wrote to Young, giving the advice; "get off by yourselves, where you may enjoy peace." This he promised to do in the following spring, hoping in the meantime to complete the temple, that they might enjoy the holy ordinances before starting on their journey. But persecutions continued, and the leaders saw it was not well to defer their removal until spring, and accordingly, early in February, 1846, the first detachment of the exodus began. Companies of "hundreds," "fifties," and "tens" were formed, captains appointed over them, and Brigham chosen president over all the "camps of Israel." Temporary settlements were made at Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah, where crops were planted for the benefit of those who were to follow after. When the Pottawatomie Indian lands were reached, the natives received them so kindly that the celebrated Winter Quarters was founded there, in what is now known as Florence, Neb. Though frequently annoyed by the thieving propensities of the savages, the wisdom of Young's policy, that it was

"cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them," was shown in the friendly relations that always existed with them; and, to his honor be it said, was ever after maintained, though he accommodated them if they were not satisfied with anything but fighting. Early in 1847 companies were appointed to penetrate the Rocky mountains, and with a company of 143 men, three women, and two children, Young set out from Winter Quarters on their westward quest. On July 23d the founder of Utah, reclining in Apostle Woodruff's carriage, sick with mountain fever, caught the first glimpse of the great Salt Lake valley from the summit of Big mountain. "Enough," he said, "this is the right place;

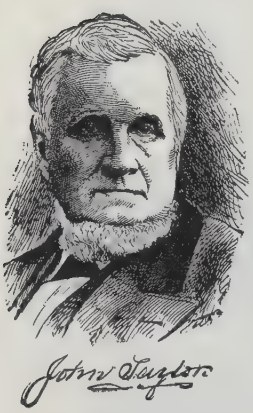


drive on." The next day, July 24th, since celebrated as "pioneer day," they entered the valley, and, under Brigham Young's guidance and control, the work was begun that converted a wilderness, where it was predicted that not an ear of corn could grow, into one of the most fruitful garden places of the world. This migration into the fastnesses of the Rocky mountains has been likened to the flight of the Children of Israel, and Brigham Young was not only the Moses to lead his followers to their land, but the Joshua who established them therein. The settlement was christened Great Salt Lake City, the site of the temple selected, and a plan of building the city at that point adopted. Up to this time there had been no first presidency since the death of Joseph Smith, Young having led the people as president of the twelve apostles. At a conference, held Dec. 27, 1847, he was chosen president, with Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards as counsellors. Subsequently he supervised the departure of the families of the people from Winter Quarters, and, by October, 1848, all the trains had arrived, numbering in all 822 wagons and 4,417 souls. The population increased rapidly by accessions from all parts of the world, and on March 4, 1849, congress was petitioned to form a territorial government, and in the meantime a provisional government was instituted under the name of the state of Deseret, which, interpreted, signifies the "Land of the Honey Bee." Utah was organized in 1850, and Brigham Young appointed governor by Pres. Fillmore: the state of Deseret being dissolved and merged into the territory of Utah. On Aug. 29, 1852, the revelation on celestial marriage was first publicly promulgated. The Saints accepted it as the word of God, and a tenet of their faith, and missionaries were sent abroad to establish it in the whole world as of divine origin. Pres. Young claimed that the revelation was given to Joseph Smith in 1843, and that polygamy had been practiced in Nauvoo, Winter Quarters, and in Utah. This was denied by the widow and four sons of Smith; a division in the church resulted, and an independent leadership formed by one of Smith's sons. In 1854 the president tendered the governorship of Utah to Col. Edward J. Steptoe, but he declined, and Young was reappointed. In July, 1857, the territory was reported in rebellion, and Alfred Cummings of Georgia was appointed to supplant Brigham Young, and a force of 2,500 U. S. troops ordered to Utah to sustain his authority. Young declared the territory under martial law, and forbade the troops to enter the valley. It was at this time he proclaimed that, "If driven to extremity, I will utterly lay waste this land in the name of Israel's God, and our enemies will find it as barren as when we came here." He sent a message to Col. Thomas L. Kane, who had always been friendly to the Mormons, asking him to see the president, with a view to having the difficulty peaceably settled. Col. Kane was appointed private envoy of the government to Utah, and in an interview with Young, learned that the new governor would be received without the army. A meeting was arranged between Gov. Cummings and Pres. Young, and a compromise effected. The Mormons were pardoned, and the new governor duly installed in his position Apr. 12, 1858. The troops remained in Camp Floyd until 1860, and so ended what is known as the Mormon war. Under the law passed by congress in 1862, making it criminal to have more than one wife, Young was arrested for bigamy, but was not indicted; and again in 1872, when his case was dismissed, with others, under a decision that the grand jury "was not selected and summoned in conformity with law." At the time of his death he had seventeen wives and was the father of fifty-six children. Brigham Young lived with his large family in what was called the "Lion House," from the figure of a great lion carved in stone crouching above the portico. In the same building were the "tithing-office," where the clerical services of the church were transacted, and Pres. Young's private study, where he was interviewed on business, and received distinguished visitors. The official residence was on the right, and was called the "Bee-hive House." An eminent writer says of Brigham Young: "If I were called to name three great leaders who have figured in the foremost ranks in this country's history, I should feel compelled to place Brigham Young in the list. . . . As prejudice wears away with the attrition of time and increasing intelligence, he stands out in broad, clear light. His

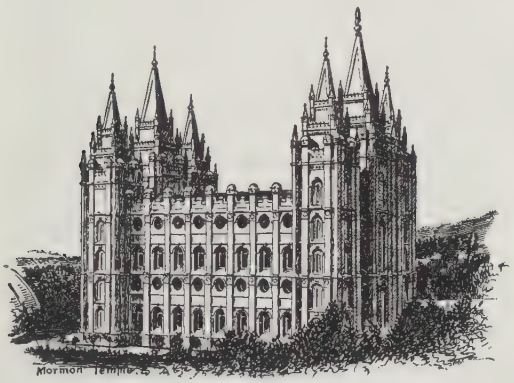
power, originality, and genius as a leader, are everywhere recognized. . . . He would have been a great man and leader in any department of life." Under his leadership the resources of the territory were developed, agriculture encouraged, manufactures established, and co-operation in all branches of business fostered. He urged the construction of telegraph lines, and created the first postal line established between the territory and the Atlantic seaboard. The Utah Central railroad was a purely Mormon enterprize, and was built by the people, Pres. Young being a heavy contractor. He not only conceived the possibility of a transcontinental railway before the people of the East dreamed of it, but marked out the route over which it would pass. Lines of telegraph

bound together most of the towns of Utah; the Utah Southern and Utah Northern railroads were built, and Salt Lake City became one of the great railroad centres of the continent. The great temple, whose corner-stone was laid in 1853, was completed in 1893, at a cost of $5,000,000. It is a splendid monument to the genius of Brigham Young; and Salt Lake City, with its 60,000 inhabitants, its industries, its parks, its temples, and its homes, is the noblest example of organic colonization in the world. He was a strong advocate and friend of education, and besides establishing the Deseret University, was the founder of the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, and the Brigham Young College of Logan. On his birthday, in 1877, he deeded to the trustees of the Logan institution 9,642 acres of land, the rents, profits, and issues of which were to be used for its support. Pres. Young was a master in designing and superintending the erection of imposing buildings; the noble temples at St. George, Logan and Manti being, with the splendid edifice at Salt Lake, sufficient evidences of his skill and devotion. He was a strange and wondrous combination of the able man of affairs and great leader, and the spiritual guide and philosopher—for none can deny the sincerity and intensity of his faith. He died in Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877, and was buried Sept. 2d, with impressive ceremonies, in which 30,000 persons participated.

TAYLOR, John, third president of the Mormon church, was born at Milnthorp, not far from Windermere, the "Queen of English Lakes," in the county of Westmoreland, England, Nov. 1, 1808. His father, James Taylor, whose ancestors for many generations had lived in an estate known as Craig Gate, in Ackenthwaite, held an excise office. His mother, whose maiden name was Agnes Taylor, was a descendant on her maternal side of the family made famous by Richard Wittington, thrice lord mayor of London. John Taylor attended school at Beetham, not far from his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a cooper in Liverpool. His employer failing within a year, he afterward went to Penrith, learned the trade of a turner, and at the age of twenty started in business for himself under the auspices of his father. In 1830 his father and family emigrated to Upper Canada, and he followed two years later. In 1833 he was married to Leonara Cannon, a woman of remarkable beauty, and a devout Methodist. His parents were members of the Episcopal church, but he became a Methodist, discovering great zeal in his new connection, and, on arriving in Toronto, he began to preach under the auspices of the Methodist organizations. His theological investigations, however, gradually made him dissatisfied with sectarian tenets, and he presently reached the conclusion that modern Christianity did not represent the religion taught by Jesus Christ. Thus, already on the way, he was converted to Mormonism by Parley P. Pratt in 1836, his wife being baptized with him; and the next year was ordained a high priest during a visit of Joseph Smith and others to Toronto. He went to Kirtland, O., and took part in the exodus to Missouri, and in December, 1838, was ordained to the apostleship at the hands of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball at Far West, in accordance with a prophecy of Joseph Smith, uttered some five months before. On Aug. 8, 1839, in obedience to the prophet's directions, he left his wife and family at Montrose, near Nauvoo, and started on a mission to England in company with Elders Wilford Woodruff and Theodore Turley, arriving in Liverpool, Jan. 10, 1840. He preached in county Down, Ireland, and at various places in England, Scotland and the Isle of Man, everywhere making converts. He held several notable controversies with various Protestant clergymen, always showing himself an able debater and an enthusiast in his cause. He also assisted in the publication of the "Book of Mormon," a hymn book, and a paper called the "Millennial Star," and helped organize a system of emigration. Arriving in Nauvoo, July 1, 1841, he was elected a member of the city council, a regent of the Nauvoo University, and judge-advocate, with the rank of colonel in the Nauvoo Legion. He assisted Joseph Smith in editing the "Times and Seasons," and later founded the Nauvoo "Neighbor." Always an intimate friend and vigorous champion of the prophet, he was present with him and Hyrum Smith in Carthage jail, when the mob killed them, June 27, 1844. Doing his best to defend them, he received three balls in his body, a fourth striking his watch, and thus failing to kill him outright. Willard Richards covered him with an old mattress, thus concealing him from the mob; and a few days afterward he was carried by litter and sleigh to Nauvoo. In the exodus from Nauvoo he was compelled to abandon all his property, including a large two-story brick house, well furnished, a brick store and printing office and 186 acres of land. On the journey West he helped to raise the company of pioneers to go to the Rocky mountains and the battalion for service in Mexico. Later in the year he was again sent on a mission to England, and sailing from Liverpool, Feb. 7, 1847, he rejoined the Saints at Winter Quarters, where he assisted in organizing companies to follow the pioneers. In the early part of June, 600 wagons were gathered on the Elkhorn, and a company consisting of 1,553 souls, with large numbers of oxen, horses and domestic live stock. They started for the West in two divisions on June 21st and 22d, the leading company under P. P. Pratt, the next under John Taylor; and on Oct. 5th reached Salt Lake City. Here in addition to the duties of the apostleship he personally worked at building a log house for his family, and corrals, stables and fences for his farm and garden, most often sawing all the lumber himself. He also helped erect a bridge over the Jordan river in 1849, and built the first boat launched on Utah lake. In March, 1849, he became associate judge of the state of Deseret, and later in the same year went on a mission to France and Hamburg, publishing French and German translations of the "Book of Mormon," and everywhere attracting attention and respect by his earnest eloquence. In a discussion in France he is said to have denied that polygamy was a Mormon doctrine or practice, and was accused of falsehood. He defended himself as not denying patriarchial marriage, but the gross sensuality charged, and conclusively showed the great distinction between them. A publication called "Etoile du Deseret" was commenced at Paris, in May, 1851, and meetings being held at various places in France, many converts were made. He also assisted in starting "Zion's Panier," a monthly periodical in Hamburg, and in raising up a branch of the church in that city. Returning to Paris, he attended a conference of the French mission, where about four hundred Latter-day Saints were represented, and published a book of 200 pages, called "The Government of God." While in France he also investigated the process of manufacturing of sugar from beets, and on reaching Liverpool, ordered machinery costing $12,500, for the purpose of sugar making in Utah. He returned to Salt Lake City in August, 1852, after visiting Philadelphia, Washington and New Orleans, and in the following year bore a part in laying the corner-stone of the temple. He



was a member of the legislative council in 1854, and in 1855 started a weekly paper in New York city, called "The Mormon," in which he defended the faith and character of the Saints. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1856, and when congress was memorialized for the admission of Utah into the Union as the state of Deseret, Taylor was one of the delegates to present the petition to congress. He continued his labors in the eastern states until August, 1857, organizing many branches of the church, and forwarding the emigrants from England to the West. In the fall of 1857, when the U. S. soldiers were approaching Utah, he held his famous



correspondence with Capt. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A. He also actively supported Brigham Young in removing the Mormons from Salt Lake City southward, when preparations were made to fire the city, and leave nothing for the soldiers but ashes. He took part in the conference between Pres Young and the U. S. peace commissioners, which resulted in an adjustment of the difficulties, and the return of the people to their homes. Elder Taylor was a member of the Utah legislature (1857–76), being speaker of the house for five successive sessions, and was probate judge of Utah county from 1868 to '70. In 1869 he answered Vice-pres. Schuyler Colfax's speech against the Mormon religion, in several able articles which have since been reprinted. In 1872 he was elected superintendent of the Utah public schools. When Pres. Young died in 1877, Taylor was president of the twelve apostles, and that body ruled until October, 1880, when, at the general conference, the first presidency of the church was reorganized, and he was chosen president, with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smth as counselors. In his new capacity he visited the numerous settlements of the Saints in Utah. He also wrote a work on the "Mediation and Atonement of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ"; another called "Items on Priesthood," and various articles, among them "A Defense of the Mormon People," in the "North American Review." When the Edmund's law of 1882 was passed he counseled moderation, but charged the people not to obey it, nor give up polygamy. In January, 1885, he started on a tour through the Mormon settlements in Arizona, Guyamas and Hermosillo, Mexico, whence, after meeting with Gov. Torres, he proceeded to Los Angeles and San Francisco. There he received dispatches stating that he had been indicted, but nevertheless returned to Salt Lake City, and on Sunday, Feb. 1st, delivered his last public discourse in the tabernacle. Arrests were then made on the slightest pretext, and the anti-polgamy laws were being enforced with such rigor and excess that to be accused was equivalent to conviction. Pres. Taylor, therefore, went into retirement, and for two years and a half directed the affairs of the church without reappearing in public. Pres. Taylor's family residence in Salt Lake City was a handsome structure, known as Gardo House. He had seven wives and thirty-four children; twenty-two sons and twelve daughters. In person he was nearly six feet in height, and finely proportioned. His manners were affable and gracious, and his bearing dignified. The published accounts of his various disputes show him a wonderfully impressive speaker, a logical thinker, and a man of great self-control. In action, also, he was quite as incisive and determined, being possessed of indomitable courage, fortitude and energy. His life was a constant fight in the cause of religious and civil liberty, and his efforts have been memorialized in the title "The Champion of Liberty," by which he is known among his Mormon brethren. He was a good deal of a poet, and an easy, facile writer. He died at the house of Thomas F. Rouche, in Kaysville, Utah, July 25, 1887.

WOODRUFF, Wilford, fourth president of the Mormon church, was born at Farmington (now Avon), Hartford co., Conn., March 1, 1807. He was the third son of Aphek and Beulah (Thompson) Woodruff, and his family, noted through several generations for vigor and longevity, was among the earliest to settle in that region. Young Woodruff attended the village school and, until his twentieth year, assisted his father, a miller. He then took charge of the mill himself, and conducted it until his removal to a farm near Richland, Oswego co., N. Y., early in 1832. In the midst of his busy life he had always been a singularly thoughtful person, meditating deeply on religion, and becoming dissatisfied with existing denominations, he was filled, he tells us, with an earnest longing to find the true church. On Dec. 29, 1833, he first heard the gospel of the Latter-day Saints, from the lips of Elders Zera Pulsipher and Elijah Cheney; and, becoming convinced of the truth of their teachings, was baptized and confirmed on Jan. 1st, and ordained a teacher the following day. Early in April he repaired to Kirtland, O., where he was kindly welcomed by Joseph Smith; and in May marched with "Zion's Camp" into Missouri. His earnest desire now was to preach the gospel, and as if in direct answer to his prayers, he was ordained a priest at the instance of Elder Elias Higbee, Nov. 5, 1834. On Jan. 13, 1835, he started on a missionary tour with Elder Harry Brown, through Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Going "without purse or scrip" and on foot, according to Scriptural precedent, he traveled, during the year, 3,248 miles; threading forests, wading through swamps, rowing for 125 miles down the Arkansas river in a canoe they had made from a cotton-wood tree; and bearing every hardship and danger with the utmost fortitude. On this tour he held 170 meetings, baptized forty-three persons and organized three new branches of the church. A full and interesting account is given in his journal; among other adventures being the surprising death of Alexander Akeman, an apostate Mormon, "who fell dead as if struck by lightning" in the midst of denouncing the missionary. On Apr. 4th he met Elder Warren Parrish in Tennessee, and was by him ordained an elder on June 28th. Again in May, 1837, he left Kirtland on a missionary tour to Maine and the Fox Islands; in the course of a two years' work, preaching and organizing churches on the islands and at Bangor, Me., Boston, Providence and New York. He also visited his native town, and baptized many of his relatives and former neighbors, among them his father, step-mother and sister. While at North Vinal Haven, on Aug. 6, 1839, he received notice of his appointment to the apostleship, and immediately starting at the head of a company of fifty-three con-

verts, journeyed by wagon for nearly three months to Far West, Mo., where he was duly ordained an apostle, Apr. 26, 1839. In the following August he set out on his mission to England. After laboring successfully in Staffordshire, he went southward to the city of Worcester, in obedience to a spiritual command. In that neighborhood was a religious body known as the United Brethren, which had an extensive membership, and forty-five ordained preachers. Among other distinctive tenets they believed that the church of Christ did not exist in its fulness on earth, which afforded an exceptional opportunity to this devoted missionary. After eight months' labor, Elder Woodruff baptized 1,800 persons in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, including all the United Brethren but one, and over a hundred preachers of different denominations. He afterward visited London and Manchester, and on Apr. 21, 1841, after a very prosperous mission, set sail from Liverpool. Arriving at New York, May 20th, he went to Scarborough, Me., where he had left his family two years before, and reached Nauvoo Oct. 5th. He was appointed a member of the city council of Nauvoo, Oct. 30, 1841, and on Feb. 3, 1842, was placed in charge of the business department of the "Times and Seasons." From July to October, 1842, and again from August, 1843, he was engaged on a mission in the eastern states, but, upon hearing of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, returned to Nauvoo. He was again sent on a mission to England in August, 1844, returning in time to join the exodus from Nauvoo. He traveled with the pioneers across the plains in 1847, being one of the first to arrive at the present site of Salt Lake City; and in 1848 he was again sent on a two years' mission to the eastern states. In November, 1850, he was elected to the senate of the provisional state of Deseret, and was for twenty-one years a member of the legislative assembly of Utah. He went on many exploring expeditions throughout Utah; was president of the Utah Horticultural Society from its foundation in 1855; president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society; and rapidly became a recognized leader in all civil and church affairs. In the midst of his unremitting labors, Elder Woodruff kept a daily journal, which has since served as a mine of information regarding many points of church history, otherwise overlooked. He thus became a recognized authority on such matters; and in 1875 was appointed historian and general recorder of the church, holding the position until his accession to the presidency. On the completion of the temple at St. George, southern Utah, in 1877, he was appointed its president by Brigham Young. There he performed an extraordinary work on behalf of his ancestors, who, according to Mormon teaching, having died without knowledge of the true Gospel, may be benefitted by their living posterity in the church through vicarious performance of ordinances necessary to salvation. Elder Woodruff and his family performed in person 3,188 baptisms for the dead; and he himself witnessed, during two years, over 41,000 similar observances. Upon the accession of Pres. Taylor he became president of the twelve apostles; and in April, 1889, he was sustained at the general conference as president of the church with George Q. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith as counselors. By his direction the General Church Board of Education was founded in 1888, to direct the church system of academies, high schools and colleges, which has resulted in greater perfection of organization. Pres. Woodruff's administration has been characterized by an even and orderly direction of all church matters. The days of conflict are over; and even among those not of his faith he is honored and beloved for his high character, sterling integrity, simplicity of life and faithful adherence to his convictions of right and truth. He is indeed a remarkable man, both for himself and in his life-record. Few could have dared more or worked more for a chosen cause; and fewer still have survived to a serene old age to contemplate grander achievements. From the beginning of his ministry in 1834, until the close of 1895, he has traveled in all 172,369 miles; held 7,655 meetings; preached 3,526 discourses; organized fifty one branches of the church and seventy-seven preaching places, and assisted in the confirmation of 8,952 persons. His journeyings cover England, Scotland, Wales, and twenty-three states and five territories of the Union. His character is a strong and practical one, yet strangely blended with a faith that is nearly childlike. His journal abounds in incidents which to him surely indicate the direct interposition of God, who, he firmly believes has guided his every step. Especially interesting is his description of twenty-seven distinct occasions on which he has been thus saved from almost inevitable death. In recognition of his eloquence and great success as an evangelist, he received the name of "Banner of the Gospel."

Wilford Woodruff

SNOW, Lorenzo, president of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, was born at Mantua, Portage co., O., Apr. 3, 1814, son of Oliver and Rosetta Leonora (Pettibone) Snow of Puritan descent. He received an academic education at Ravenna, O., and at the age of twenty-one entered Oberlin College. This institution, then in its infancy, could not afford the advantages he desired, and he left in 1836, with the intention of entering some college in the East. In the same year he visited Kirtland, O., then the principal seat of the Latter-day Saints, and having made the acquaintance of Joseph Smith and the other leaders of the church, became a convert. He began his proselyting work in the very next year; traveling from place to place, "without purse or scrip," after the manner of the early church missionaries. In the meanwhile his people had gathered to the western part of Missouri, where they were set upon by mobs and finally driven over the border into Illinois, in accordance with an order of the governor for their extermination. Mr. Snow passed through the hardships, privations and perils of all the dramatic occurrences of that ordeal. In 1840 he was sent on a mission to Great Britain to assist the apostles in the work of establishing the church there; and, having been made president of the London conference, his labors were mostly confined to the neighborhood of that city. He was also appointed councilor to Parley P. Pratt, president of the British mission, and held the same relation to his successor. He published, in 1841, a pamphlet entitled, "The Only Way to be Saved," which has appeared in numerous editions and been translated into German, French and Italian. When he returned to America he was in charge of a company of 250 converts on a specially chartered vessel, and arriving in Nauvoo in the spring of 1843, he became active and prominent in civic and ecclesiastical affairs. In 1832 he had been commissioned a lieutenant in the state militia by the governor of Ohio, and he now organized a company of the famous Nauvoo legion, and was elected its captain. He had also had experience in school-teaching at Shalersville, Portage co., O., during 1839-40, and in 1845

was placed in charge of the Nauvoo grammar school. During 1844 he conducted a vigorous campaign in Ohio, on behalf of Joseph Smith for the U. S. presidency; but this work was stopped suddenly by the murder of the prophet in Carthage jail. Then followed vicissitudes innumerable for the Mormon people, and finally, in the winter of 1845–46, they were driven from their homes in Nauvoo by fear of mob violence. Mr. Snow was in the vanguard of those who set out for the Rocky mountain region, but was prostrated by illness, and thus delayed by the way. In the following year (1848) he made the trip to the present site of Salt Lake City, at the head of a train of 100 wagons. In all the work of founding and building up this modern city of Zion he was a leader, and when the government was firmly established, he became one of the foremost of its statesmen. Elected in 1852 a member of the Utah house of representatives, in accordance with the law of Sept. 9, 1850, establishing a territorial government, he was returned to every subsequent session until 1882—three times to the house and twenty-three to the council—being for most of the time president of the latter branch. In 1855 he founded and named Brigham City, in northern Utah, with fifty families, and as it grew organized a system of co-operation, which resulted in the people becoming self-sustaining. There were forty-one industrial branches established, of which the people were the owners, resulting in a condition of activity, thrift and general comfort not exceeded by any other community in the West. In October, 1849, he was sent on a mission to Italy, where for about three years he worked diligently for the spread of his faith, and translated the "Book of Mormon" into the Italian language. Again, in 1864, he went on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, and there an incident occurred which very nearly ended his career. While he and others were approaching Lahaina, island of Maui, an immense breaker struck and upset their boat. Mr. Snow was under water a considerable time, showing every evidence of death when recovered; but, after great efforts on the part of his friends, he revived. In 1872 he was one of a party which, under the leadership of George A. Smith, made a tour of the principal countries of Europe and of Palestine. The trip was suggested by the late Pres. Brigham Young; and its object, as expressed by him, was to "dedicate and consecrate the Holy Land to the Lord, that it may be blessed with fruitfulness, preparatory to the return of the Jews in fulfilment of prophecy and the accomplishment of the purposes of our Heavenly Father." Mr. Snow published an account of this trip in 1875, entitled "The Palestine Tourists," his sister, Eliza R. Snow, assisting in the preparation. In the intervals of other duties and occupations, he continued his work as a teacher. In 1853 he became principal of the Salt Lake High School, and his continued activity in the cause of education resulted in his election, in 1888, as a member of the General Board of Education of the church, in which he still continues. During the winter of 1854–55 he organized the Polysophical Association of Salt Lake City, and became its president. During the controversy, beginning in 1884, between the general government and the Latter-day Saints on the question of the institution of patriarchal marriage, although all the machinery of the courts was brought to bear upon the people, they determined not to yield the main issue—the unconstitutionality of the Edmunds law—until a decision of the U. S. supreme court should settle it. Mr. Snow was caught in the toils in 1886, and his offense was designated "unlawful cohabitation." The local judiciary had, in their zeal, held that this offense could be segregated into minute portions of any period covered by it, and the accused be indicted on each subdivisional portion of the time. Three indictments were returned against him for the same offense, and the maximum penalty for each—a fine of $300, with costs, and imprisonment for six months—was imposed. After protracted delays, he reached the court of last resort on writ of *habeas corpus*, the decision being that he was illegally held, as the offense was a continuous one, and therefore could not be segregated. He was discharged, after a confinement of nearly one year. A large number of others were afterward released under the same ruling. The supreme court subsequently passed upon the point of constitutionality, and the controversy ceased. On Feb. 12, 1849, Mr. Snow was ordained one of the twelve apostles of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and at a general annual conference, held in April, 1889, he was chosen president of that ecclesiastical quorum. On Apr. 6, 1853, he took part in the services connected with the laying of the foundation-stones of the Salt Lake City Temple, and also in those associated with laying the cap-stone in October, 1892, and finally in the dedication of that magnificent structure, beginning on Apr. 6, 1893. In the absence of Pres. Woodruff, he presided at the dedication of the Manti Temple in Sanpete county, Utah, May 22–23, 1888. When the famous Salt Lake Temple was opened for the purposes for which it was erected, May 23, 1893, Mr. Snow was chosen its president. The position, esteemed by his people as one of great dignity and importance, he still holds.

Lorenzo Snow

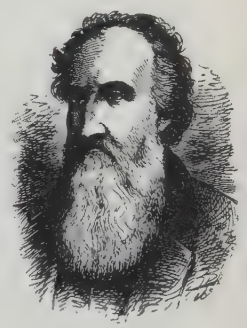
PRATT, Parley Parker, Mormon apostle, was born in Burlington, N. Y., Apr. 12, 1807. He was a Baptist preacher before his conversion to Mormonism, in 1830, and became one of the most earnest and eloquent ministers in the church of Latter-day Saints. He was one of the first missionaries to the Indians, west of the state of Missouri, to introduce the gospel to the "remnants of Joseph," which the "Book of Mormon" declares the Indians to be. In 1835 he was appointed one of the first twelve apostles, being designated as "The Archer of Paradise." In 1838 he returned to New York, where he published "The Voice of Warning," in which he predicted that the people of this country who were not Mormons would be swept from the face of the earth, and if it did not come to pass within ten years the world would know the "Book of Mormon" was not true. In 1839, during the disturbances in Far West, Mo., he was imprisoned for seven months, finally escaping and joining the Saints at Quincy, Ill. He was sent on a mission to England the same year, and in 1844 was made president over the eastern branches of the church, and appointed to regulate and counsel the immigration arriving at New York from Europe. He was one of the pioneers of 1847, when the valley of the Great Salt Lake was selected as the place of settlement for the exiled Saints. He explored the region round about in 1849, and built a road in what is known as Parley's Cañon. Parley's Peak is also named after him. He was joint editor with Brigham Young of the "Millennial Star," which was established in Manchester, England, during the mission of 1840. Mr. Pratt was a voluminous writer, and his contributions to Mormon literature are considered to be standard works of the church. Among them are "The Voice of Warning and Instruction to All People, or an Introduction to the Faith and Doctrine of the Latter-Day Saints"; "History of the Persecutions in Mis-

souri"; and "Key to the Science of Theology." His leading pamphlets are: "An Appeal to the State of New York"; "Immortality of the Body"; "Fountain of Knowledge"; "Intelligence and Affection"; and "The Angel of the Prairies." On his return from a mission to the Pacific coast he was assassinated near Van Buren, Ark., May 13, 1857.

PRATT, Orson, Mormon apostle, was born in Hartford, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1811. He received a good education, was a distinguished Hebrew scholar, and versed in the higher mathematics. At an early age he became a disciple of the Mormon faith, was made an elder in 1831, and went into the missionary field. In 1833, at Patten, Canada, he preached the first discourse ever delivered by a Latter-day Saint elder in that country. In 1835 he was chosen one of the twelve apostles of the church, being tenth in the order of the quorum. In the great exodus of the saints in 1847, he was appointed to take twenty-three wagons and forty-two men, and precede the main body of pioneers into Salt Lake valley. He camped in Emigration Cañon, and, in company with Erastus Snow, made a circuit of the valley, on their return to camp dedicating the land to the Lord. From time to time he was sent on important missions at home and abroad. While president of the churches in the East, in 1852, he edited and published at Washington, D. C., a monthly periodical, entitled "The Seer." In 1865 he made an unsuccessful mission to Austria, and returned to England. When Utah was organized into a territorial government in 1850, he was a member of the first legislative assembly, and every succeeding session when in the territory, serving as speaker seven times. On the founding of the University of Deseret in 1869, he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, and in 1874 became general recorder and church historian. In August, 1870, Prof. Pratt discussed the question, "Does the Bible sanction polygamy?" with Dr. J. P. Newman, chaplain of the U. S. senate, in the great tabernacle in Salt Lake City, before an immense concourse of people. The discussion continued three days, and the arguments were published in pamphlet form, and in many of the leading papers in the states. Martin Harris, then eighty-eight years old, one of the witnesses of the "Book of Mormon," was present at this conference, and testified to the truth of the "Book of Mormon." In 1854 Prof. Pratt announced his discovery of the "law of planetary rotation," that the cubic roots of the densities of the planets are in proportion to the square roots of their periods of rotation. He was the author of "The Prophetic Almanac," published in 1845, in which the calculations are for the latitude and meridian of Nauvoo, and the principal cities of the United States. Among his other publications are: "Divine Authenticity of the 'Book of Mormon'"; "Patriarchal Order, or, Plurality of Wives," "Cubic and Biquadratic Equations"; "Key to the Universe"; "The Great First Cause"; "The Absurdities of Immaterialism"; "Lectures on Astronomy"; "Differential Calculus," and several volumes of sermons. He died in Salt Lake City, Oct. 3, 1881.

KIMBALL, Heber Chase, Mormon apostle, was born in Sheldon, Vt., June 14, 1801. His father was a blacksmith, and, after receiving a common-school education, he worked with him in his smithy. Later he removed with his brother to Mendon, N. Y., and engaged in the pottery business. Here he first met Brigham Young, was converted to Mormonism at the same time, and baptized into that faith, Apr. 15, 1832. Brigham Young and his two children by his first wife, made their home with him, until they all removed to Kirtland in 1833. Kimball was appointed one of the twelve apostles in 1835, being next in order to Brigham Young in the quorum, and with Orson Hyde was set apart by Joseph Smith to go to England on the first foreign mission of the church in 1837. He was again appointed to accompany Brigham Young on a mission to England, where he remained two years, doing effective work for the cause, and returning to Nauvoo in 1841. He was one of the first pioneers who penetrated to the valley of the Great Salt lake in 1847, and on the election of Brigham Young to the presidency, was appointed one of his counselors, Willard Richards, a cousin of Young's, being his associate. When the provisional government of the state of Deseret was founded, Heber C. Kimball was elected chief justice, with John Taylor and Newel K. Whitney associate judges. He died at Salt Lake City, June 22, 1868.

RIGDON, Sidney, Mormon elder, was born in St. Clair township, Allegheny co., Pa., Feb. 19, 1793. He received his early education in the district schools and worked on his father's farm until 1817, when he entered a printing-office, but subsequently studying for the Baptist ministry, he was licensed to preach in 1819. His first charge was at Pittsburgh, Pa., where he labored successfully for some years. In 1828 he became a Campbellite, and assisted in the organization of that denomination in Bainbridge and Mentor, O. He seems ever to have been a restless soul, and, while an impassioned and powerful preacher, to have manifested a constant tendency to change of views, even upon vital subjects. Alexander Campbell thus describes the first interview he had with Rigdon in 1821: "After tea in the evening, we commenced, and prolonged our discourse until the next morning. . . . On parting the next day, Sidney Rigdon, with all apparent candor, said that if he had within the last year taught and promulgated from the pulpit one error, he had a thousand." He further relates that he found it expedient to caution Rigdon against pulling down anything he had built until he had reviewed again and again what he had heard; but adds, "in the course of a single year he had prepared the whole association to hear us with earnestness and candor." Shortly after Rigdon's final conversion to the Disciples' church in 1828, he brought almost his entire congregation to the new connection, in which he himself discovered great zeal, both at Mentor and Kirtland, O., some four miles distant. In the councils of the sect he, on every favorable occasion, exhibited his brilliant powers as an orator and debater. Sometime in 1829–30 he conceived the notion that the practice of a community of goods was essential to strict obedience of Scripture, and attempting to make it a part of the Campbellite discipline, was brought into sharp debate with Campbell himself, and withdrew discomfited. He finally succeeded in achieving results of a practical character at Kirtland, where one Isaac Morley threw open his house to all comers, and formed the nucleus of a communistic society. There is great diversity of opinion as to when he first came into relations with Smith and the other Mormon leaders. It is certain, however, that when Parley P. Pratt set out on his first mission to



S. Rigdon

Missouri, he stopped at Mentor on the way, and, by permission, preached in Mr. Rigdon's church. Rigdon expressed interest in the "Book of Mormon," was finally converted, after vigorous opposition and many lengthy debates with the missionaries of the new faith, and when a large branch of the Latter-day Saints was organized in Kirtland, in October, 1830, was baptized into the fold. He met Joseph Smith at Fayette, N. Y., soon after, and became one of the most zealous and efficient of the prophet's adherents. It has been claimed that the "Book of Mormon" was manipulated by Smith and Rigdon from the manuscript of a rejected romance written by Solomon Spaulding in 1812, and stolen or copied by Rigdon when a printer in Pittsburgh. This manuscript was found in 1884, by Pres. James H. Fairchild of Oberlin College, while searching among some old documents for matter relating to the anti-slavery movement; and he says: "On comparison there was no resemblance to the 'Book of Mormon,' except in some very general features; not a name or incident being common to the two." A verbatim copy of this "lost manuscript" was issued under Mormon auspices at Lamoni, Ia., in 1885, and most candid authorities now agree that the evidence adduced for Rigdon's duplicity in the matter is of no conclusive nature. Even Stenhouse admits that, "those who knew him before he was a Mormon spoke of him in such a manner as leaves no room to doubt Rigdon's own sincerity in the Mormon faith, and his total ignorance of Joseph Smith and the 'Book of Mormon' until after that work had been published." In 1833 the first presidency of the church of Latter-day Saints was formed at Kirtland, with Joseph Smith president, and Rigdon and Frederick G. Williams as counselors. A mill, store, and bank were established, Smith being president and Rigdon cashier. They were accused of issuing notes of doubtful value, and being forced to flee in the night by threats of mob-violence, sought safety in Far West, Mo., where many Mormons had settled. It seems that Rigdon, in his predilection for communistic theories, had actually persuaded Smith to join him in the issuance of fiat money, with no appreciable capital to secure its redemption. The notes, supposedly issued at first on the "Kirtland Safety Society Bank," are said to have been subsequently altered by Rigdon, in attempted evasion of the Ohio law against "wild-cat" banking, so as to read:

"Anti-BANK-ing Co.,"

the added syllables being printed so minutely as not to attract immediate notice. This unwise move was made the occasion for fresh opposition on the part of the "gentiles," who had largely accepted the notes as currency. Rigdon was finally visited by an agent of some Pittsburgh bankers, who requested the redemption of the notes in coin. To him he is said to have replied that they had been put forth as "a circulating medium for the accommodation of the people," and that it would be thwarting that purpose to call any of them in. In his reply to the charges preferred by the protestors, Rigdon stated that the bank was rather a victim than an offender, having been defrauded by a defalcation of $25,000 by a trusted official who had had access to the treasury. Later sentiment seems to accuse Rigdon of having been every whit as much at fault in the matter, and his subsequent separation from Smith would seem to add color to the charge. Although a man of brilliant mind and great power as an orator, he was evidently quite unbalanced—even irresponsible. His brother, Dr. L. Rigdon of Hamilton, O., evidently shares in this belief, attributing his eccentricities to an accident in boyhood, which ever after affected his brain and conduct. Subsequently at Independence, the printing-office of the Saints was destroyed by a mob, and Rigdon, with many others of the brethren, was tarred and feathered. In 1838 he was arrested on the charge of treason and murder, and imprisoned in Liberty Jail in Clay county, but was released after some months' imprisonment on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and returned to his old home in Pennsylvania. There he resided during the next six years. In 1844, on the death of Joseph Smith, he returned to Nauvoo, and related a vision concerning the church,

which he said the Lord had given him, intimating that he was the man to lead it. A special meeting was appointed Aug. 8th, to consider his claim, which he vehemently urged in a speech lasting an hour and a half. The twelve apostles, however, asserted their own right to lead the church, and his aspirations were defeated. He was excommunicated a month later, and "delivered over to the buffetings of Satan," for refusing to submit to authority. He returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., still firm in his belief of the truthfulness of the "Book of Mormon," and the doctrines of the Latter-day Saints. Rigdon's wife, to whom he was married in 1821, was Phœbe Brooks of Warren, O., sister-in-law of Rev. Adamson Bentley, with whom he had been much associated in his early ministry. Although she was at first opposed to his varying moods on religious subjects, she went with him into Mormonism, and was baptized in 1830. He died in Friendship, N.Y., July 14, 1876.

THATCHER, Moses, Mormon apostle, was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Feb. 2, 1842, sixth of the eight sons of Hezekiah and Alley (Kitchen) Thatcher. His parents were members of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and his earliest recollections are of the persecution of the Mormon people, first in one place and then another. They followed the Saints to Utah, and went thence to California in 1849. The lad's opportunities for schooling were meagre, and not until his eleventh year could he attend school regularly. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, he at the age of fifteen became a member of the Mormon church, and shortly after was called as a missionary. His family returned to Salt Lake City in 1858, and here he had another brief school experience. In 1860 they located in Cache Valley; but after his marriage in 1861, to Lettie Farr of Salt Lake City, he returned to Logan, where he built the first frame house erected in that town. During the next few years he was a minute-man, one of the local force to guard against the stock-thieves and predatory Indians then so numerous; and he subsequently became a captain of fifty in the Cache military district, first with Col. Ricks and later with Gen. Hyde. In 1865 he went on a mission to England, and upon his return, three years later, was made superintendent of Sunday-schools in the Cache stake of Zion. For ten years (1872–82) he represented Cache and Rich counties in the territorial legislative council; was a member of the Utah constitutional convention of 1872, and was one of the delegation chosen to urge on congress the question of statehood. In 1869 he determined to exchange farming for mercantile pursuits, and after

thoroughly learning the business in Salt Lake City he established himself in partnership with his father at Logan. Their establishment, incorporated in 1870 as the Logan Co-operative Mercantile Institution, was later absorbed by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. He was made secretary and later superintendent of the Utah Northern railroad, which was built under the direction of Brigham Young. In 1877 he was elected president of the Cache Valley stake of Zion, and in less than two years' time was chosen an apostle to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Orson Hyde. It has frequently been his duty to treat with the Indians, among whom he is highly respected, and known as the "Little Chief"; he has also had much to do with the establishment of Mormon settlements in Mexico, conferring with Pres. Diaz and other high officials in their behalf. He for a long time had charge of mission-work among the Mexican Indians, considering it peculiarly a labor of love in the light of Mormon teachings regarding their origin and history. Apostle Thatcher has always been a stalwart champion of his people and his church, but is none the less somewhat at variance with the majority of the rulers on the question of church control of civil concerns. When in 1890–91 the virulent antagonism of the "gentile" element in Utah was somewhat abated, there was a new alignment among the Mormon people in matters political. The policy of the strongest church leaders was that there should be, as far as possible, an even division between the two great political parties; and Thatcher chose the Democratic. The result was, however, that the majority vote made of Utah a distinctly Republican state, which occasioned a vigorous protest from the Democrats, in convention, against the policy of church officials in using ecclesiastical influence and domination in political affairs. The result was that in April, 1896, the church authorities issued a pronunciamento denying the charges, yet claiming the right to control its officials as to whether they should or not accept political office. Although Mr. Thatcher was at that time thought to be on the point of death, he was given one hour to read and sign the document. Refusing to do this, his name was on that day dropped from the roll of the apostles, presented to the semi-annual conference of the Mormon people. Mr. Thatcher was a member of the constitutional convention, and was the author of some of its strongest, most liberal and most tolerant provisions, insisting upon the total separation of church and state. He has long been noted as one of the foremost religious and political writers and speakers of the West; and from his fifteenth year positions of trust and importance have been forced upon him. He is now vice-president of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake, and of the Deseret National and Deseret Savings banks. In 1896 he was nominated by the Democratic convention for the senate of the fifty-fifth congress.

Moses Thatcher

RICHARDS, Franklin Dewey, Mormon apostle and historian, was born in Richmond, Berkshire co., Mass., Apr. 2, 1821, son of Phinehas and Wealthy (Dewey) Richards. From ten to thirteen he was employed at Pittsfield, Mass., also attending school at Lenox during one winter. He then returned to his native town, and, until the summer of 1836, he worked with his uncles in the lumber business. His father having been converted to Mormonism, was baptized at Kirtland O., in April, 1837, and returning to Richmond, preached the new gospel to his neighbors. Franklin D. Richards was baptized by him on June 3, 1838, and in the following October, started for Far West, Mo. Upon his arrival, he learned that the Saints were under order of banishment from Gov. Boggs; and also that his brother George had fallen in the massacre of Haun's Mill. Walking thence 300 miles to St. Louis, he was employed until May, 1839, when he returned to Quincy, Ill., to attend the first conference of the church. In April, 1840, he was ordained a "seventy," and sent on a mission to northern Indiana. After building up a branch in Porter county, Ind., he returned to Nauvoo, where, in April, 1841, he participated in laying the corner-stone of the Temple. Returning to his former field of labor on June 7th, he was taken ill by the way, and cared for in the house of Isaac Snyder, whose daughter, Jane, became his wife on Dec. 18, 1842. After his marriage he settled in Nauvoo, where, in May, 1844, he was ordained a high priest, also holding a position in the historian's office, and being delegated to several missions. At the time of the Mormon exodus, in 1846, he was under orders for a mission to England. He was appointed to labor in Scotland, and later, in association with Elder Orson Spencer, president of the mission, in the Bath, Bristol, and Trowbridge conferences. Rejoining his people at Winter Quarters in February, 1848, he was made captain of the rear company, leading them into the Salt Lake valley in October. Here, on Feb. 12, 1849, he was ordained one of the twelve apostles, becoming also a member of the provisional government of the state of Deseret, and assisting in organizing the perpetual emigration bureau. In 1850 he started on another mission to England, and being appointed president of the church there, saw the conversion of over 16,000 people in two years. He was also editor of the "Millennial Star," and, among sundry valuable publications, first issued the "Pearl of Great Price," containing the "Book of Abraham," and other remarkable revelations. Returning to Salt Lake, he attended the special conference of the church in August, 1852; resumed his seat in the legislature in December, and, in the following April, assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Salt Lake Temple. During 1853 he was engaged in Iron county, Utah, in securing the southern outposts against Indian depredations, also in relocating the site of Cedar City; continuing his legislative duties in the winter. In 1854 he again went to England as president of the mission. His labors, during a stay of two years, resulted in the extension of the jurisdiction of the British mission so as to embrace all the branches of the church in Europe, and in the shipment to America of over 8,000 converts. In 1856 he was again elected to the Utah legislature; in January, 1859, he became a regent of the University of Deseret, and in June was commissioned brigadier-general of the Nauvoo legion. During 1859–66 he was engaged in various political, educational and ecclesiastical offices, and went on a fourth mission to England (1866–68). He was, in February, 1869, elected judge of the probate and county court of Weber county, which then exercised general, common-law and chancery jurisdiction, and served until September, 1883. Many important cases were tried before him—not one being reversed on appeal to the higher courts—until, by the Po-

F. D. Richards

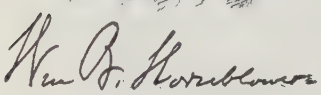
land law, the jurisdiction of Utah probate courts was limited. In January, 1870, he founded the Ogden "Junction," of which he was for a long while editor, and organized several mutual improvement associations. Retiring from the bench in 1883, he devoted his time to his apostolic duties, and during the extreme enforcement of the Edmunds law in 1882, when many of the high church officials had gone into retirement, much of the direction of affairs devolved on him. On Apr. 6, 1884, he was appointed assistant historian of the church, and on Apr. 7, 1889, became historian and general recorder. He still (1897) holds both offices with credit and ability, and is also interested in genealogical study. Among his people he is known and honored as a scholarly and able gentleman, whose wisdom, conservatism, and force have repeatedly been of service in times of his church's need.

SMITH, Joseph Fielding, second counselor in the presidency of the Mormon church, was born at Far West, Caldwell co., Mo., Nov. 13, 1838, son of Hyrum and Mary (Fielding) Smith, and a nephew of the prophet, Joseph Smith. His mother, with her infant son, was driven from home in the winter following his birth, while her husband, with Joseph Smith and others, was held in prison on account of his religion. In the Mormon exodus from Nauvoo he drove an ox team most of the way from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, and reached Winter Quarters in the fall of 1846. In the summer of 1848 he crossed the plains to Salt Lake, where he followed the occupation of a herd boy until 1854, working occasionally in the harvest field and in the mountains, hauling wood. In April, 1854, he was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, and during a residence of nearly three years and a half he was president of the Maui, Kohala, Hilo and Molokai conferences, and, although so young, one of the most active men in the party. Within six weeks after his arrival he was able to preach and pray and administer the Gospel ordinances in the native language, displaying in his study unusual aptitude and a wholesome devotion to his duty as a missionary. On his return to Salt Lake City he at once enlisted in the legion to defend the people from the expected attack of the Federal army, and until peace was proclaimed was almost constantly in the saddle between Salt Lake and Fort Bridger. During the winter of 1858–59 he was sergeant-at-arms of the territorial legislature. On March 20, 1858, he was ordained to one of the seventies, and on Oct. 16th, a high priest, being also appointed a member of the high council. He was called on a mission to Great Britain, in April, 1860, and proceeded to New York by way of Nauvoo, where he visited some of his kindred, and arrived in Liverpool, July 27th. He presided over the Leeds, Sheffield, Hull and Lincolnshire conferences, and in the fall of 1862 he visited Denmark and afterward went to Paris. In March, 1864, he started on another mission to the Sandwich islands being there placed in charge of the mission, and visited all the islands with a view of establishing permanent headquarters. After his return he was engaged in the church historian's office, and also in home missionary work. He was elected a member of the city council of Salt Lake City, and of the territorial legislature, and on July 1, 1866, was ordained an apostle by Pres. Young, and appointed to fill a vacancy in the council of the twelve, Oct. 8, 1867. In 1868 he removed to Provo, Utah co., where he served on the city council one term, but later, returning to Salt Lake City, he resumed his work in the historian's office. In February, 1874, he started on a second mission to Great Britain, and as director of all the branches of the church in Europe, he visited Scandinavia, Germany, Switzerland and France. In the spring of 1877 he was again sent to preside over the European mission, and after attending the dedication of the temple at St. George, he took his departure for Liverpool, where he arrived May 27, 1877. Pres.

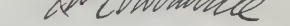
Young's death occasioned his recall, and sailing from Liverpool he reached Salt Lake City on Sept. 27th. He went on a brief mission to the eastern states, in company with Elder Orson Pratt, and after his return in October was placed in charge of the endowment house, continuing to manage its affairs until the summer of 1884, when it was closed. In October, 1880, when John Taylor succeeded to the presidency, Elder Smith was chosen his second counselor. He was also elected a member and president of the council of the Utah legislature for the session of 1882, and in the same year was president of the Utah constitutional convention. After the death of Pres. Taylor, Elder Smith resumed his position in the council of the twelve apostles, but on Apr. 7, 1889, when Wilford Woodruff succeeded to the presidency, he was chosen as his second counselor. Pres. Smith is regarded with much affection and entire confidence by the Mormon people and the church authorities, and is considered one of the most stalwart defenders of the faith. His public addresses are characterized by extraordinary vigor and fervor, and he is looked upon as a tower of strength in all the affairs and councils of the Mormon church.

CLAP, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1668. He was a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Clap, who settled in Dorchester, 1636. He attended Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1690. He began to preach in Newport in 1695, and in the midst of many discouragements formed a church, the first of the Congregational body founded in Rhode Island, and being ordained its pastor in 1720, continued incumbent until his death. In 1721, much to his annoyance, Rev. John Adams, subsequently noted for his poetry, was settled as assistant in his church. Mr. Clap forthwith formed a new society, "leaving Mr. Adams to officiate alone for two years, and then be dismissed." Dean Berkeley was a firm friend of Mr. Clap, and often spoke of his good deeds: he was, he said, struck with the gravity of his deportment. In a conversation while he was in Boston, he said, "Before I saw Father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the most grave aspect of any man I ever saw, but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance. The resemblance is very great." Mr. Clap published "Advice to Children" (1691), and "The Lord's Voice Crying to the People in Some Extraordinary Dispensations," a sermon (1715). He died at Newport, R. I., Oct. 30. 1745.

HORNBLOWER, William Butler, lawyer, was born at Paterson, N. J., May 13, 1851, the son of Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D., and Matilda (Butler) Hornblower. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Courten Hornblower, was chief justice of New Jersey, and was a son of Josiah Hornblower, a native of Staffordshire, England, who came to America in 1753, and brought over a steam engine for the copper mines near Belleville, N. J. This engine was the first ever used in the United States. He figured prominently in the revolutionary war; was a member of the council or upper branch of the legislature, a member of the continental congress, and was also judge of the Essex common pleas court. William's father was for twenty-seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Paterson, N. J., and afterward professor of sacred rhetoric, church government, and pastoral theology in the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. His son was prepared for college at the Collegiate School in New York city, and entered Princeton with the class of 1871; was duly graduated with the degrees of A.B. and A.M., and in 1875 received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia Law School. Mr. Hornblower was immediately admitted to the bar, and began a general practice in New York city. He subsequently paid considerable attention to bankruptcy cases, and as counsel for corporations and mercantile firms. He has argued a number of cases before the U. S. supreme court, and court of appeals of New York, and has also acted as referee in important cases. He is the senior member of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor in New York city, and as counsel for the receiver of the firm of Grant & Ward, has been connected with a number of notable litigations, as well as acting as counsel for corporations when important questions of railroad insurance and corporate law were involved. Mr. Hornblower is a forcible writer, and has written numerous articles and addresses; among the principal are: "The conflict Between Federal and State Decisions," "Is Codification of the Law Expedient?" and "The Legal Status of the Indians." He was married, in 1882, to Susan C., daughter of William E. Sanford of New Haven, Conn. She died in 1886, and in 1894 Mr. Hornblower was married to her sister, Emily, widow of Col. Anderson D. Nelson of the U. S. army. Gov. Hill, in 1890, appointed Mr. Hornblower a member of the commission under an act of the legislature to propose amendments to the judiciary articles of the state constitution. He is a member of the Democratic, Reform, Manhattan, Lawyers', Century, Metropolitan, and University clubs of New York city. He is a man of great force of character. Upon the death of Justice Blatchford, in 1893, Pres. Cleveland nominated Mr. Hornblower an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, but, owing to political opposition on the part of the New York senators, his nomination failed of confirmation by the senate.



O'DONOHUE, Joseph John, merchant and chamberlain of New York city, was born in New York, Jan. 8, 1834. His father, John O'Donohue, a native of Ireland, was a prominent wholesale merchant, who early settled in New York city and opened a retail grocery and ship-chandlery on Peck Slip. He amassed a comfortable property, and in time devoted himself entirely to the wholesale trade. In 1858, with his son Joseph and others, he founded the Long Island Ferry Co., which carried on a sharp rivalry with George Law's Brooklyn Ferry Co., until they were consolidated under the name of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Co. in 1864. Joseph J. O'Donohue began active life in his father's store at the age of ten, he and his brother James working and going to school each on alternate days. Thus both received a fine school education and were well trained in business when finally admitted to the firm of John O'Donohue & Sons. After the father's death, in 1868, the style was changed to John O'Donohue's Sons. In 1869 Mr. O'Donohue withdrew, and with Atherton Foster founded a coffee and tea importing house on Front street, which, in 1882, assumed the style of Joseph J. O'Donohue & Son. On his retirement, in 1889, the practical management was left to his two sons, Thomas J. and Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr. In the twenty years of his active connection the business had vastly increased, and branch houses were formed all over the country. For twenty years he was president of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Co., which profited greatly by his splendid business abilities and careful management. In 1883 he was one of the syndicate that bought out the stock of Daniel Drew in the People's Line of steamboats to Albany, and has since been a director and heavy stock-holder in the company. He was a founder and at one time vice-president of the Coffee Exchange; a member of the chamber of commerce; and of the board of trade and transportation. He is a director of the Twenty-third street ferry, of the New Jersey, the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Co., and of the Evergreen and Calvary cemeteries, and president of the Monmouth County (N. J.) Horse Association. In politics he has always been an active Democrat, and for eleven successive years was elected a delegate from Kings county to the Democratic State Convention; being also vice-president of the county general committee. Upon his removal to New York city in 1869 he was elected a member of the Tammany general committee, and in 1871 tendered the nomination for the mayoralty. A man of Mr. O'Donohue's calibre could have no part in the iniquities of Wm. M. Tweed and his associates. Accordingly, on discovering the real state of affairs he withdrew, and as one of the committee of seventy, was active in opposing the corrupt ring. After the overthrow of Tweed, he again became one of the Tammany general committee from the nineteenth district. In 1874 he was appointed park commissioner by Mayor Wickham, and served with credit for two years. In 1876 he was a presidential elector. In 1893 Pres. Cleveland offered him the post of assistant U. S. treasurer for New York city, which he declined, and in April of the same year he was appointed city chamberlain by Mayor Gilroy. In 1884, quite unsought by him, an extensive petition was signed by many prominent citizens, asking for his appointment as collector of the port of New York. Mr. O'Donohue's estimate of the nature of official duties is very exalted, as has been shown by his complete devotion to every object for the public good. For six years he used every resource to secure the legislative enactment exempting



hospitals and orphan asylums from water taxation. The board of aldermen first passed a favorable resolution, which was vetoed by Mayor Cooper, and the matter then being brought before the legislature, after a prolonged fight finally became a law. For many years he has been a trustee of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; the Little Sisters of the Poor; the Foundling Asylum, and of other similar institutions, and of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Socially he is very popular, and is a member of over sixty clubs, including the Manhattan, Reform, Down-town Democratic, Travelers', New York Athletic, New York Yacht, New York and Brooklyn Jockey, and most of the prominent and select social political and sporting organizations of the "Greater New York." He was married Sept. 7, 1858, to Teresa M. J., daughter of Patrick Riley of New York city. Of their seven children two sons and two daughters survive.

CASWELL, Edwin Whittier, clergyman, was born in Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1844, son of Edwin and Maria (Eaton) Caswell. Between the ages of eleven and eighteen he served as clerk in his father's store, and received his education in the common schools and in Falley and Cazenovia seminaries. At the age of fourteen he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in January, 1866, was licensed as a local preacher. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Gilbert Haven and elder by Bishop Simpson, and in the spring of 1870 was received on trial in the Wyoming conference. His first appointment was at South New Berlin, N. Y., and he was then stationed successively at McDonough, Plymouth and Guilford, N. Y. In 1876 he was appointed at Plymouth, Pa., where he built a magnificent church edifice and conducted extensive revivals. Bishop Simpson selected him in 1879 as pastor of the nearly depleted church at Oswego, N. Y., and there, during the first year of the pastorate, the debt of $22,000 was raised. The Main Street Church, Binghampton, was the next appointment, and here he built an elegant house of worship at a cost of $50,000.

E. W. Caswell

Bishop Fowler transferred Mr. Caswell to the Oregon conference in 1884, and stationed him at Grace Church, Portland, which, largely through his work, is one of the strongest on the Pacific coast. There was a great need for an immense tabernacle for union revival services in this city, and Mr. Caswell, having enlisted the business men of all denominations, secured the erection of the Tabernacle adjoining Grace Church. Here Moody and other noted evangelists have held famous services. At the end of three years Bishop Walden transferred Mr. Caswell to the Southern California conference, and appointed him to the new Simpson Church, Los Angeles. There he repeated his successful career, and in four months the corner-stone of the immense Simpson Tabernacle was laid in the presence of 8,000 people, Bishops Fowler and Foss officiating. Santa Barbara, the Naples of America, was the next appointment, and the dilapidated structure was supplanted by a $25,000 church edifice. Mr. Caswell was in 1890 appointed by Bishop Goodsell, presiding elder of Santa Barbara district, and during the four years of his presidency erected eleven new churches among the twenty-two charges. In 1894, when the Santa Barbara and Fresno districts were consolidated, Bishop Fitzgerald placed Elder Caswell upon the San Diego district, a position he still occupies. In 1892 Elder Caswell was a delegate from his conference to the twentieth general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Omaha. He took a prominent part in the great debate in favor of the removal of the time limit, and afterward published a pamphlet on the subject. He is an extensive writer for church periodicals. Mr. Caswell was married at Norwich, N. Y., in June, 1868, to Mary A., daughter of Rev. David S. Hollister, a Methodist minister. His only son, Lincoln H. Caswell, was recently graduated at the University of Southern California, and is now (1897) a student at Drew Theological Seminary, serving also as pastor of the M. E. church, Newtown, L.I.

MARTIN, William Logan, lawyer, was born in Madison county, Ala., Nov. 3, 1850, son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth Jane (Horton) Martin. His ancestors originally came from Great Britain, the paternal to Virginia, the maternal to South Carolina. His great-grandfather, Frank Martin, fought for independence in the war of the revolution, and in 1808 removed from Virginia and settled in Madison county, Ala.—then a part of the Mississippi territory and infested with Indians—carrying his family, among them three sons, Richard, Henry and Jesse, grandfather of our subject. Jesse and Richard enlisted and served throughout the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather, John B. Horton, was among the pioneer settlers of Alabama. Thomas W. Martin (1814–83) was a country schoolmaster in his younger days, and later in life engaged in farming and merchandising. He was a man of probity and exerted a salutary influence upon the community in which he lived, while the mother (1823–61) was a woman of superior mental endowments accompanied by all the grace of Christian womanhood. Both parents were natives of Madison county, Ala. The son had no opportunity of acquiring a collegiate education, owing to the condition of affairs during and following the war; but from the country schools, which were of irregular duration, and with the assistance of his father at home, he acquired a good education. When not in school he was accustomed to work on the farm and in the store, and there received impressive and beneficial lessons in industry and devotion to duty. Having reached his majority in September, 1872, he entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated in June, 1873. In the same year located at Scottsboro, the county seat of Jackson county, Ala., and began practice. He was appointed, in 1878, register in chancery for Jackson county, an office which he held until 1885, when he resigned in order to give his entire time to the general practice of law. In March, 1889, on the resignation of Thomas N. McClellan as attorney-general of the state, Mr. Martin was appointed to the vacancy by Gov. Seay, and in 1890, and again in 1892, was nominated and elected to that office on the Democratic ticket. Retiring finally in December, 1894, after a continuous service of nearly six years, he declined an appointment to the circuit bench of the state, tendered him by Gov. Thomas G. Jones, and opened an office in the city of Montgomery with Mr. Virgil Bouldin, who has, since 1889, been associated with him in practice of law at Scottsboro. He also retains his connection with the law firm of Martin, Bouldin & Ashley at

Wm L Martin

that place. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Martin was appointed, by Gov. William C. Oates, sole commissioner to revise and codify the statutes of the state, and is now (1896) industriously engaged in the preparation of that important work. He ranks among the best type of lawyers of his state, and has been eminently successful in his profession. His record as a public officer, in every position of trust held by him, is characterized by a fearless and correct performance of duty. Mr. Martin was married, in 1878, to Maggie Ledbetter of Jackson county, Ala., and has six children, two sons, and four daughters.

EWING, Thomas, statesman, soldier and lawyer, was born in Lancaster, O., Aug. 7, 1829. His father was Thomas Ewing, U. S. senator and member of the cabinets of Presidents Harrison and Taylor; his grandfather, George Ewing, ensign, and afterward lieutenant of the 2nd Jersey regiment in the revolutionary war, and his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Ewing, who came to America in 1718. The family are Scotch-Irish, being descended from Findley Ewing, of lower Loch Lomond, Scotland, who was presented with a sword by William III. for conspicuous bravery at the siege of Londonderry. His maternal great-grandfather, Neil Gillespie, emigrated from county Donegal, Ireland, to western Pennsylvania late in the 18th century, and his grandfather, Hugh Boyle, being compelled to emigrate on account of complicity in the Emmet rebellion, settled in Ohio and was for forty years clerk of the supreme court for Fairfield county. When but nineteen years of age, Thomas Ewing was secretary of the commission to settle the boundary line between Ohio and Virginia. A year later he became one of the private secretaries of Pres. Taylor, and after the president's death entered Brown University, being graduated in 1854. Completing the course at the Cincinnati Law School in 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1857 began practice at Leavenworth, Kan. His firm was Sherman, Ewing & McCook. Dan. McCook, who afterward fell at Kenesaw mountain, and Gen. (then Capt.) William T. Sherman being his partners. He was soon at the head of his profession in the territory, and played a conspicuous part in the great political struggle of 1857–58 on the free-state side. At the free-state convention held in December, 1857, to consider whether the opponents of slavery in the new state should take part in the election to be held Jan. 4, 1888, under the Lecompton constitution, Gen. Ewing urged participation and, when outvoted, withdrew with only twelve of the 129 present. They organized and made nominations for every office under the state government, each candidate being pledged to vote for a new convention and a constitution forever prohibiting slavery in Kansas. Within the ten days before the election, he and his associates canvassed every part of the territory, freely spending their own money in the cause. John Calhoun, the surveyor-general, whose duty it was to await returns, made a final effort to defeat the majority by declaring the success of the proslavery ticket, and had even started for Washington to submit the Lecompton constitution to congress and secure the admission of Kansas as a slave state. But Mr. Ewing persuaded the free-state territorial legislature to appoint an investigating committee, of which he was the head. They found the original returns hid in a candle-box under a wood-pile near the surveyor's office, and secured the indictment of Calhoun's chief clerk, L. A. McLane, and others for forgery and conspiracy. Mr. Ewing then went to Washington with the proofs of the fraudulent election conducted under cover of the U. S. authorities, and aroused such indignation that Pres. Buchanan and his party abandoned the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Two years later Kansas was admitted as a free state, and in the first election Ewing was chosen chief justice of the supreme court. In the summer of 1862 he recruited the 11th Kansas volunteers, which he commanded at Cane Hill, Van Buren and Prairie Grove and other engagements in Arkansas, and in 1863 he was promoted brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the "district of the border," comprising Kansas and western Missouri. This command was fraught with grave difficulties in the constant raids of bands under such outlaws as Quantrell, Yaeger, and the James brothers, which had destroyed Lawrence and other towns and settlements in southern Kansas, and murdered hundreds of defenseless citizens. Quickly discovering that these ruffians held an impregnable base of operations in the three border counties of Missouri, with spies scattered among the country people to keep them constantly informed of every movement of the Federal troops, Gen. Ewing issued the famous "Order No. 11," directing the removal of all the inhabitants of these counties except those living in and near the principal towns, and effectually stopped these devilish expeditions. In September, 1864, Gen. Sterling Price invaded southeast Missouri from Arkansas with about 15,000 men, and advanced upon St. Louis, then defended by only a small garrison; the hope of the Confederates being to capture the city and thus secure the whole state to secession. Gen. Ewing was sent with about 1,000 men to make a stand at Fort Davidson, near Pilot Knob, ninety miles from St. Louis, and, if possible, delay Price until St. Louis could be reinforced and intrenched. Gen. Price assaulted his position with one division, and later with two, sending his third to Mineral Point, in Ewing's rear, to cut the railroad, and enable the capture of his whole force. Ewing held his post successfully for two days, repulsing repeated assaults, and inflicting great losses upon the enemy. Finally realizing the precarious position of his brave little band, he evacuated the fort under cover of night, blew up the magazines, and marched toward Rolla, a fortified camp 100 miles westward. Fighting four days and nights with Price's third division on flank and rear, he kept his command steadily in hand, and reached Rolla on Oct. 2d. Gen. Price, thus delayed a full week, was compelled to abandon his descent upon St. Louis, and was soon after routed and driven from the state. Gen. Ewing resigned his commission Feb. 23, 1865, and on March 13th was brevetted major-general of volunteers for meritorious conduct at Pilot Knob. After the war he resumed the practice of law in Washington, but in 1870 he returned to Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention of 1873–74, and served in congress from 1877 to 1881 with signal ability. He was active in stopping the employment of Federal troops at state elections; favored the remonetization of silver; was a leader in the movement for the preservation of the greenback currency, and in 1879 was Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. He removed to New York city in 1882, and was thereafter engaged in the active practice of law, first with the firm of Ewing, Southard & Fairchild, and later with Ewing, Whitman & Ewing. He was a founder of the Ohio Society of New York,

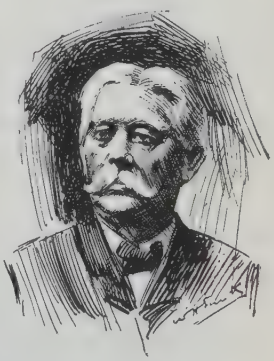
and its first president for three years. Of a strikingly attractive personality, a thorough scholar, brilliant conversationalist, he was for many years one of the most conspicuous lawyers and citizens of the metropolis. In 1856 Gen. Ewing was married to Ellen E., daughter of Rev. William Cox of Piqua, O. They had three sons and two daughters, all of whom survive. Gen. Ewing's death resulted from an accident on one of the New York cable-car roads, and took place Jan. 21, 1896.

THACHER, James, physician and author, was born in Barnstable county, Mass., Feb. 14, 1754. His father was John Thacher, and his mother a daughter of Samuel Norton of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, and granddaughter of Gov. William Coddington of Rhode Island. His first American ancestor was Anthony Thacher, who with his nephew Thomas, emigrated from Sarum, England, in 1635; he was a famous dissenter and had been tried for nonconformity before the star chamber court of Archbishop Laud. Soon after his arrival in Massachusetts he was shipwrecked on an island in Salem harbor, himself and wife alone surviving out of a company of twenty-four. In 1638 they removed to Yarmouth, where their descendants have since continued to reside. Pres. John Adams writes: "There is not a family in America who have transmitted to their numerous posterity more of the piety and virtues, the literature and science of our forefathers, than those who bear the name of Thacher. Our subject's early life was passed upon his father's farm, enjoying such small educational advantages as were common at that day. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Dr. Abner Hersey of Barnstable, who although an active practitioner appears to have had little knowledge of books, and owing to his capricious humor, no capacity of imparting instruction to others. His student was left to gather information from his own observation, and with the aid of the doctor's library of six or eight volumes. At the close of his five years' study the whole country was aroused by the battles of Concord and Bunker Hill, and Thacher zealously espoused the patriot cause, and hastened to present himself as a candidate for the medical department of the army. His credentials, a letter from Joseph Otis, son of James Otis, and James Warren, speaker of the provincial congress, then in session at Watertown, obtained for him an examination, which resulted in his appointment as surgeon's mate to Dr. John Warren, in the general hospital at Cambridge. He commenced his studies there July 15, 1775, "fully resolved to acquit himself with all faithfulness, and avail himself of the ample opportunities afforded of improving in professional knowledge." So acceptable were his services that in 1778 he was promoted chief surgeon to the 1st Virginia state regiment, and from this was transferred in 1779 to the same post in a New England regiment. He was present among other interesting events in the retreat from Ticonderoga and the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and witnessed the execution of Maj. André. He rebutted the charges brought against our army and Gen. Washington from the fact that at the exhumation of André's remains no vestiges of his uniform were discovered, in a correspondence on this subject with Mr. Buchanan, British consul at New York, which was published in the "New England Magazine" in 1834. The evidence furnished by him showed conclusively that the uniform had been delivered to the friends of André at the place of execution. In 1781 he was selected by Col. Scammel as surgeon in his corps of light infantry, consisting of picked men and officers from other New England regiments, designed for active and hazardous service in front of the main army, and with them served at the siege of Yorktown. When on Jan. 1, 1783, a considerable part of the army was disbanded by act of congress, Dr. Thacher retired from the service with a high reputation for professional attainments. During his period of service he had kept a daily record of events published under the title, "Military Journal during the American War, from 1775 to 1783" (1824). This work is a simple diary of a young man, begun, as he elsewhere stated, "for his own benefit and amusement." Its merits consist in the descriptions of an eye-witness, whose plain statements bear their own evidence of truth, forcibly presenting not only the events as they occurred, but the passing feelings of those concerned in them. For many years the manuscript was kept for the perusal of friends, and when published preserved its original form of a daily journal. In March, 1783, he established himself in practice at Plymouth, Mass., and in the next year was married to Susanna, daughter of Nathan Hayward of Bridgewater. His experience in the medical hospitals soon obtained him an extensive practice in Plymouth and the neighboring counties. He became distinguished for close observation, diligent study, strong sympathies for his patients, and charitable attendance upon the poor. Students resorted to his office, among them several who attained a high rank in their profession. In 1810 he submitted to the Medical Society the manuscript of the "American New Dispensatory," which, with their full approbation, was soon after published. This work passed through four editions, and proved to be, what the committee appointed to examine it had recommended it as, adapted for "a standard work, exhibiting the principles of modern pharmacy, chemistry and materia medica." Two years afterward he published an octavo volume entitled "Observations on Hydrophobia," which, as the outcome of patient study and observations on numerous cases, largely anticipated the results formulated by Pasteur over seventy years later. In 1817 was published his "Modern Practice of Physic," which became a text-book in the medical schools and was republished in 1826. It was not until he approached the advanced age of seventy years that he began to relinquish the more active duties of his profession. From youth he had labored under a difficulty of hearing, and as this increased with old age, his active mind sought employment in the practice and study of horticulture. In 1822 he published the "American Orchardist," of which a second edition appeared in 1825. Next appeared the "American Medical Biography" (1828), in two octavo volumes, the result of much labor and correspondence. In 1829 he published a "Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees"; in 1831 an "Essay on Demonology, Ghosts and Apparitions," and in 1832 a "History of the Town of Plymouth," of which a second edition appeared in 1835. From the number and character of these works it is evident that his talent consisted in unremitting industry, faithfully applied in observation and in collecting the results of the observations of others. The pursuits and studies of his last years, even to the age of ninety, were connected with the early history of our country. He was devoted to preserving the memory of the Pilgrim fathers, and through his efforts the town has come to be regarded with increased interest, and many valuable relics have been gathered to the hall of the Pilgrim Society. It was his delight, even when feeble with the weight

of ninety years, to escort strangers to places of antiquarian interest and instruct them in the early events connected therewith. To the end his mind continued active, seeking to do good to others, and when prostrated by the decline of old age, his thoughts seemed to be more a dread of giving trouble to his friends than any care for his own infirmities. Of his children two daughters only lived to maturity, Mrs. Hodge of Plymouth and Mrs. Susan Bartlett of Cambridge. Through the former he lived to see nine of his descendants of the third generation. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University in 1808, and of M.D. from Harvard and Dartmouth in 1810. For several years he was councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; an honorary member of the medical societies of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Georgia; of the historical societies of New Hampshire and New York, and of the horticultural societies of New York and Massachusetts. He died at Plymouth, Mass., May 26, 1844.

GREENOUGH, William Israel, lawyer, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland co., Pa., May 27, 1821, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Israel) Greenough. His father (1783–1847) was a native of Haverhill, Mass., and his mother (1791–1868) of Christine, Del.; they were married March 5, 1814. Mr. Greenough's earliest American ancestor was Samuel Symonds (1595–1678), son of Richard Symonds of Great Yieldham, Essex, and a scion of a very old English family, who was married, in 1617, to Dorothy Harlakenden of Earl's Coln, Essex, and emigrated to Massachusetts bay colony in 1637. By his first wife he had twelve children, and after her death in 1636, he took, second, Martha, widow of Daniel Epes, by whom he had four children; and, third, in 1663, Rebecca Swayne, who was childless. From him the descent is traced through his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Epes, 2d, who was a son of his second wife by her first husband; their daughter, Martha, wife of Robert Greenough of Rowley, Mass.; their son, Daniel, and Elizabeth Hatch, his wife; their son, Symonds, and Abigail Chadwick, his wife; and their son, Ebenezer, and Mary Flagg, his wife, who were the grandparents of the subject of this sketch. By the maternal line his descent is traceable to Nicholas Newlin (1620–99), a member of the Society of Friends, who early removed to Queens county, Ireland, to escape persecution, and in 1683 settled in Chester county, Pa. In 1684 he was a justice of the county court, and in 1685 a councillor to the governor. By his wife, Elizabeth Paggot (d. 1717), he had four children, of whom the eldest was Nathaniel (1660–1729). Nathaniel's wife was Mary Mendenhall (or Mildenhall) of Wilts, England, and the descent derives from them through their daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Ellis Lewis; their daughter, Mary, wife of Joshua Pusey; their son, William, and Mary Jones, his wife; and their daughter, Susanna, wife of Joseph Israel, and mother of Abigail Israel Greenough. Among other famous colonial names in his line of descent occur: Woolcott, Tuttle, Ward, and Botwater. In the year 1838 Mr. Greenough was matriculated at the newly-founded Bristol College, Bristol, Pa., but, upon the closing of that institution in the same year, he entered the College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in 1842. He began the study of law in the office of his father, then a leader at the bar, and being admittted in 1843, continued in active practice during the remainder of his life. Mr. Greenough was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of his native village, and active in its domestic and charitable work. Although an able attorney, deeply learned in the law, whose advice and counsel were sought by all his fellow-lawyers, he never appeared before a jury, as he found that department of practice distinctly repugnant. His arguments on points of law, made to the court, were notable, and always attracted crowds of lawyers, eager to catch his every word. In 1852 he was married to Mary Catherine, daughter of Peter Baldy of Danville, Pa., by whom he had one son, Ebenezer William Greenough, an attorney of Philadelphia. William I. Greenough died in Sunbury, May 20, 1893.

HOLDER, Joseph Bassett, author and naturalist, was born in Lynn, Mass., Oct. 26, 1829. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a descendant of Christopher Holder, who, in the seventeenth century, introduced the doctrine of the Friends or Quakers into New England, and who built the first Friends' church or meeting-house there, and labored after the manner of Pennin the middle states. The old homestead still stands in Lynn, near the Friends' meeting-house. His mother, Rachel Bassett Holder, was a minister among the Friends, a woman of high culture and influence and a writer of much merit. Dr. Holder studied at the Friends' school in Providence, R. I., and then entered the Harvard Medical School, where, while a student, he acted as demonstrator of anatomy for Oliver Wendell Holmes, and was present at the first administration of ether as an anæsthetic. He became city physician of Lynn, was founder of the Lynn Natural History Society, and made the first list of birds and plants in Essex county. He was a friend and colleague of Agassiz, whose home was not many miles away. In 1859 he went to the Florida reef at the request of Prof. Agassiz and Prof. Baird of the Smithsonian, and for seven years made an elaborate study of its formation, being the first to establish the rapid growth of corals, an opposite view being held previous to that. At the breaking-out of the war Dr. Holder joined the army as surgeon, and remained as post surgeon and health officer at Fort Jefferson during the civil war, his intelligent direction saving hundreds of lives. Dr. Holder resigned in 1869, to join Prof. A. S. Bickmore in the establishment of the American Museum of Natural History of New York city, and became the curator of invertebrates. He was the author of "The Florida Reef"; join author with J. G. Wood of "Our Living World," an elaborate natural history; "The Museum of Natural History," written with Sir John Richardson; "The Atlantic Right Whale," and many scientific papers. He was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a founder and fellow of the American Ornithological Union; a member of the Society of Eastern Naturalists; member of the Society for Psychical Research; fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences, Geographical and Linnæan societies, and member of the Harvard Club. He died in New York city, Feb. 28, 1888.



HOLDER, Charles Frederick, author, was born in Lynn, Mass., Aug. 5, 1851, son of Joseph

Bassett and Emily (Gove) Holder. He is a direct descendant of Christopher Holder, who first introduced the teachings of the Quakers into New England, where several branches of the family still reside, and is a grandson of Rachel Bassett Holder, noted as a philanthropist and author of a book of poems. Charles Frederick Holder was educated at Friends' School, Providence, R. I., and at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to which he was appointed by Pres. Grant in 1869. He resigned in 1871, and during the next five years was under his father as assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History. He began writing for publication when but eighteen years of age, and is to-day one of the best-known writers on popular science in this country. In 1875 he gave up all other work, and devoted his entire attention to literature and lecturing. He is a voluminous contributor to the periodical press, and has published: "Marvels of Animal Life" (1886); "The Ivory King" (1886); "Living Lights" (1887); "Wonder-Wings" (1887); "A Strange Company" (1888); "A Frozen Dragon, and Other Tales" (1888); "Life of Charles Darwin" (1892); "Life of Louis Agassiz" (1893); "History of Santa Catalina Island" (1895); "History of Southern California" (1887); "Text-book of Zoölogy" (1887), and "Along the Florida Reef" (1893). Since 1885 he has resided in Pasadena, Cal., where he has been president of the board of education, trustee of Throop University, and of the State Normal College, and is at present honorary curator of the museum of Throop University, and president of the Pasadena Academy of Sciences. He is a member of the Linnæan Society of New York, member of the National Geographical Society of Washington, member of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. Mr. Holder holds religious affiliation with the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and commands high respect, both for his high mental attainments and many graces of character. He was married, in 1879, to Sarah E., daughter of Levi W. Ufford of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mary E. Edmanston, a direct descendant of Rt. Rev. Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal bishop of New York.

HARNETT, Cornelius, patriot, was born Apr. 20, 1723, most probably in Chowan county, N. C. His father, of the same name, removed to the Cape Fear section of North Carolina in 1726 and became a member of the council of Burrington, the first royal governor of North Carolina. The son was called by Josiah Quincy "the Samuel Adams of North Carolina." He was the first in his state to denounce the stamp act, and from 1765 to 1780 there was scarcely a movement in the patriot cause in that state in which he did not bear a conspicuous part. In 1770–71 he represented the borough of Wilmington in the provincial legislature, and was chairman of the most important committees of that body. In 1772, together with Gen. Robert Howe and Judge Maurice Moore, he resisted the survey of the southern boundary of the colony which Gov. Martin had ordered; in 1774, along with other patriots, he resisted the demand of the British government for a court system favoring the inhabitants of England to the exclusion of American creditors; he was chosen on the Wilmington committee of safety in 1774, and on the downfall of the royal government the next year, was chosen to fulfil the duties of the executive, thus becoming virtually governor. On Apr. 12, 1776, he made his famous report to the Halifax congress on independence, and in 1777, 1778, 1779, was a delegate to the continental congress. The British recognized Mr. Harnett's influence, and excluded him from the general pardon published on their invasion of the South in 1780; he was made a prisoner of war, was paroled, but died soon after of disease contracted in prison, Apr. 20, 1781. In 1855 a county in the central part of North Carolina was named in his honor.

GAY, Ebenezer, clergyman, was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1696. He made early progress in literature and was sent from the town school to Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1714. He taught school, and meanwhile studied for the ministry, being ordained over the church in Hingham in 1718. There he continued preaching until within three months of his seventieth year of service. He was a man of great resources and liberal ideas, and he is regarded by some as the father of American Unitarianism. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College in 1785. The vigor of his mind continued until his death. He published many sermons, notable among them one on the text "I am this day fourscore and five years old" (1781), which, as the "Old Man's Calendar," was repeatedly republished in England and was translated into several European languages. He suffered much during the revolution on account of his Tory sympathies. His wife was Jerusha, daughter of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth colony. By her he had a large family of children: among them, Jotham, colonel in the colonial army during the French and Indian war, and at one time governor of Fort Edward, N. S. Dr. Gay died in Hingham, March 8, 1787.

ABBEY, Henry, author, was born at Rondout, N. Y., July 11, 1842. He was sent to school when six years old, and afterward studied at Kingston Academy and at the Hudson River Institute in Columbia county. He early exhibited literary tendencies. His first book, entitled "May Dreams," a collection of poems, was published in 1862. It was dedicated to William Cullen Bryant, and of it that kind-hearted gentleman said: "It bears everywhere the marks of an affluent fancy." Not long after the publication of his first book, Mr. Abbey became assistant editor of the Rondout "Courier," but in a few months he removed to New York, where he engaged in journalism and in writing for the magazines. In 1864 he returned to Rondout, and became teller of the bank there. While holding this position, he published his second book, entitled "Ralph," of which Chas. G. Leland said in the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin": "Had Mr. Abbey written nothing more than this unaffected but most excellent poem, he would deserve 'permanent prominence' in the American Parnassus." Mr. Abbey has since published several volumes of verse, the latest being entitled "The Poems of Henry Abbey," which contains all the poems he has ever written that he wishes to have live, and some that were before unpublished. Mr. Abbey is a member of the Authors' Club, of the New York Produce Exchange, and is a director of a bank. It has been said of him that "it is doubtful if he would know how to make an enemy."

KIRKLAND, Samuel, missionary and founder of Hamilton College, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 1, 1741. He came of good New England stock — one of his ancestors was the celebrated Myles Standish. His father, Daniel Kirtland, was a Congregational minister, widely noted in his day, but upon attaining his majority the son changed the spelling of his name to agree with ancestral custom. He received his early education in Rev. Eleazar Wheelock's Indian school at Lebanon, Conn., which had been founded by that distinguished preceptor after his success in educating Samson Occum, the Mohican preacher and poet, and when subsequently removed to Hanover, N. H., in a region more frequented by the aborigines, was chartered as Dartmouth College. Here young Kirkland developed his enthusiasm for missionary work, which had grown so strong within him that he could not remain for graduation with his class at Princeton College, but set out in the winter of 1764–65 for the country of the Seneca Indians. He was, however, awarded the degree of A.B. with his class in 1765, and being ordained at Lebanon, Conn., in June, 1766, he was sent out as a missionary by the Scotch Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen. Two months later he took up his residence among the Oneidas, at their village known as Kanonwarohale, which was a little southwest of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), N. Y. There he built a log house with his own hands while laboring day and night for the good of the Indians. Toil and exposure having seriously affected his health, he, in 1769, returned to Connecticut for a season of necessary rest, and there, in the following autumn, was married to a niece of Pres. Wheelock. The young couple returned together into the wilderness, Mrs. Kirkland remaining for a time at the house of Gen. Herkimer at the little falls of the Mohawk, where, in 1770, she gave birth to twin sons, one of whom became famous as president of Harvard College. At the beginning of the revolution the insecurity of frontier life caused Kirkland to remove his family to Stockbridge, in western Massachusetts. He rendered notable services to his country in his endeavors to keep the Six Nations neutral. He was, however, successful only with the Oneidas, the influence of Sir William Johnson and other agents of the British being greater than his, and securing the coöperation of the other tribes against the colonists throughout the entire war. Washington wrote to congress in 1775: "I cannot but intimate my sense of the importance of Mr. Kirkland's station, and the great advantages which have and may result to the united colonies from his station being made respectable. All accounts agree that much of the favorable disposition shown by the Indians may be ascribed to his labor and influence." Mr. Kirkland was chaplain at Fort Schuyler for some time, and in the same capacity accompanied Gen. Sullivan in his expedition from Wyoming against the Senecas in 1778. After that he was at Fort Schuyler and vicinity, acting as chaplain, or with his family at Stockbridge, until peace was declared. In recognition of his many services he received, in 1788, a liberal grant of land from the state of New York and the Oneida Indians. The tract was two miles square, and its northern boundary is within the limits of the Hamilton College campus. On a small clearing, Kirkland built with his own hands the four-roomed, two-story house, 17 x 24 feet, which was the first specimen of clapboard architecture in that part of the state. It is still known as the "cradle of Hamilton College," and was the scene of many a gathering of his Indian friends and disciples. Kirkland early conceived a plan for the education of the savages, which was to include a system of primary schools at various places and a centrally-located academy for the more thorough education of pupils who had mastered the rudiments of learning. He visited Philadelphia in behalf of his enterprise and succeeded in enlisting the interest of Washington, Pickering, Hamilton, and other public men. Alexander Hamilton rendered him substantial assistance, and was one of the original trustees of the academy when it was chartered by the New York legislature on Jan. 31, 1793. In his honor it was called Hamilton Oneida Academy, and on July 1, 1793, the corner-stone of a spacious building was laid in presence of a large crowd. Although, owing to lack of funds

sufficient for completion, the naked frame remained for several years a resort for foxes and squirrels, it was finally completed in 1797. Although the popularity of the school dated almost from its opening, and great numbers of pupils flocked to it from the surrounding country, there is no evidence that any Indian youth were ever educated there. As has been remarked, "their roaming, restless disposition

chafed under the restraints of school, and the few whom Kirkland had adopted into his own family were soon allowed to return to their tribes." Kirkland's missionary efforts, however, were not so fruitless: many being converted by his preaching, and among them the chief, Skenando, who in his old age came to die near his "white father," and begged to be buried beside him that he might "cling to the skirts of his garments, and go up with him at the great resurrection." The academy had three principals: John Niles, who remained three years; Rev. Robert Porter, four years, and Rev. Seth Norton until university privileges were conferred upon the institution. The growing demands upon the academy necessitated the increase of its facilities, and its consequent enlargement. Finally, to complete the work on the required lines, the legislature appropriated $50,000 contingent on the same amount being raised by popular subscription, and on May 26, 1812, the regents of the University of the State of New York granted a charter to Hamilton College. Kirkland did not live to see this consummation of his labors, but his earnest efforts on behalf of the temporal and spiritual welfare of both whites and Indians has caused his name to be enshrined among the heroes of this nation, and to him belongs the honor of founding Hamilton College. He died in Clinton, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1808, and his grave is in the college cemetery. His life was written by his grandson, Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, and was published in Sparks' "American Biography."

Azel Backus

BACKUS, Azel, first president of Hamilton College (1812–16), was born in Norwich, Conn., Oct. 13, 1765, son of Jabez Backus. He was graduated at Yale College in 1787, and then for a while taught school in Wethersfield, Conn. While at college he had imbibed the deistical opinions then current, but being led to Christ through the influence of his uncle, Rev. Charles Backus, he studied theology and was licensed to preach in 1789. In 1791 he succeeded Rev. Joseph Bellamy, the famous theologian and educator, as pastor of the Congregationalist Society at Bethlehem, Conn. He also followed the example of his famous predecessor, who during the fifty years of his pastorate had educated many young men for the ministry, and himself conducted a successful classical school for many years. As a preacher he attained a wide reputation, being selected to deliver a sermon on the death of Gov. Oliver Wolcott (1797), and the annual election sermon before the legislature (1798). The latter was twice republished in England, after its official publication in this country. Dr. Backus' eminent ability as teacher and preacher suggested his election as first president of Hamilton College after its foundation in 1812. He assumed the duties of his office in October, and was formally inaugurated in the village church on Dec. 3d., Prof. Seth Norton, former principal of the Hamilton Oneida Academy, delivering the sermon. Pres. Backus possessed at once a keen wit and deep sentiments; he was, it is said, ever moved to tears while preaching, and yet was as surely master of a high degree of satire and humor. Judge Charles P. Kirkland says: "He disliked above all things attempts at 'fine writing,' and on one occasion, when one of my classmates read for his composition a colloquy brilliant with wit, as he supposed, the president's sole criticism was, 'There's no Attic salt in that; nothing but shad brine.'" The genial, fatherly influence of the first president did much to shape the prosperous career of Hamilton College, and attract the many students who attended from the start. Besides the sermons already mentioned, he published an ordination sermon (1813), and several discourses of lesser note. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the College of New Jersey in 1810. His biography has been written upon his tombstone, and, translated literally from the original Latin, it is as follows: "Here lies buried, Azel Backus, D.D., a man of remarkable piety and learning, a zealous minister of the gospel, a distinguished President of Hamilton College; a man of extraordinary diligence and greatly endeared to the members of the institution. In him were conspicuous the highest benevolence toward his fellow-men, uncorruptible integrity, and uncompromising truth. His wife survives to lament his loss; and we who knew him mourn also. The corporation of Hamilton College have erected this monument to the memory of their beloved and venerated president." He died suddenly, at Clinton, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1816.

DAVIS, Henry, second president of Hamilton College (1817–33), was born at Easthampton, L. I., Sept. 15, 1771, son of John and Mary (Conkling) Davis. The year after his birth his father removed to Stonington, Conn., where he continued his business of farming, tanning and shoe-making. In 1784, the war being over, he returned again to Easthampton. Clinton Academy was established there at this time, and here young Davis began studies preparatory to college. He was for some time a pupil in this school, and afterward taught at several places in Brooklyn for nearly two years. He at first planned to study medicine, but at length concluded to devote himself to the ministry, and resuming the study of the classics, partly by himself and partly in the academy, he finished his preparation, and in October, 1793, entered the sophomore class of Yale College. His reputation as a scholar was high through the whole course, and being graduated in 1796, he immediately after accepted a tutorship at Williams College, which he held for two years. He went thence to Somers, Conn., and studied theology a few months under Dr. Charles Backus, being licensed to preach in July, following, by the association of Tolland county, of which Dr. Backus was a member. At the next commencement of Yale he was appointed tutor there, and accepting the office, held it until 1803. He was also appointed professor of divinity in 1801, with the understanding that if he did not feel prepared for the position he should continue in the tutorship until he had made the requisite preparation. He accepted, but before he considered himself qualified, the failure of his health rendered him unable to preach, and led him to abandon the idea of the professorship altogether. During the next few years he spent considerable time in traveling, and was for some months on the coast of Labrador. In September, 1806, he was chosen professor of Greek in Union College, Schenectady. He held this position about three years, being still unable to preach. In 1809 he was elected president of Middlebury College, Vermont, and was soon after

H. Davis

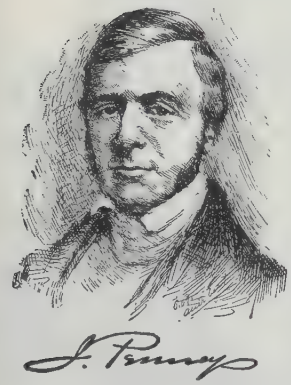
ordained, the sermon being preached on that occasion by Rev. Dr. Alexander Proudfit. In 1810 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Union College, and in 1814 his former professorship there was again offered to him. In January, 1817, he was

elected to the presidency of Hamilton College, as successor to Dr. Azel Backus; and a few weeks afterward, before he had had time to give his answer, he was elected president of Yale, as successor to Dr. Timothy Dwight. Owing, however, to the peculiarly critical condition of Middlebury College at this time, he did not feel at liberty to leave it, and declined both invitations. Later in the year the opportunity being again tendered him, he accepted the presidency of Hamilton, and there continued until 1833 having fought his way through the stormiest times of Hamilton's history. He then resigned, remaining a trustee of the institution until 1847, and continuing to reside in Clinton until his death. Pres. Davis was a profound scholar and an earnest Christian, active in many causes educational and charitable. The Auburn Theological Seminary and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions alike benefited by his earnest interest. He was the author of numerous published sermons and discourses, and also wrote "Narrative of the Embarrassments and Decline of Hamilton College" (1833). He was married to Hannah Phoenix, daughter of Judge Thomas Treadwell, who was long prominent in the provincial councils and the continental congress, and for many years state senator for the northern district of New York. They had two sons and two daughters. The youngest son, Thomas Treadwell Davis, graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, was a noted lawyer of fine abilities at the bar of Onondaga county. Pres. Davis died at Clinton, N. Y., March 8, 1852.

DWIGHT, Sereno Edwards, third president of Hamilton College (1833-35), was born at Greenfield Hill, Conn., May 18, 1786, son of Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight. After his graduation at Yale College in 1803, he taught school in Litchfield for one year and acted as secretary and amanuensis to his father for a second. Afterward, while for four years (1806–10) a tutor in the college, he pursued the study of law with Charles Chauncey and Nathan Smith, and after his admission in 1810, practiced for six years in New Haven. During this period he wrote his well-known work, the "Hebrew Wife," designed to show the unlawfulness of marrying a deceased wife's sister. It saw several editions in this country, and was also published in England. His thoughts being powerfully turned in the direction of religion in 1815, he finally determined to "renounce the law for the Gospel," and was licensed to preach Oct. 8, 1816. He was at once elected chaplain of the U. S. senate, and after serving part of a year in this capacity, accepted the pastorate of Park Street Church, Boston, Mass., in September, 1817. After an incumbency of nine years, he resigned this charge, and in 1828 with his brother, Henry Dwight, opened a first-class boarding-school for boys, which was known as the "New Haven Gymnasium," and in its constitution and arrangement of its teaching force, was modeled upon the plan of a college. Ill health obliged him to withdraw from this enterprise in 1831, and during the succeeding two years he devoted himself to completing his edition of the writings of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, with the elaborate memoir on which he had been engaged since 1826. He accepted the presidency of Hamilton College in 1833, but at the end of two years and a half he was again obliged to lay down active official labors, on account of the increasing virulence of a painful eruptive disorder from which he had suffered for many years. Thereafter, until his death, he held no settled position, and after the death of his wife, in 1839, lived alone in a New York boarding-house, devoting his time to study and writing. In his best years he was noted as an able and lucid expounder of logic, metaphysics and theology, but his ever-recurring affliction interfered with his success as an instructor. He was a man of majestic and elegant appearance, a perfect gentleman, and of charming manners. As a preacher, he was noted for impressive earnestness, eloquence and a wise choice of subjects. After his death a volume of his discourses was published by his brother, Rev. William T. Dwight of Portland, Me. Pres. Dwight was married, Aug. 28, 1811, to Susan Edwards, daughter of David Daggett of New Haven, who was in succession professor of law in Yale, U. S. senator, justice of the Connecticut supreme court, and mayor of New Haven. Mrs. Dwight was a woman of rare culture and intelligence, sympathetic and helpful to her husband in all his interests. She wrote "An Abridgment of the Memoirs of Mrs. Susan Huntington," and assisted her husband in editing Edwards' works. They had one child, Charlotte Dwight (born 1816), who lived but one day. Pres. Dwight died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 30, 1850. His remains were interred in New Haven.

PENNEY, Joseph, fourth president of Hamilton College (1835–39), was born at Ardahy, county Down, Ireland, Aug. 12, 1793. In early youth he discovered great aptitude in studies, and his parents spared no trouble or expense in his education. He rapidly became proficient in the classics and mathematics, and, while still a mere youth, was successful as a teacher of others. His collegiate instruction was received at Trinity College, Dublin, where he attracted such attention by his intellectual bril-

liancy, and won so great favor that he was offered the most flattering inducements to forego his intention of entering the Presbyterian ministry, and accept orders in the Established church. However, his attachment to the religion of his fathers prompted him to decline, and after completing his training in the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813, he prepared to enter the theological seminary of the Burgher presbytery of Down, at Ballinabusch, Ireland, where he remained four years (1815–19). On March 2, 1819 he was licensed to preach by his presbytery, and in May sailed for the United States, where the many new settlements in the then wildernesses offered tempting opportunities for the zealous young minister. For two years after his arrival he was, with his fellow-student and life-long friend, Rev. John Mulligan, engaged as a teacher at Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I. Then, having received ordination by the Newburgh presbytery, he accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y., and entered upon an acceptable and highly successful pastorate of ten years' duration. His congregation in the rapidly-growing city soon increased to such an extent that the Second and Third churches were rapidly built up from colonies branching off from his society, and all three have since continued in a useful and creditable career. But Mr. Penney's intense devotion to his arduous duties gradually undermined his health to such an extent that in 1832 he was compelled to resign. As has been well said, "We rarely see more devoted affection between pastor and people than existed . . . between himself and his charge." During this pastorate he revisited Ireland, whence he brought his widowed mother to his new home. While abroad he was also instrumental in organizing the first temperance society on the continent of Europe, a service which prompted Rev. George Whitmore Carr of London to write of him as the "honored instrument of first conveying to Europe the important discovery of the simple, safe and blessed principles of temperance societies." From Rochester, after a period of rest, he went to Northampton, Mass., to become pastor of the First Church, Jonathan Edwards' old charge, but, in 1835, resigned, to accept the presidency of Hamilton College. As college executive he duplicated the successes of both his pastorates, endearing himself to officers and students alike, and so advancing the interests of the institution that resolutions expressing the sincerest regret were adopted on his resignation in 1839. From that time until 1843 he resided in New York city, and then accepting a charge at Nyack, N. Y., he remained for four years, employing his leisure time in the cause of temperance and education. In 1847 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., with the primary object of affording his growing children the advantages offered by a new community, but here his long-continued ill health finally developed into a paralytic affection. In 1856 he returned to the scene of his earliest labors in Rochester, where, among old friends, he passed the last years of his life. Dr. Penney was a man of rare decision of character, of a tact which well fitted him to be a leader of men, of profound learning and saintly Christian character. While ever the peacemaker, and abhorring all kinds of petty strife, he would not hesitate to characterize wrong and error in the most severe terms. In the memorable convulsion in the Presbyterian church, consequent upon the exscinding act of the general assembly, although a vigorous and untiring protestor against the measure, he refused to join in some of the demonstrations proposed, because they seemed to him to savor too much of retaliation. Dr. Penney was married, May 2, 1822, to Margaret, eldest daughter of William Sterling, a merchant of New York city, in one of whose ships he had made his first voyage to America. He died, at Rochester, N. Y., March 22, 1860.



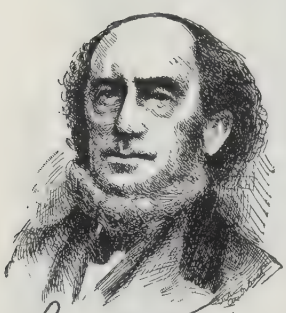
J. Penney

NORTH, Simeon, fifth president of Hamilton College (1839–57), was born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1802. He was graduated at Yale College in 1825, valedictorian of his class, and immediately began the study of divinity. In 1827, while a student in the theological department, he was appointed a tutor in Yale College, and in 1829 was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Hamilton College. After ten years of service as a professor, he was elected to the presidency in 1839, as the successor of Rev. Dr. Joseph Penney. He resigned the presidency in 1857, but held his seat as trustee until his death. Dr. North's qualities as an instructor are well set forth by his former pupil, the late Prof. Theodore W. Dwight. He says: "The academic instruction of that time . . . tended rather to fluency of translation than to thoroughness of scholarship and critical study. Dr. North set himself resolutely against this tendency. No student could win his favor in a high degree who did not appreciate the niceties of construction which add so much to the beauty and strength of the Greek language." He adds further: "He was a thorough gentleman. Meeting him almost daily for so many years, and sometimes on occasions that would try one's temper, I never heard an ill-natured word, nor saw the slightest evidence of temper—not even impatience." His administration occupying a period of trial and uncertainty in the affairs of the college, it was often said that his policy was to exhibit too much "kindliness of feeling at the expense of force." He was, however, not altogether to blame, since the peculiar constitution of Hamilton gave the president no casting vote, and frequently compelled his acquiescence in policies advocated by the trustees in which he did not at all concur. Pres. North was ordained to the Congregationalist ministry in 1842, and always continued a staunch adherent of the faith of his Puritan ancestors. Among his published works are: "The American System of Collegiate Education" (1839); "Faith in the World's Conversion" (1842); "Anglo-Saxon Literature," an address (1847); "The Weapons in Christian warfare" (1849); "Obedience in Death" (1849), and "Half Century Letter of Reminiscences" (1879). The last named was prepared in his capacity of half-century annalist of Hamilton in 1872. Pres. North was trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary (1840–49). The degrees of LL.D. and S.T.D. were conferred on him by Western Reserve College and Wesleyan University, in 1842 and 1849 respectively. In 1833 Dr. North was married to Francis Harriet Hubbard, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Hubbard, professor of surgery in Yale College. His only son died in 1851, and his wife died in 1881. Pres. North passed the last years of his life in retirement on his farm near Clinton. He died there Feb. 9, 1884.

S. North

FISHER, Samuel Ware, sixth president of Hamilton College (1858–66), was born in Morristown, N. J., Apr. 5, 1814, son of Samuel and Alice (Cogswell) Fisher. His father was for many years pastor

of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown and first moderator of the "new-school" assembly. Both grandfathers were in the revolutionary service, the paternal as lieutenant of infantry and the maternal as a surgeon. Being graduated at Yale College in 1835 and at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1839, Samuel W. Fisher was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and installed pastor of the newly-organized church at West Bloomfield (now Montclair), N. J., Apr. 18, 1839. In October, 1843, he became pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, N. Y., and, in 1847, of the Second Church, Cincinnati, O. In the latter charge he remained for eleven years, and then accepting the presidency of Hamilton College to succeed Pres. North, was duly inaugurated, July 6, 1858. In his inaugural address he set forth strongly the duty of including the English Bible in the regular curriculum, contending ably that a Christian education demanded the same attention to the study of Revelation as to the works of Pagan authors. This policy he maintained throughout his entire term as president, and in his own class-room gained the reputation of an expounder of Scripture who "especially attracted men of trained minds and thoughtful habit." After a highly useful administration of eight years, Pres. Fisher resigned in 1866, and in November, 1867, was installed pastor of Westminster Church, Utica, N. Y., serving it with notable results until failing health compelled his resignation in 1871. Among Dr. Fisher's published writings are: "Three Great Temptations" (1852); "Occasional Sermons and Addresses" (1860), and "Sermons on the Life of Christ" (1877). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Miami University in 1852, and LL.D. by the University of the City of New York in 1859. He was a trustee of Marietta College, Ohio (1854–59), and for many years a member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, being selected to deliver the jubilee discourse before that body. In 1857 he was elected moderator of the general assembly of the new-school Presbyterian church. As a preacher he was brilliant, and "when roused by strong emotion he would pour forth from a full mind and warm heart a tide of eloquent speech that bore his hearers away, as with the sweep and rush of mighty waters." In his pastoral and executive duties he displayed an unwavering courage and faithfulness. Dr. Fisher was twice married: first, in October, 1839, to Anna Caroline Johnson of Morristown, N. J.; and second, in May, 1842, to Jane Jackson of Newark. He died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18, 1874.



Saml W. Fisher

BROWN, Samuel Gilman, seventh president of Hamilton College (1867–81), was born at North Yarmouth, Me., Jan. 4, 1813, son of Rev. Francis Brown, D.D., who was president of Dartmouth College (1815–20), and Elizabeth (Gilman) Brown, daughter of Rev. Tristram Gilman of North Yarmouth. Being graduated at Dartmouth College in 1831, he taught in the high school at Ellington, Conn. (1832–34), and was principal of the Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass. (1835–38). In the meantime he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1837, and after two years of travel in Europe and the East, he returned home, and was appointed professor of oratory and *belles-lettres* in Dartmouth College. This position he held until 1863, when he was appointed professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy. He was elected to the presidency of Hamilton College in 1867, and in addition to the duties of that office was Walcott professor of the evidences of Christianity. He retired from both offices in June, 1881, and during the next four years was instructor in intellectual philosophy in Hamilton College, instructor in intellectual and moral philosophy and political economy in Dartmouth College, and provisional professor of mental and moral philosophy in Bowdoin College. Dr. Brown united with the Congregational Church of Hanover, N. H., in 1827, before entering college. He preached for some years as licentiate, and was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 6, 1852. He was a member of the White River Association, from which he was received by the presbytery of Utica, Jan. 28, 1868, retaining this connection until his death. He received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College in 1852, and LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1868. He was a trustee of Hamilton College from 1867 until his death, and of Auburn Theological Seminary from 1872 to 1884, then declining re-election. He was also an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; life director of the American Bible Society, and of the American Tract Society; a member of the Oneida Historical Society, and of other organizations with whose purposes he was in sympathy. It is said that all who knew him were especially impressed with the amiableness and gentleness of his character; and, though a man of strong opinions, he was neither by nature nor by practice a controversialist. His interests in the world of art were as broad as his sympathy with men. His nature was many-sided, and science and letters engrossed his mind in whatever leisure time he had from his more immediate and important duties. He was a most interesting and brilliant lecturer. English statesmen, orators and poets were among his favorite subjects, and his discourses showed thorough acquaintance with history and literature. Among Dr. Brown's published works are the following: "The Studies of an Orator," inaugural at Dartmouth (1840); "Biographies of Self-taught Men" (1847); "The Spirit of a Scholar" (1847); "Eulogy on the Life and Character of Henry Clay" (1852); "Life, Speeches and Addresses of Rufus Choate" (2 vols., 1862); "Address Commemorative of Daniel Webster" (1882), and numerous orations, discourses and addresses. He also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day, especially in reviews of important new publications. Dr. Brown was married, Feb. 10, 1846, to Mrs. Sarah (Van Vechten) Savage, daughter of Rev. Jacob Van Vechten of Schenectady, N. Y., and widow of Prof. Edward Savage, A. M., of Union College. His wife survived him, with five of their seven children. Dr. Brown died in Utica, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1885.

S. G. Brown

DARLING, Henry, eighth president of Hamilton College, (1881–91), was born at Reading, Pa., Dec. 27, 1823, son of William and Margaretta Vaughan (Smith) Darling. His father was a native of Bucksport, Me., who removed early in life to Reading, became a lawyer widely known in that state, and was at one time president judge of Berks district. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, was one of the corporators of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and a

vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union from its organization until his death in 1871. Judge Darling's wife was a daughter of John Smith of Chester county, Pa., and descended from a family distinguished both for their services during the war of the revolution and in the legislative assemblies of the state. The great-grandfather of Pres. Darling, Eliakim Darling, was a member of the New Hampshire militia during the revolution, and was at the battles of Stillwater and Bennington. His great-grandfather, Col. Robert Smith, was a sergeant in 1757, in the French and Indian war. In 1776, by the appointment of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, he had charge of the placing of obstructions in the channel of the Delaware river for the defense of Philadelphia, and also in planning its land fortifications. Subsequently he was appointed lieutenant of Chester county, and had charge of training, arming, and provisioning of the militia contingent of his district for the field. He held many positions of trust; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1776, and of the state legislature in 1785. Still another great-grandfather, Thomas Bull, was colonel of the Pennsylvania militia, was captured at the battle of Fort Washington, and was confined in the Jersey prison ship. Pres. Darling prepared for college at a private school in Reading and entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1842. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, and in 1843 Auburn Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1845. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1846. In 1853 he became pastor of the Clinton Street Presbyterian Church, where he remained until 1862. From 1864 to 1881 he was pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y., resigning to become president of Hamilton College. He was very prominent in the Presbyterian church; was permanent clerk of the new school general assembly from 1854 to 1861, and was its moderator in 1881. He was chairman of many of its important committees, including those for the "reorganization of synods" and for securing closer relations with the Southern Presbyterian church. He was a director of Union Theological Seminary from 1874 to 1881 and a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary from 1884 to 1891; also at different times a director of many of the official boards of the church. During his incumbency as president of Hamilton College more than $60,000 was expended upon the material equipment of the college in the way of new buildings and the repairing and remodeling of others. A number of new scholarships were founded, the permanent funds were increased, the library was enlarged by numerous additions, and in 1889, by the generous liberality of Horace B. Stillman, LL.D., a handsome hall was erected for the Young Men's Christian Association of the college. The number of students was increased and the courses of study were enlarged. In 1860 Union College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1881 both Lafayette and Hamilton gave him the degree of LL.D. He was a member of the Victoria Institute or Philosophical Society of Great Britain. Dr. Darling published many books, pamphlets and sermons. The list includes: "Closer Walk; or the Believer's Sanctification" (1862), a work that passed through several editions and was published in England, and translated into several of the languages of India; "Slavery and the War" (1863); "Difficulties of Revelation" (1864); "Conformity to the World" (1873); and "Preaching and Modern Skepticism" (1881). He was married, in 1853, to Ophelia, daughter of Richard I. Wells, a prominent lawyer of New York city. Dr. Darling died at Clinton, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1891. After his death, a memorial volume, containing a lengthy account of his life and work, was published by his son, Richard W. Darling.

STRYKER, Melancthon Woolsey, ninth president of Hamilton College (1892–), was born in Vernon, Oneida co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1851, son of Rev. Isaac Pierson and Alida Livingston (Woolsey) Stryker. His father's family were among the early settlers of New Jersey, and his mother was a daughter of Com. M. T. Woolsey, U. S. N., and granddaughter of Rev. John Livingston, D.D., of New York. He was prepared for college at Rome Academy, N. Y., and being entered at Hamilton College in 1866, was graduated with the class of 1872. During 1870–71 he was the assistant secretary, under Robert R. McBurney, in the New York Y. M. C. A., gaining a valuable practical knowledge of religious work. While in college he gained distinction in oratory, taking high standing, also, in the classics and in English literature. In November, 1872, he entered Auburn Theological Seminary, and was duly graduated in 1876. He was licensed by the Utica Presbytery in 1874, and preached almost constantly thereafter at Sodus, at Aurora-on-Cayuga, and at Bergen, N. Y. In May, 1876, he was ordained by the Cayuga presbytery to the pastorate of Calvary Church, Auburn, N. Y., remaining there until April, 1878, when he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ithaca, N. Y. In April, 1883, he accepted a call from the Second Congregational Society of Holyoke, Mass., and in April, 1885, removed to Chicago, to become pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, continuing until November, 1892, when he was elected president of Hamilton College. He was duly inaugurated on Jan. 17, 1893, and began an administration in every way profitable to the institution. As an instructor he has fully equalled his brilliant record as preacher, while his eminent tact has endeared him to the students. In his devotion to the college he has been constant and untiring, in season and out of season, representing her cause and her interests in the pulpit and at public assemblies and conventions. He is an advocate of athletics as a desirable adjunct to the life of a college, and seems as much pleased by an athletic victory as any of his students. The courses of study show a marked enlargement and improvement under his oversight, and an enlarging faculty, increasing student body, and augmenting benefactions give pledge of an effective administration. Dr. Stryker is widely noted for his earnest support of all propositions for governmental and social reform. He has edited several sacred song books, and an elaborate and scholarly church hymnal. Beside numerous contributions of articles and short poems to the religious press, he has published the "Song of Miriam" (1888); "Dies Iræ," with an essay (1892); "Lattermath" (1895); "Critical Polyglot Edition of the Letters of St. James" (1895), and "Hamilton, Lincoln, and other Addresses" (1896), and "College Hymnal" (1896). He received the degree of D.D. from both Hamilton and Lafayette colleges in 1889, and that of LL.D. from Lafayette in 1892. He was married, Sept. 27, 1876, to Elisabeth Goss of Auburn, N. Y., and has living two sons and three daughters.

RALSTON, William Chapman, banker and developer of California, was born near Plymouth, Richland co., O., Jan. 12, 1826. His father for a number of years ran trading boats on the Ohio river, and was later engaged in bridge and boat building at Wellsville, O. He was a man of great enterprise and a skilled mechanic, and it was to his training and discipline the son owed the habits of industry which so characterized his after life. For a time the son was a clerk in a grocery and hardware store, but speedily recognizing his pre-eminent need of education, he returned to his father's employ, occupying a portion of his time in attending a private school. He afterward accepted a clerkship on the steamboat Dominion, which his father had built, and which was for many years one of the best-known freighters on the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers. It was sunk in 1848, and then young Ralston with some friends formed a strong company, which built a larger and better boat, the Constitution, specially adapted for the trade between St. Louis and New Orleans. He soon became acquainted with Capt. C. K. Garrison, then engaged in the same line with John and Ralph S. Fritz of New Orleans, and when, on his way to California in 1849, Mr. Ralston was detained at Panama, he accepted an invitation to join the banking house of Garrison & Fritz, there established. Being later joined by his brothers, Samuel W. and Andrew J. Ralston, he remained in Panama, where they did a large business in banking, steamship and general importing and commission with the old firm of R. S. Fritz & Bro., at New Orleans. He was soon after made a partner in the firm, which then became Garrison, Fritz & Co., and became an important factor in their far-reaching enterprises. The business was continued until 1855, when the firm removed to San Francisco. Upon the completion of the Panama railroad, the houses in Panama and New Orleans were permanently discontinued, and all interests concentrated in the firm of Garrison, Morgan, Fritz & Ralston, Ralston being the active manager during Capt. Garrison's absence. Upon Capt. Garrison's removal to New York in 1858, the steamship business was terminated and the banking business was conducted under the name of Fritz & Ralston. On June 1, 1861, they were joined by Joseph A. Donohoe and Eugene Kelly, forming the firm of Donohoe, Ralston & Co., which lasted until June 30, 1864, when Fritz and Ralston formed the Bank of California, in connection with many wealthy men of the coast and former citizens of California resident abroad. This organization, with its large capital and valuable connections in the Eastern states, London, China, Japan and India, was one of the most important epochs in the history of the state. Its influence was very great in shaping the financial affairs of the entire coast, encouraging the development of every business enterprise, particularly of new and struggling concerns. Agencies were established at Virginia city and Gold Hill, Nev., and elsewhere, most of the output of the mines passing through their hands, and large advances of money being frequently made to mines and mill plants. Eventually vast mining interests passed into the virtual possession of the bank, and the necessity of maintaining operations finally led to the formation of the Union Mill and Mining Co., of which Mr. Ralston was a controlling spirit. This company gradually acquired other properties of the famous Comstock mines, and built extensive quartz mills and hoisting and pumping works, which made possible the development of the Kentucky, Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, Belcher and many other mines at Gold Hill, and the Chollar, Gould and Curry and Opher mines at Virginia City, and others equally rich and extensive. About this time Mr. Ralston and his associate, William Sharon, who between them controlled the bulk of interest in the Bank of California, formed a separate partnership and extended their business enterprises to the further development of various manufacturing and building enterprises. They acquired large tracts of land in San Francisco and other parts of the state, for the better prosecution of business enterprises, forming such separate corporations as the New Montgomery Real Estate Association, Kimball Manufacturing Co, Mission Woolen Mills, West Coast Furniture Co., and the Palace Hotel Co. In many cases Mr. Ralston generously aided worthy enterprises, keeping his name entirely from the public, and freely trusting the parties without separate record of any kind. It was about this time that the Comstock mines in which they were interested failed to produce their former quantity of paying ores, a fact which seriously embarrassed Mr. Ralston's various enterprises, added to which was the completion of competing railroads from the east to points on the coast north and south, which diverted business that formerly centered only in San Francisco. Then came the financial crisis of 1873, and amid the other serious business complications, his various resources failed him. The crash finally came when, on Aug. 26, 1875, the Bank of California was obliged to close its doors. At a meeting of the directors and stockholders the following day, Mr. Ralston presented his resignation as president, although he was evidently the victim of untoward circumstances rather than a factor in the unhappy dénouement. Immediately afterward he went to the North beach on the city front, where he took a plunge in the surf, as had been his regular custom for years. He seems to have miscalculated his endurance, however, for swimming far out from shore, he was overcome and drowned. Mr. Ralston was pre-eminently a man of the people. His greatest pleasure was active participation in business enterprises, and the rendering of practical assistance to others. His deeds of charity were numerous and always performed with the admonition to "say nothing about it." He never forgot his own early struggles nor failed to respond to the opportunity for helping another. He always believed firmly in the future greatness of his adopted state, and by his manifold activities was one of the most potent factors in its growth and development. He was married, in May, 1858, to Lizzie Fry, niece of Col. J. D. Fry of San Francisco, Cal. They had two sons and three daughters, of whom three, William C. Ralston, Jr., Emelita, wife of Arthur Page of San Francisco, and Bertha, wife of Louis Victor Bright of New York city, survived him. Mr. Ralston died Aug. 27, 1875.

ROGERS, William Barton, physicist and geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1804, son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers. His father, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, early emigrated to America, and became a tutor in the University of Pennsylvania. He also took up the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin S. Barton, and received his medical degree from the university in 1802, and began to practice his profession in Philadelphia, but five years later removed to Baltimore. In 1819 he was elected professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Va., where he remained until his death. His wife was of Scotch-English descent. William

Barton Rogers was educated in Baltimore and in Williamsburg, and in 1822 was graduated at William and Mary. Soon after he and his younger brother, Henry Darwin Rogers, returned to Baltimore, where they opened a private school. In 1827 William Rogers delivered a course of lectures on science in the Maryland Institute at Baltimore. In 1828 he was called to William and Mary College, to succeed his father, who had just died, and there he remained for seven years. During this time he made, in connection with his brother Henry, an examination of the tertiary formation of eastern Virginia, giving the results of their investigations in two papers contributed to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," while in several articles published in the "Farmer's Register" he called attention to the great value as fertilizers of the green sand and marl of that section. An analysis of the mineral springs of the state was made at this time, experiments with the voltaic battery were carried on, and the dew was made a subject of special investigation. In 1835 he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy at the University of Virginia, and made his services as instructor more valuable by adding mineralogy and geology to the course. In the same year he organized the geological survey of Virginia, his printed papers and addresses having extended his reputation as a specialist, and, assisted by his four brothers, remained at its head until 1842, when it was abolished. He was the first to investigate the solvent power of water, especially when charged with carbonic acid, on various rocks and minerals. Continuing his geological researches in the Appalachian chain, with his brother Henry, state geologist of Pennsylvania, he presented to the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists, in 1842, a paper bearing the title "The Laws of Structure of the More Disturbed Zones of the Earth's Crust," in which he advanced the novel theory that mountain chains have been produced by movements of the earth's surface similar to those that produce waves. In a paper subsequently presented he showed that these displacements of strata or veins called "faults" occur only on the sharpest flexures of mountain chains which have given way at the summit, where the strain was greatest, and that the plane of the fault is usually parallel to, if not coincident with, the plane of the ridge. These conclusions were supported by observations covering an area of 15,000 square miles, and excited great interest in Europe as well as at home. In 1849 he contributed a paper to the "Transactions" of the British Association, in which he announced his discovery of true coal measures below the horizon of the carboniferous limestone in the Appalachian belt. Between 1840 and 1850 there appeared in "Silliman's Journal" a number of papers on new and improved methods in chemical analysis and research. These were the work of Prof Rogers and his brother, Robert Empie, who had been called in 1842 to the chair of general and applied chemistry and materia medica, as his colleague. In 1853 Prof. Rogers resigned his position, and removed to Boston, where he prosecuted his studies rigorously, and contributed to foreign and domestic scientific journals and to the proceedings of different societies. The titles, "On Binocular Vision"; "On the Actinism of the Electric Discharge in Vacuum Tubes"; "On the Natural Coke and Associated Igneous Rocks of Eastern Virginia," give a fair idea of the wide range of his inquiries. He was an active member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Thursday Evening Scientific Club of Boston, of which he was for many years president, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1857 he attended the meeting of the British Association in Dublin. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Andrew inspector of gas and gas meters for the state of Massachusetts, and introduced a more scientific system than had been in vogue. In 1862 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on "The Application of Science to the Arts." The crowning effort of his life was the establishment of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As early as 1859 he endeavored to create an interest in Boston in technical education, and in 1860, at the request of a number of gentlemen, drew up a scheme for an institute embracing a society of arts, a museum of arts and a school of industrial science. He then presented a memorial to the legislature, which resulted, not without hard work on his part to overcome the objections of narrow-minded and parsimonious politicians, in the granting of a charter in 1862 and of a tract of land on Back bay. Prof. Rogers was fittingly placed at the head of the new institution, and also appointed professor of physics and geology, and in 1864 proceeded to Europe to collect apparatus and models of machinery. The introduction of laboratory teaching in the departments of physics, mechanics, and mining, as well as of chemistry, was due to him, and so comprehensive was his scheme and so admirably planned to meet future demands and emergencies, that the school is carried on to-day mainly in accordance with his original plan. In 1870 he was obliged, in consequence of ill health, to resign; but having partly recovered his strength, he resumed the duties in 1878, and remained until his death. Prof. Rogers was chairman of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists in 1845, and in 1847 presided over the meeting at which that organization was broadened into the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was made president of the latter association in 1875, and was elected its first corresponding secretary in 1881. He was one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences, and became its president in 1878, succeeding Joseph Henry, and held the office until his death; also he aided in founding the American Social Science Association, and was its first president In 1867 he represented the state of Massachusetts at the Paris exposition. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard in 1866. He was the author of "Strength of Materials" (1838), and "Elements of Mechanical Philosophy" (1852), both of these written for his pupils; and "Papers on the Geology of Virginia" (1884), the last-named comprising his annual reports for the period 1836–40. Prof Rogers had remarkable gifts as an orator, and these, added to an attractive personality, made him the most inspiring of speakers; able to kindle enthusiasm in men advanced in years as well as in the youth who were so fortunate as to be his pupils. He was married in Boston, June 20, 1849, to Emma, daughter of James Savage, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Prof. Rogers died at the Institute of Technology, on May 30, 1882, while delivering a commencement day address. His "Life and Letters," edited by his wife, with the assistance of William T. Sedgwick, was published in Boston in 1897.

William B Rogers

JACKSON, John Putnam, assistant U. S. treasurer (1890–94), was born at Cleveland, O., March 7, 1833, son of Joseph and Catharine Jackson. His early education was received in the public

schools and high school of Cleveland, and at the age of twelve he passed the examination entitling him to teach school. During the famine in Ireland, he, with his schoolmates, published a diminutive newspaper called the "School Boy," of which he was editor, and thus raised money to aid in loading a schooner with supplies for the relief of the starving Irish. Going from school to the farm, he experienced all the hardships of pioneer farming incident to the settlement of the great Northwest. Although of slight frame, he was characterized by great nervous energy, and at the age of fourteen he cut down forest trees in midwinter, chopped them into cord-wood and drove with it seven miles to market. In summer he did the work of a man in the field. At the age of sixteen he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he pursued his studies in higher mathematics, French and Latin. He was graduated at the Central High School when nineteen. At this time the great Hungarian leader, Louis Kossuth, was arousing the sympathies of this country by his impassioned appeals in favor of his oppressed countrymen, and the young men of Cincinnati, yielding to the general impulse, collected a considerable purse of money to aid the eloquent exile in his patriotic purpose. They selected young Jackson to represent them, and to present the money. An immense crowd gathered to witness the ceremony, and the young orator was cheered from the beginning to the end of his original address. The leading critics of the day wrote concerning his effort that "of all the speeches delivered to the fiery Kossuth, this one was the most sensible, and about the best delivered." Perhaps this incident was the turning-point that decided his future career. Among his auditors at the presentation to Kossuth was Bellamy Storer, one of the leading scholars and lawyers of Ohio. He was so favorably impressed with the young speaker that he at once decided to take him into his office to study law.

Here it was that Col. Jackson met Benjamin Harrison, later president of the United States, and for two years these young men studied in the same office. Mr. Jackson was admitted to the bar in 1854, and during his fifteen years of practice met in forensic rivalry many of the most eminent lawyers, among whom were Rutherford B. Hayes, Henry Stanbery, George E. Pugh, George H. Pendleton, Alphonso Taft, Milton Sayler, Stanley Matthews, Edward F. Noyes and George Hoadley, the latter of whom was for many years his partner. One portion of his practice, peculiar to himself, was that before courts martial and military commissions, in the proceedings of which he was well versed. Among his noted cases of this class was that of the "Chicago Conspirators," who were tried for their attempt to release the Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Douglas during the civil war. Being a candidate for elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket, he stumped the states of Kentucky, Southern Ohio and Indiana for the Republicans, in the former meeting in debate many of the ablest Democrats of that commonwealth, among others Senator Garrett Davis, against whom he argued on one occasion for two hours, in favor of the right of the government to use the services of the slaves in putting down the rebellion. He did a like service in the campaign of Grant and Colfax, often speaking from the same stand with Gen. Grant's father, Schuyler Colfax and John Sherman. Upon the occasion of the consecration of soldiers' cemeteries—being the first observance of May 30th as a national holiday under Gen. Logan's bill passed by congress to that effect—Col. Jackson was the chosen orator for northern Kentucky, and dedicated the Covington cemetery, in the presence of over 10,000 ex-soldiers and citizens. His addresses embrace every subject of public interest. Among other occasions when he has appeared as a public orator were the Fourth of July, 1872, at Vallejo; Decoration Day, 1878, at San Francisco; the presentation of a diamond tiara to Clara Louise Kellogg, as American queen of song, at the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco; the press banquet to John Russell Young, at which he presided, his speech being characterized by the press next day as "a model of postprandial felicity," and at the reception to Gen. Grant by the authorities of San José, where the great soldier called upon his "friend, Col. Jackson, who has never yet refused to do me a kindness," as he said, to respond in his stead, to a toast given in his honor. At Gen. Grant's death, Col. Jackson was one of the chief mourners, and both by speech and pen dedicated to the memory of his friend the most fervent obituaries that the occasion produced. In 1862 he served with the army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans and Buell, and from Pittsburgh Landing to Corinth on detached service, under Grant and Halleck, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1867 he went to Europe to negotiate the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Co., and this service resulted in his moving to California, where he aided in building the road named, and remained its president until it was bought by the Central Pacific Co. While at the head of this road he concluded negotiations with the late Col. Peter Donahue, by which the Donahue road was made a part of the California Pacific system. Col. Jackson thereupon became president of the San Francisco and Northern Pacific Railroad Co., holding the position until the road passed to the "Central." He was instrumental in transferring the California Steam Navigation Co. into the hands of the California Railroad Co., thus facilitating commercial interests by a speedier route. He built the Stockton and Copperopolis railroad, which was subsequently purchased by the Central Pacific, and established the town of Oakdale. In 1875 Col. Jackson became the publisher and managing editor of the San Francisco "Daily Evening Post," and was the first in the West to use illustrations in his newspaper. For three years he was owner and publisher of the "Wasp," a San Francisco illustrated weekly, and also the "Daily Exchange." In 1890 he was appointed by Benjamin Harrison to the office of assistant U. S. treasurer at San Francisco. In 1857 Col. Jackson was married to Anna, daughter of Edward James Hooper of Kentucky. They have seven sons and two daughters. Col. Jackson is the owner of the well-known Napa Soda Springs, one of the most celebrated summer resorts on the Pacific coast, the waters from there being sold throughout the United States, Mexico and Central America. It is known as California's leading mountain spa.

COOK, Russell S., clergyman, was born at New Marlborough, Mass., March 6, 1811. He was a distinguished student as a boy, and when of suitable age began the study of law at Syracuse, N. Y. Desisting from that, he entered the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and after graduation was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Lanesboro, Mass., in 1836. Experience here impressed him with the importance of religious reading as an aid to the Protestant Christian ministry, and his growing interest in its provision led to his devoting himself to the service of the American Tract

Society in New York city, to promote the systematic sale of its literature. In May, 1839, he became one of its corresponding secretaries, and labored as such for eighteen years with success. Then the failure of his health compelled him to retire. By his exertions in the three and a-half years preceding May, 1841, 300,000 volumes with the imprint of the society were put in circulation. During 1841 the wants of more remote and unevangelized neighborhoods in the United States enlisted his interest, and his consideration of their wants resulted in the system of American colportage, so signally useful in the operations of the Tract Society. In 1856 this organization had on its list 547 regular colporters, with 115 temporary laborers, who spent part of their time offering religious books from house to house throughout the country. The "American Messenger," a monthly paper, was established in part by his counsels, and he labored for it by contributions to its pages, and otherwise, until its English and German edition combined had a monthly circulation of 500,000 copies. In 1853, and in 1856, Mr. Cook visited Europe, partly that he might interest British Christians in the colportage system, and in Scotland he succeeded in that object. On his return from his second voyage he was made secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, and in the spring of 1863 he labored arduously in the organization of the U. S. Christian Commission in that city. He died at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1864.

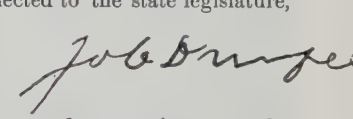
INGRAHAM, Joseph Holt, clergyman and author, was born at Portland, Me., March 10, 1809. Of his parentage and early education few records have been preserved. When about seventeen years old he was one of the crew of a vessel trading between Portland and a South American port, and saw something of one or two South American revolutions. He soon abandoned the sea, entered Bowdoin College, and was graduated at that institution when about twenty-four years of age. He began writing for the press before he was twenty-one years old, and in 1832 he was professor of languages in Jefferson College, near Natchez, Miss. In 1836 he published "The Southwest, by a Yankee," which was followed by "The American Lounger," and a series of novelettes, which appeared in installments in several Boston and New York newspapers. They were generally stories of adventure by sea and land, and though they were carelessly written and betrayed the writer's inexperience in authorship, they were very widely read. The most finished of these stories was "Lafitte; or, the Pirate of the Gulf," of which many editions were issued, and which is still in print. In 1835 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church, and was appointed rector of a church and principal of St. Thomas' Hall, a school for boys, at Holly Springs, Miss. At this time he began publishing a series of religious romances, which were very extensively read, not only by habitual novel readers, but by thousands who had hitherto thought it sinful to squander time in the perusal of fiction. It has been asserted that by his writings at this period Mr. Ingraham did more to remove an unreasoning prejudice against the novel in the American mind than was done by any other author of his day. In 1855 he issued, through a New York publisher, "The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City"; in 1859 "The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage," and in 1860, "The Throne of David, from the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem to the Rebellion of Prince Absalom." These books were republished in England soon after their appearance here, and have had about as large a measure of popularity there as in America. He died at Holly Springs, Miss., in 1860. His son, Prentiss Ingraham, who was born near Natchez, Miss., Dec. 28, 1843, inherited some of his father's genius. He was educated at Jefferson College, Missouri, served as a colonel in the Confederate army, and after the close of the war went to Mexico, where he joined the army of Juarez. Later he was in the military service in Austria, Crete and Africa. For a time he devoted himself to literary pursuits in London, and in 1869 was prominent in the Cuban revolution. He has been a prolific writer of stories, poems, sketches and novelettes, very much resembling his father's earlier writings, and many of them have been published as serials in newspapers and magazines.

EATON, Dorman Bridgman, lawyer and political reformer, was born at Hardwick, Vt., June 27, 1823, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Bridgman) Eaton. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1848, and then entered the law school of Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1850, taking the first prize for a legal essay. In the same year he removed to New York city, and soon afterward became the partner of Judge William Kent, and aided him in editing his noted "Commentaries." He early became unselfishly interested in municipal reform and improvement. In 1866 he drafted the law creating the Metropolitan Board of Health for New York and vicinity, and in 1867 drafted its sanitary code. He also drafted the law under which the police courts of the city are now organized. He early became a member of the Union League Club, and was chairman of its committee on political reform for several years. In 1866 and 1870–73 he travelled in Europe, making a special study of the progress of civil service reform in different countries. On his return he was appointed chairman of the civil service commission, succeeding George William Curtis, and retained the office as long as the commission lasted. In 1875 and again in 1877 he revisited Europe, the second time at the request of Pres. Hayes, who desired him to make an historical report upon the British civil service. In 1878 the first society for promoting civil service reform in the United States was formed at Mr. Eaton's residence. In 1883 Pres. Arthur appointed a civil service commission under the law of that year, the old one having ceased to act, owing to the failure of congress to make an appropriation for its support. Under the new act Mr. Eaton, who had drafted it, was appointed the first commissioner. On July 28, 1885, he resigned, but was at once reappointed by Pres. Cleveland, and served until April, 1886. He drafted laws for the municipal government of Washington for a joint committee of the two houses of congress. In 1882 he delivered the annual address before the law school of Yale University. He has published "The Independent Movement in New York" (1880), and "Civil Service in Great Britain" (1880), besides numerous articles in periodicals on civil service reform and other subjects, and prepared an edition of "Chipman on Contracts payable in Specific Articles" (1852). A number of articles on administrative reform and other subjects were contributed to "Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science." He is a member of the Bar Association, the Citizens' Municipal League, the Excise Reform Association, the City Reform, Union League, Commonwealth, Century, Nineteenth Century, and Unitarian clubs, and of the Reform Club of Boston. He has received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Vermont.

BEE, Barnard E., soldier, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1823. He was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy in 1841, and was graduated in the class of 1845. His first service was in Texas, the same year, when as second lieutenant he joined the army of occupation engaged in maintaining peace in the new state, which was just emerging from its existence as a separate republic to take its place as one of the United States. After this service he took part in the Mexican war, having been promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, and for gallant conduct at Chapultepec was brevetted captain. He was then in service on the frontier in Minnesota, accompanied the Utah expedition, and afterward served in quelling Indian troubles in Dakota and the Northwest. He was made captain, but upon the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the secession of his native state reaching him at his distant post, he resigned his commission in the U. S. army and found his way to Charleston, where he entered the Confederate service as major of a corps of infantry. He was sent to Virginia and joined the army of the Potomac under Gen. Johnston. On June 17, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate states and commanded a brigade made up of the 2d and 11th Mississippi, 4th Alabama and 1st Tennessee infantry and Imboden's battery. In the reorganization of the army, preparatory to the battle of Manassas, he was assigned to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's command in the army of the Shenandoah—his brigade being known as the third. When the movements of July 18th called for the strengthening of Beauregard's corps, the 3d brigade was among the detachments made from Johnston's corps to his support, and in the principal battle fought on the 21st, Bee's brigade was in advance of the one led by Gen. T. J. Jackson. Bee's forces were at one time broken by a terrible charge of the Federal troops when Jackson brought up his five regiments to the support. As he met the latter, Bee greeted him with the appeal "They are beating us back." "Sir, we will give them the bayonet," was the reply. Bee turned to rally his men, and in stentorian tones cried out, "Here is Jackson standing like a stonewall." The soldiers caught up the refrain "stonewall! stonewall!" and it inspired them to rally to the brave leader's call, and for a time they stemmed the tide of battle. Bee with the colors of the 4th Alabama, led the rally and fell mortally wounded. Gen. Johnston took his place and the tide of battle turned in favor of the Confederates, and finally ended in the complete route of the Federal forces. The rallying cry of Bee became the favorite cognomen of Jackson and "Stonewall" Jackson became the hero of the war. The date of Gen. Bee's death was July 21, 1861.

POPE, Franklin Leonard, electrician, was born in Great Barrington, Mass., Dec. 2, 1840, near the house in which he met his death by the mysterious agent that made him famous. It was from 1876 known as the "Old Pope House," and was erected in 1766. His education was received in his native town, and in 1857 he became a telegraph operator. He was one of the earliest practicing electrical engineers in the country. In 1862 he was made assistant engineer of the American Telegraph Co., whose lines extended from New York to Boston, but were then disconnected at Washington, owing to the existing hostilities between the North and South. In 1863, during the draft riots, he repaired with his own hands the demolished telegraph lines between New York and Boston. In 1864 he was engineer for the Russo-American Telegraph Co., and while in their service surveyed the route for the proposed Collins overland telegraph between British Columbia and Alaska, which was abandoned after being partially built; the successful laying of the Atlantic cable making useless the project of constructing a telegraph line by way of Bering Straits. Subsequently Mr. Pope was engaged as an electrical engineer and expert in New York city, and his mastery of the rapidly developing science gave him a world-wide fame. He entered into partnership with Thomas A. Edison, under the firm-name of Pope & Edison, and in 1870 they invented the one-wire printing telegraph, now used in an improved form in large cities for exchange quotations, and known as the stock "ticker." In 1872 Mr. Pope invented the rail circuit for automatic control of the electric-block signal system, now in general use on the principal railroads of the United States, and many other improvements in telegraphy. He was one of the earliest patent solicitors making electrical inventions a specialty, and for many years filled the office of patent attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Co., and was retained as an expert in many of the most important patent suits brought before the U. S. courts. Mr. Pope contributed largely to both technical and popular periodicals on electrical subjects, and was author of "Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph" (1871, rewritten in 1891), and "Life and Work of Joseph Henry" (1879). From 1884 he was editor of the "Electrical Engineer." In 1886 he succeeded Dr. Norvin Green as president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of which he was a charter member. One of his latest undertakings was the construction of the Great Barrington electrical plant, which embodied many interesting features, that were described in a paper read at the meeting of the Institute at Niagara Falls in June, 1895. The principal buildings of the plant are at Housatonic, five miles north of Great Barrington. In order to watch the operations of the plant, Mr. Pope had the primary wires brought to a converter placed in his cellar, instead of to a pole outside, as is the usual practice. On the evening of Oct. 13, 1895, when the power was turned on, his home lights did not work satisfactorily, and he went into the cellar to examine the wires. He was instantly killed by 3,000 volts passing through his body. Mr. Pope was married, in 1872, to Amelia Dickinson of Amherst, Mass., by whom he had three children, two daughters and a son.

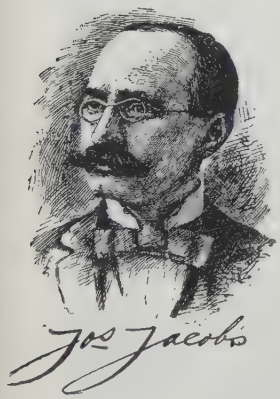
DURFEE, Job, jurist and poet, was born at Tiverton, R. I., Sept. 20, 1790. Being graduated at Brown University in 1813, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the following year. Almost immediately he was elected to the state legislature, and after five years' continuous service was sent to congress, where during two terms he made a notable record. He advocated a moderate course on the tariff and secured a new apportionment of representatives for Rhode Island. In 1826 he was returned to the state legislature, and became speaker of the house in 1828, serving, in all, three years. Then, declining a proffered renomination, he retired to his farm at Tiverton, where for several years he devoted his attention to literature. In 1833 he was appointed an associate justice of the state supreme court, and in 1835 chief justice. This office he held continuously until his death, distinguishing himself by many brilliant and authoritative decisions and displaying great firmness, especially in the proceedings during Dorr's rebellion in 1845. His "Complete Works" were published with a memoir by his son in 1849, and include, beside some selected judicial charges,



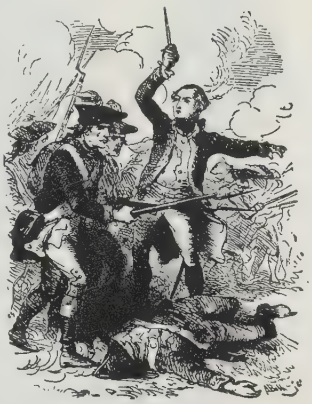
"Whatcheer," a poem on Roger Williams, in nine cantos of fifty or sixty stanzas each; "Panidea," a philosophical poem on the immanence of Deity, and a few pieces in simpler vein. Without making high pretensions, many of his verses are of real merit, and all are smooth and well conceived. Judge Durfee died in Tiverton, R. I., July 26, 1847.

PROCTOR, Joseph, actor, was born in Philadelphia, and made his first appearance on the stage at the Walnut Street Theatre in that city on Jan. 25, 1837, as Damon in "Damon and Pythias." He was subsequently a member of various stock companies, and as a member of the company playing at the Walnut Street Theatre, became a great favorite with the people of his native city. In 1859 he visited England and fulfilled highly successful engagements in London and all the other principal cities of the United Kingdom. He made his re-entrance on the American stage at the Howard Athenæum in Boston in 1861, and for a number of seasons thereafter traveled as a star throughout the country, being seen most frequently in the leading rôle of a stirring melodrama, entitled "Nick of the Woods." In more recent years he has been an honored and valued member of the stock company playing at the Boston Museum, where on the fiftieth anniversary of his début on the stage, he was tendered a benefit notable for its brilliancy and the prominence of the actors who took part in it. Mr. Proctor was married early in life to Hester, a daughter of the elder William Warren. Mrs. Proctor was born in Philadelphia in 1810, and made her first appearance on the stage in that city in 1827. She was a woman of great beauty and abundant talent, and became a great favorite with the people of Baltimore, where she was professionally employed for a number of years. She died in Boston, Dec. 7, 1841, after a brief illness.

JACOBS, Joseph, merchant, was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5, 1859, the son of Gabriel and Ernestine (Heyman) Jacobs, both natives of Germany. Joseph was educated at the Martin Institute in Jefferson, Ga., and at Athens, Ga., by Mr. Scudder, a noted teacher. At thirteen years of age he was apprenticed in the drug business to Richard T. Brumby & Son, the elder having been professor of chemistry at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., and superintendent of the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta. He took a special course of chemistry under Prof. H. C. White of the Athens University of Georgia, then studied under Dr. Crawford W. Long, famous for his discovery of anæsthesia, and was engaged in his drug store. In 1877 he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and was graduated in 1879, taking a prize both years, in materia medica the first and in chemistry the second year. His thesis on the China-berry tree (*Melia Azedarach*), was copied into the dispensatories of the United States. In 1879 he went into the drug business in Athens, giving particular attention to manufacturing a line of pharmaceutical preparations, which proved profitable. Four years later he removed to Atlanta, and with a few leading drug-men in New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia, he put the drug trade on the same business line as other merchandise, revolutionizing the pharmacy business of the South. He is especially noted for his broad ideas and large transactions, and the liberal and detailed execution of his extensive plans. He is bold and aggressive in his methods, and fearless and immovable under criticism, and no opposition daunts or defeats him. He is richly prolific in his ideas and resources. And with all of his business versatility and force, the social and personal side of the man shows itself in his family, to his friends, in his unostentatious help and sympathy to suffering people, and in his generous and public-spirited aid to every project for Atlanta's good. In 1886 he was married to Clara Sartorius of Frankfort, Germany, and they have two sons.



DOUGLAS, William, soldier, was born at Plainfield, Conn., Jan. 27, 1742, son of John and Olive (Spaulding) Douglas. At the early age of sixteen he enlisted in the Connecticut contingent furnished for the war against the French, and rapidly rose to the rank of orderly sergeant in the company commanded by Israel Putnam. He participated in the expedition which resulted in the capture of Quebec in 1759 and brought the war to a speedy termination. Upon his return he engaged in a seafaring business in New Haven, and later, becoming master of a merchant ship sailing between that port and the West Indies, soon laid by what was considered in those days an ample fortune. Upon the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and the American colonies, he raised a company in New Haven and was commissioned its captain May 16, 1775. He immediately proceeded northward, carrying troops and provisions to the troops under Montgomery, and was by him appointed to command the flotilla on Lake Champlain. As commodore of the little fleet he was largely instrumental, in the fall of 1775, in the capture of St. Johns and Chambly at the head of the lake; there taking large quantities of provisions and general military stores, which were carried across the country to Boston. Early in 1776 he raised a regiment of soldiers in the vicinity of New Haven, and being commissioned its colonel by Gov. Jonathan Trumbull, marched at once to New York to join the Continental army under Washington. He participated in the disastrous campaign of that year, being present at the battles of Long Island, Philips Manor, Croton River, White Plains and Harlem Heights. At the last he was subjected to much labor and exposure, becoming so exhausted that he lost his voice completely and never again spoke a loud word. Nevertheless, he was almost constantly on duty, shirking nothing, and seldom slept beneath a roof until near the middle of December. Then securing a discharge he retired to his home at Northford, eight miles from New Haven, where, at the opening of the war, he had purchased about 150 acres of land as a safe retreat for his wife and children from the annoyances of the British soldiery. Here, while on his dying bed, certain speculators induced him to sell his property in New Haven, and paid him in the Continental currency which congress never redeemed, and which at the close of the war was as good as worthless. Col. Douglas was married, July 5, 1767, to Hannah, daughter of Stephen Mansfield of New Haven. She was a sister of Col. Jared Mansfield, who was at one time head of the military academy, West Point, and subsequently U. S. surveyor-general. They had two sons, William and John, and two daughters, Olive and Hannah. Col. Douglas died in Northford, May 28, 1777.



ORTON, Edward, scientist and first president of Ohio State University (1873–81), was born at Deposit, Delaware co., N. Y., March 9, 1829, son of Samuel G. and Clara (Gregory) Orton. The Ortons first settled in New England about 1640. The earliest known American ancestor is Thomas Orton (1613–89), whose name first appears in 1641 on the town records of Windsor, Conn. From thence he removed in 1655 to Farmington, where his descendants have continued to reside. About the beginning of the eighteenth century two of his grandsons removed from Farmington, one of them, John, to Woodbury, and the other, Samuel, to the new settlements to the westward. Samuel Orton was one of the fifty-one colonists to whom the original nucleus of Litchfield township was granted by the colonial authorities. The western and northern boundaries of their grant were entitled the "wilderness." These settlers took possession of what is now Litchfield and Morris townships, each one having assigned to him about a square mile of the forest-covered territory. Here, on what is still known as Orton Hill, overlooking Bantam lake, this branch of the family lived for more than a century. All of them were farmers, while in the Woodbury branch a number of physicians appeared, through three or more successive generations. The catalogue of Yale College shows a Samuel Orton among its graduates about 1750. The Litchfield Ortons were honorably represented in the revolutionary war, one Lemuel Orton attaining considerable local distinction in Col. Kirby's light dragoons, in the defense of the Hudson valley. Samuel G. Orton was educated at Yale and Hamilton colleges, being graduated at the latter in 1822. He supported himself during his preparatory and collegiate studies, and also in the theological seminaries at New Haven, Conn., and Auburn, N. Y., where he pursued his studies for the ministry. He was an honored and beloved minister in the Presbyterian church for fifty years. Most of this time he spent in western New York. He held pastorates in Buffalo and Westfield, N. Y., and a long pastorate of twenty years in Ripley, N. Y. The Gregorys were a family of good standing in the eastern counties of New York: Rev. David D. Gregory, a Presbyterian minister, and Maj.-Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, a gallant and honored officer of the civil war, were younger brothers of Mrs. Orton. Edward Orton passed his boyhood in his father's country home at Ripley, N. Y., and acquired a knowledge of, and a lifelong interest in, country life at this time. He often worked by the day, and sometimes by the month, among the neighboring farmers. He was fitted for college mainly by his father, who, as a country minister, generally had a number of the lads of his parish in training for college. A year was spent at Westfield Academy, and another at Fredonia Academy, Chautauqua co., N. Y. He entered Hamilton College as a sophomore in 1845, at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in 1848. After teaching one year in the academy at Erie, Pa., he entered, in 1849, Lane Theological Seminary, at Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and remained there for one year, under the instruction of Dr. Lyman Beecher. Resuming the work of teaching thereafter, he was connected for several years with one of the most noted preparatory schools of eastern New York of that day — the Delaware Literary Institute, located in Franklin. During his college life his chief interest lay in the study of the classics; but, in the course of his teaching, a latent scientific taste was developed. In the pursuit of more adequate knowledge in this new line, he spent six months of the year 1852 in the study of chemistry in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, under Prof. E. N. Horsford, and in the study of botany under Prof. Asa Gray. In 1854 he abandoned the work of teaching for the time, to pursue the study of theology, and he was for a year in attendance on the lectures of Prof. Park of Andover Theological Seminary. He had hardly entered the ministry, however, when, in 1856, he was called to the chair of natural science in the State Normal School of New York, located at Albany. In 1859 he accepted the principalship of the academy at Chester, Orange co., N. Y., and spent the next six years in this position. In 1865 he was called to the principalship of the preparatory department of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. Presently he was made profes-

sor of natural history in the same institution, and was finally elected, in 1872, to its presidency, which he held for a year only, resigning it to accept the presidency of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Ohio State University), together with the professorship of geology, in this institution. This double office he held for eight years, when he resigned the presidency, retaining, however, the professorship of geology, which he still holds. In 1869 Prof. Orton was appointed one of three assistant geologists on the second geological survey of Ohio by Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes, under Prof. John S. Newberry as chief geologist. He held this position, in connection with his college duties at Yellow Springs, for several years. He was reappointed in 1871, as assistant geologist, by Gov. E. F. Noyes. This geological work was continued, with some interruptions, for eight years following 1869, and afterward, in 1882, he was appointed state geologist of Ohio by Gov. Charles Foster. He was reappointed to the same office by Govs. George Hoadley, Joseph B. Foraker, James E. Campbell, and William McKinley, and this position he still holds, in connection with his professorship of geology. Under his administration four volumes of reports have been issued, comprising more than 3,000 pages. In 1885 he was presiding officer of the section of geology and geography of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Ann Arbor meeting. He is corresponding and honorary member of various scientific societies, and was one of the organizers, and afterward the president, of the Ohio State Sanitary Association. He was for two years connected with the U. S. geological survey, being appointed to prepare a report upon the petroleum and gas production of the Trenton limestone in the states of Ohio and Indiana. This appears in the eighth annual report of the U. S. geological survey. He was also called by the state geological survey of Kentucky to make an examination of the petroleum and gas fields of the western half of that state. This report was published in a separate volume. In theological views he exchanged, about the year 1859, the Presbyterian creed, in which he was born and educated, for a shorter one. For the last twenty-five years he has been in sympathy, though not formally connected with the Unitarian denomination. In 1855 he was married to Mary M. Jennings of Franklin, Delaware co., N. Y., who died in 1873. In 1875 he was married to Anna Davenport Torrey of Millbury, Mass. Four children were the result of his first marriage, two sons and two daughters. By the last marriage there has been added to the family a son and a daughter, the former bearing the ancestral name of Samuel. In 1896 Prof. Orton was elected president of the Geological Society of America.

Edward Orton.

SCOTT, Walter Q., second president of Ohio State University (1881–83), was elected president in 1881 to succeed Pres. Orton, and had the satisfaction during his administration of seeing the number of students largely increased and various new buildings erected. Pres. Scott's popularity with the students was so marked that when his resignation was brought about in 1883, under somewhat unfortunate conditions, a decreased attendance on all the college classes was noticeable during the next two years.

SCOTT, William Henry, third president of Ohio State University (1883–95), was born at Chauncey, O., Sept. 14, 1840. He was the son of Alexander Bothwell Scott, at that time a merchant, but afterward a miller. Young Scott attended private schools in McConnelsville, O., until the public-school system of the state was organized, when he was given such advantages as they afforded until he was sixteen years of age. He then began to teach a district school, carrying on at the same time the study of Greek and Latin, preparatory to admission to college. In the spring of 1859 he was admitted to the freshman class of Ohio University. At the end of a year he withdrew from lack of money to meet his expenses, but being offered the position of tutor in the preparatory department of the institution, he returned in the fall of 1860 and continued his studies until he was graduated in 1862. On leaving the university he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Athens, O. He held this position until February, 1863, when he was made principal of the preparatory department of Ohio University. In 1865 he resigned to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, having become a member of the Ohio conference in September of the previous year. He was at this time appointed to the Main Street (now Trinity) Church, in Chillicothe. In 1867 he was transferred to Columbus, O. In 1869 he was elected to the Greek professorship of Ohio University. In 1872, after the retirement of Pres. Howard, he acted as president of the university, and in 1873 was elected president. He served at the head of this institution until 1883, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Ohio State University, as the successor of Pres. Walter Q. Scott, and under his wise direction the institution has wonderfully prospered. The first decade of his administration has demonstrated the practicability of placing all branches of technical education in reach of the industrial classes. In 1893, on the twentieth anniversary of the day when it received its first modest class of twenty-five students within its walls, the university numbered nearly 800 students, including more than 100 women, and had a faculty of seventy professors and tutors in charge of twenty-seven departments of instruction. Since 1883 the buildings have been increased by the erection of horticultural, chemical and electrical laboratories, also a veterinary laboratory and hospital, all of which have been admirably equipped with every essential appliance for their respective needs, at a cost of more than $90,000, and chiefly by the more recent erection and equipment of Hayes Hall and Orton Hall, at a cost of $165,000. The library now (1897) comprises 20,000 volumes. The present cash endowment amounts to about $550,000, which represents an annual income of nearly $33,000, and the state appropriation is about $175,000. The national government appropriates $23,000 a year to the university, and other sources of revenue make the total annual income about $250,000. Pres. Scott resigned in 1895, in order to devote his time to the chair of philosophy.

James H. Canfield

CANFIELD, James Hulme, fourth president of Ohio State University (1895–), was born in Delaware, O., March 18, 1847. His father, Rev. Eli Hawley Canfield, was for a quarter-century one of the leading Episcopal clergymen of Brooklyn, N. Y. The son was brought up on a New England farm. Having been prepared for college at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., he was graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1868. Desiring to know something of men and af-

fairs before he began teaching, or (possibly) preaching, he engaged in railroad building in Iowa and Minnesota from 1868 to 1871. Beginning in this connection as general "roustabout," he later became clerk in the company's store, and finally their purchasing agent and superintendent of construction. He was admitted to the bar of Jackson, Mich., in 1872, and practiced law at St. Joseph, Mich. (1872–77). During three years of that time he served the city gratuitously as superintendent of public instruction. In 1877 he was called to the State University of Kansas, and remained there as professor of history and English literature, then of history and political science, and lastly of American history and civics, until 1891, when he became chancellor of the University of Nebraska. Continuing in this connection for four years with great credit and acceptance, he resigned in 1895 to become president of the Ohio State University. He was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association (1885), secretary of the National Educational Association (1887–89), and its president (1890), and president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association (1893). He is also a member of the American Historical Society; American Economic Association; Cambridge Political Economy Club; American Association of Civics; National Council of Education, and many minor organizations. In 1891 his name was prominently mentioned as a possible successor to Senator Ingalls; and again in 1893, as an independent, to succeed Senator Paddock; but he has never been a candidate for any public office. He received the degree of LL.D. from Williams College in 1893. Among his writings are: "Taxation, a Plain Talk for Plain People" (1883); "A Short History of Kansas" (1885); a text-book on "Local Government in Kansas" (1887), and numerous articles in the magazines and reviews. Pres. Canfield was married, in 1873, to Flavia A. Camp of Clear Lake, Ia. They have two children.

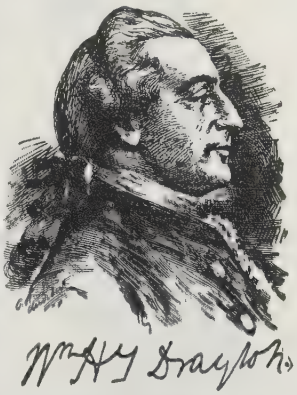
DERBY, Samuel Carroll, educator, was born in Dublin, Cheshire co., N. H., of English ancestry, but for two centuries his family had been residents of New England, and in the revolutionary war several of its members did notable service. His education was obtained at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H., and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1866. After graduation he became principal of the Union Public School at Ilion, N. Y.; in 1867 a teacher in a private Latin school in Boston, Mass.; and in 1887 received a professorship in Antioch College, which he held until 1877, when he became president of the college. He held the position until June 1, 1881, a period of four years, when, after some months devoted to study in Johns Hopkins University, he accepted the position of professor of Latin language and literature in the Ohio State University, which he still holds.

TOWNSHEND, Norton Strange, educator, was born at Clay Coaton, Northamptonshire, England, Dec. 25, 1815. He attended school until he came with his parents to America in the spring of 1830. They settled upon a farm in Avon, Lorain co., O., on the frontier of civilization, and there his father's small library was his only school. He early took an active part in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, and was for some years superintendent of a Sunday-school. In 1836 he taught a district school in Avon, and in 1837 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard of Elyria. During the winter of the same year he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, and then returning to Elyria, he continued medical studies and botany and also applied himself to Latin, Greek and French. In the winter of 1839–40 he was a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, also spending his spare time as voluntary assistant in the chemical laboratory, and received the degree of M.D. in March. Proposing to spend a year or more in a visit to European hospitals and medical schools, he was delegated by the temperance society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons to carry its greetings to similar societies on the other side of the Atlantic; and by the Anti-Slavery Society of Ohio as representative to the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in July, 1840. He was then enabled to meet many distinguished temperance and anti-slavery advocates from different countries. He remained in Paris through the summer and autumn, practicing in the hospitals and taking lessons in operative surgery, auscultation, etc., and the next winter was spent in Edinburgh and the spring in Dublin. In 1841 he returned to Ohio and commenced the practice of medicine, first in Avon, and afterward in Elyria. In 1848 he was elected to the legislature of Ohio on the anti-slavery ticket from Lorain county, and took an active part in securing the repeal of the "black laws" and in the election of Salmon P. Chase to the U. S. senate. By the "black laws" the settlement of black or mulatto persons in Ohio was prohibited, unless they could show a certificate of freedom and obtain two freeholders to give security for their maintenance and prevent their becoming a public charge. Colored children were excluded from the public schools, and no black or mulatto person could be sworn or allowed to testify in any case where a white person was concerned. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention, and labored heartily to secure the franchise for women, and colored citizens. Later in the same year he was elected a representative in the thirty-second congress on the Democratic ticket, being one of the few anti-slavery members in that congress. In 1853 he was chosen for the Ohio senate, where he presented a bill for establishing a state institution for the training of imbecile youth. At the next session the measure was adopted, and Dr. Townshend appointed one of three trustees to superintend its practical operation, holding the position by successive reappointments for twenty-one years. While in political life, Dr. Townshend relinquished the practice of medicine, and with his family returned to the farm in Avon. In 1854 he united with professors Fairchild and Dascomb of Oberlin, and Dr. John J. Newberry of Cleveland, in an attempt to establish an agricultural college in Ohio. Winter courses of lectures were given for three years on those branches of science most intimately related to agriculture; twice at Oberlin and once in Cleveland. Although not a financial success, this effort directed public attention to the necessity of better education for the young farmer. In 1858 Dr. Townshend was made a member of the Ohio state board of agriculture, and so continued for six years; also serving again in 1868–69. While in this position he labored to secure the establishment of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, now the Ohio State University. Early in 1863 he received the appointment of medical inspector in the U. S. army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and so continued to the end of the civil war. In 1867 he was appointed one of a committee to examine the wool appraisers' department of the New York and other custom houses,

and ascertain how correctly wools were classified, etc. The report of this committee is supposed to have aided in securing the wool tariff of that year. About the same time he was appointed, with Prof. Henry of Washington and Prof. Torrey of New York, to visit the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and determine by chemical analysis the purity and uniformity of the government coinage. In 1868 he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was made a fellow in 1881. In 1869 he was chosen professor of agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College, but remained only one year; and in 1870, a law having passed to establish the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ohio, he was one of the first trustees charged with the duty of carrying it into effect. At the request of his associates, he resigned this office in 1873, and was immediately chosen professor of agriculture, which for some years included also botany and veterinary medicine. During the vacation of 1884 he visited the agricultural and veterinary schools and botanic gardens of Great Britain and Ireland, and attended the national fairs at Shrewsbury, Edinburgh and Dublin. Dr. Townshend resigned his professorship in 1892, and was created professor emeritus. He has been twice married: first, in 1843, to Harriet N. Wood of Ohio, who died in 1853; and second, in 1854, to Margaret A. Bailey, a native of Virginia.

KERR, John Leeds, lawyer and statesman, was born near Annapolis, Md., Jan. 15, 1780. He was the son of David Kerr, born Feb. 3, 1749, at Monreith, Scotland, and died Nov. 2, 1814, in Talbot county, Md. David Kerr immigrated to Virginia in 1769 and settled at Falmouth, and in 1773 removed to Annapolis, Md. He was a member of the house of delegates from Talbot county, Md., from 1788 to 1795, and again in 1797. He was justice of the peace in 1789, an associate judge of the county court in 1801, and in 1802 judge of the orphan's court. His first wife was a Miss Hammond of Annapolis, who died, leaving no children; and his second, Rachel Leeds Bozman, the sister of John Leeds Bozman, the Maryland historian, by whom he had several children, among them being John Leeds Kerr. He was graduated at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1799, studied law under John Leeds Bozman, was admitted to the bar at Annapolis in 1801, and practiced his profession in Easton, Md. He served as deputy states attorney for Talbot county, Md., from 1806 to 1810, was in command of a militia company during the war of 1812, and in 1816 was elected to the state electoral college. In 1817 he was appointed agent for Maryland to prosecute militia claims against the U. S. government, and was a member of congress as a Whig from 1825 to 1829, and from 1831 to 1833. From 1840 to 1843 he was U. S. senator, and in 1840 was a presidential elector. He edited the "History of Maryland," by his uncle, John Leeds Bozman, in 1837, and died in Talbot county, Md., Feb 21, 1849. He married his first wife, Sarah Holliday, daughter of Samuel Chamberlaine of Talbot county, Md., on Apr. 8, 1801, and had six children, three sons and three daughters. His second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Charles Goldsborough, was married to him Oct. 30, 1828.

DRAYTON, William Henry, statesman, was born on the Ashley river near Charleston, S. C., in September, 1742. When he was eleven years old he was sent to England and placed in charge of Charles Pinckney, master of Westminster School, and afterward entered Baliol College, Oxford, where he remained for three years. Altogether he was abroad eleven years, and returning to South Carolina in 1764, he devoted himself to the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar. At the same time he discovered considerable literary ability, writing freely on political topics and being then especially opposed to the rising movement, looking toward a separation of the colonies from Great Britain, he in 1769 published a series of letters in which he attacked the colonial patriotic associations. Going to England in 1770, he had his letters reprinted there, and their character at once caused him to be received with great favor at court, resulting in his being appointed by the king, on Feb. 27, 1771, privy councillor for the province of South Carolina. He did not take his seat until Apr. 3, 1772. At this time he firmly believed that the grievances of the colonists would be fully redressed by the government of Great Britain, and it was because of this belief that he accepted the appointment of a seat in the royal government council. Being soon undeceived, however, he opposed government measures with great energy and was finally dismissed for his contumacy. Meanwhile, his uncle, Lieut-Gov. Bull, had appointed him, January, 1774, an assistant judge; but in September of that year, having published a pamphlet addressed to the continental congress, in which the grievances of the Americans were clearly stated, and an able bill of rights presented, he was in 1775 removed from his judgeship, at the instance of the chief justice. In the same year he became a member of the council of safety; was appointed its president and made himself prominent in the revolutionary movement by recommending the seizure of the provincial arsenals and the British mails. He was made president of the provincial congress of South Carolina, and during the summer of 1775 labored manfully in the interest of freedom. In the autumn of the same year, when the British sloops, Tamar and Cherokee, threatened Charleston with bombardment, on account of the rebellious movements of its citizens, Drayton was appointed by the committee of safety to the command of an armed ship, the Prosper, which was employed to oppose them. He actually returned the fire of the British war vessels several times, thus beginning hostilities at the South. In March, 1776, South Carolina having revolted and formed a temporary constitution, Judge Drayton was chosen chief justice of the colony. On Apr. 22d and on Oct. 15th of that year he delivered charges to the grand jury, in which he declared that the king had no longer authority over South Carolina. He thus placed himself in regard to the revolution in the same honorable position as had been assumed in Massachusetts, by those distinguished patriots, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, and from this time until the close of his career he was regarded as one of the chief leaders of the rebellion in the South. During the absence of John Rutledge, in 1777, Drayton became acting president of the state; and in the following year he became a president of the continental congress. He published a pamphlet, in which he attacked the conciliatory propositions made by Lord Howe on behalf of the British government, and in July, 1778, was appointed one of a committee, the other members of which were John Hancock and William Duer, to conduct the French minister, Genet, to Philadelphia. Judge Drayton died in Philadelphia, Sept. 3, 1779. He wrote "A Memoir of the American Revolution, from its Commencement to the Year 1776." This work was revised by his son, Gov. John Drayton, and published in two volumes in Charleston, 1821.



RICHARDS, Francis Henry, inventor and mechanician, was born in New Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1850, a direct descendant of Thomas Richards, who came from England and settled in Hartford, Conn., prior to 1637. On the maternal side he is seventh in descent from William Whiting, a merchant whose name is mentioned in the histories of this country as early as 1632, and who was chosen treasurer of the Connecticut colony in 1641, retaining the office for life, when his son Joseph was elected to the same office and held it for thirty-nine years until his death, when Joseph's son, John Whiting, succeeded to the office and performed the duties devolving upon him for thirty-two years. Francis passed a part of the time during his early youth on the ancestral estate which was founded by his great-grandfather, Aaron Richards, during the war of the revolution, and which, in large part, continues to be held by the family. Mr. Richards' ancestral line goes back to the first settlers of Hartford in 1635, and connects with nearly all of the early families of that city. Descended from a race of farmer-mechanics, he exemplifies in a marked degree that self-reliant spirit of the early pioneers, who never hesitated to attempt what needed to be done. What better training-school ever existed than the old-time New England homestead, with its ample fields and buildings, and the "shop" where the husbandman and his boys worked the farm together in the summer, and in the winter carried on the manufacture of all that the farm and home required? Carpenter, blacksmith, shoemaker, millwright, weaver, all in one, those farmer-mechanics were most worthy progenitors of the modern "engineer," who, with the accumulated facilities of centuries of freedom, is so rapidly remolding the life and destiny of the race. Mr. Richards' inventive genius was, in large part, inherited from his ancestors, who taught and practiced the theory that a mechanic should always be able to make his own tools. At the age of fifteen he began inventing and building machinery, and has been actively engaged in the development of mechanical industries since that time. Beginning his career in the factories of the Stanley Rule and Level Company at New Britain, Conn., under the tutorship of his father, an ingenious mechanic and inventor, by systematic study and application, extending over a period of eight years, he acquired a practical and theoretical knowledge of the machine-building trades, including wood-working, forging, and the allied branches. Mr. Richards has made many and frequent tours for the critical observation of machinery and manufactures; made a thorough study of patent law; and brought out numerous inventions of labor-saving machines, the majority of which, with his added improvements, are now in successful operation. The indexes of the Patent Office show that up to present writing (1896) more than 350 patents on various inventions have been issued to him, thus making him rank second only to Thomas A. Edison. In addition to these he has invented a great many valuable machines and devices, which he has given to the public, and for which he never applied for patents. Among his patents may be mentioned the Richards envelope machine, which prints, folds, gums, counts, and bands automatically, 80,000 letter envelopes per day, greatly exceeding any other machine in its capacity and in its economy in the consumption of paper. Among his more noteworthy recent inventions is a new automatic weighing machine, manufactured by the Pratt and Whitney Company of Hartford, which, by reason of its marked superiority, promises speedily to come into general use for a wide range of purposes. This machine is of the single-bucket class, very sensitive in action and rapid in operation. An important feature is the system of interlocking safety stops, modeled upon the well-known block signal system, by which the operation of the valve and bucket mechanisms is made positive and reliable under all conditions, thereby attaining an object not previously reached in this class of weighing machinery. This machine is used for weighing and registering all kinds of granular materials. Mr. Richards also, in 1873, invented and patented the fundamental features of the air-cushion door-springs that have since come into such general use. He has been among the foremost in developing manufacturing enterprises based upon patents, and during his connection with manufacturing, has worked in all capacities from apprentice to supervising engineer and proprietor. In his business career he ranks among the ablest, and is recognized as one of the most reliable mechanical engineers of the day. He has been unusually successful in his business, which consists in the development and patenting of mechanical improvements and inventions, and he is consulting engineer and adviser for several of the most prominent manufacturers of the United States. As a solicitor of patents and expert in patent cases, he has made it his successful aim to attain to the highest position. Mr. Richards married in 1887, Mrs. Clara V. Dole (*née* Blasdale), a native of Chard, Somersetshire, England. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, and has taken the thirty-second degree. He has been a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers since its organization in 1881, is a member of the Civil Engineers Club of Cleveland, O., the New York Engineers Club and of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. He is also one of the line officers in that well-known patriotic organization, the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford.

F. H. Richards.

FEHR, Frank, brewer, was born at Zinsweiler, Germany, March 31, 1844. He received a good education, showing a studious fondness for the positive sciences. He followed the tide of emigration to America in 1865, landing at Baltimore, but soon after went West, and was employed in breweries at Napiersville, Ill., St. Louis, and Cincinnati for a while, until he was called to Madison, Ind., as foreman of the Madison Brewing Co., with which he remained several years. His reputation as a superior business man was speedily established, and in 1868 he was engaged to take the management of the Phœnix Brewing Co. of Louisville. On Oct. 18, 1872, he leased, for fifteen years, the old Otto Brewery on the site now occupied by the large establishment he subsequently built up. His skill, energy, and reputation soon made this enterprise a great success, until in 1876 a fire destroyed the labor of years. With characteristic courage, Mr. Fehr bought the site from the former owner, borrowed capital, and founded the firm of Brohm & Fehr. He soon became sole proprietor, and so continued until the firm was incorporated in 1890, with a capital of $2,500,000. Mr. Fehr then generously admitted into partnership every man who had been with him five years. The

Frank Fehr

output of his brewery largely increased year by year, until it reached 80,000 barrels annually at the time of his death. In 1890, at a cost of $350,000, he added an ice plant of 120 tons a day on a novel cooling process, avowing his intention of supplying Louisville with ice sufficient to prevent any ice famine or extortion from monopolies in the future. His estate was estimated at his death at $1,000,000. Mr. Fehr added to his fondness for the positive sciences and mechanics, a love for fine arts, especially music and painting, and was a critic of both. He was noted for his liberal support of all charities, public and private. Few citizens of Louisville did more to build up the prosperity of that city. Mr. Fehr married, in 1867, Katherine Stegner of Cincinnati, and three children survive him; two sons and a daughter. He was an officer in the Grand Consistory No. 32 of Masons, a member of the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of Workingmen, the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and the Liederkranz Society. He died March 15, 1891.

CODDINGTON, William, called the founder of Rhode Island, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1601. He was appointed by the crown one of the magistrates for Massachusetts, and arrived at Salem on board the Arabella, June 12, 1630. He was several times rechosen to the office. In 1637, however, he lost his position, but was elected by the city of Boston, and the same year defended Mrs. Hutchinson at her trial, in opposition to Gov. Winthrop and the ministers. In the meantime he acquired large property in Braintree and Randolph. In 1638, with a number of others, he left the colony and removed to Rhode Island, and his name stands first on the covenants signed by eighteen persons at Aquetneck, or Aquidneck (now Rhode Island) dated March 7, 1638, in which the signers formed themselves into a body politic "to be governed by the laws of the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of kings." Coddington was appointed judge, and three elders were united with him, and these officials were directed by the vote of the freemen, Jan. 2, 1639, to be governed by the general rules of the Word of God, when no particular rule was known. This scheme of government, however, was not found to answer, and on March 12, 1640, a governor, lieutenant-governor, and four assistants were appointed, Coddington being elected governor. He continued to hold this position seven years, until the charter was obtained and the island incorporated with Providence Plantations. In 1647 Gov. Coddington assisted in forming the body of laws which has been the basis of the government of Rhode Island ever since. The next year, 1648, he was elected governor, but, owing to a controversy respecting some lands in which he was engaged, he declined the office, and in September endeavored to procure the union of Rhode Island with the confederacy of the united colonies; but in this he was unsuccessful. In 1651, when Gov. Coddington was in England, he was commissioned governor of Aquidneck Island, separate from the rest of the colony. But the people being jealous lest his commission should affect their laws and liberties, he resigned it, but not, however, until a deputation, including Roger Williams, had been sent to England to obtain a revocation of this instrument. It is stated also that he refused to give up the records, and that it was some years before he finally submitted. In 1656, only seven years after the so-called charges against Coddington, the general assembly of Rhode Island struck out of the book of records the transactions which seemed prejudicial to himself, resolving that "It being much considered in ye case, this court not thinking it fit to meddle with it, ordered that it should be cut out of our book, which was done and then delivered to Mr. Coddington." (R. I. Col. Rec., Vol. I., p. 332.) He retired from public affairs, and in 1666 united with the Quakers. In 1674 he was chosen governor of the colony, and was re-elected in 1675 and 1678, in which year he died, Nov. 1st. Coddington published "Demonstrations of True Love Unto the Rulers of Massachusetts, by One who was in Authority with Them." To him belongs the distinction of having erected the first brick building in Boston.

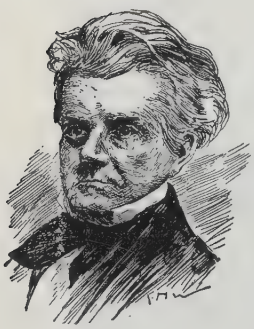
TITUS, Robert Cyrus, jurist, was born in Eden, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1839, of English and Scotch descent. His father, James B. Titus, was one of the pioneers of western New York, who after his marriage with Esther Yeomans at Richfield, N. Y., in 1817, started on horseback with his young wife for the "Far West," as the Holland Purchase was then called, and settled on an "articled" piece of land on the town line of Eden, then little more than a village. There were at that time no roads through the country districts, the only guide-posts being the "blazed" trees along the line most frequented by travelers. Mr. Titus died in 1839, leaving his wife with eight children to battle alone, and she did it nobly. A woman of superior character and intelligence, and excellent Christian principles, Judge Titus gives to her the credit for his success in life. He received his early education at the common schools of Erie county, and entered Oberlin College in 1859. Here he studied for two years, teaching school during the winter term to increase his finances to pay for his tuition at college. In 1860 he left Oberlin, and began the study of law in the office of Horace Boies, ex-governor of Iowa, at Hamburg, N. Y. In 1863 he organized a company which became attached to the 98th regiment, N. G. S., N. Y. The regiment was called into the service of the United States in 1864, and after about five months' duty at Elmira and elsewhere, was mustered out. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and served for a year as special deputy county clerk of Erie county. In 1866 he opened an office in Hamburg and entered upon the general practice of the law. In 1873 he removed to Buffalo, and formed a partnership with Joel L. Walker. He was elected district attorney of Erie county in 1877, and in 1881 was elected Democratic state senator from the thirty-first district over Harvey J. Hurd, and re-elected in 1883. He was elected judge of the superior court of Buffalo in 1885, and was made chief judge by his associates in 1891, which position he now (1896) holds. In 1894, at the Democratic state convention at Saratoga, his name was prominently mentioned for judge of the court of appeals, and at one time his nomination seemed certain. Judge Titus has been a prominent Mason for thirty years, and is a member of all Masonic bodies of Buffalo and the state, including the Knights Templars and 33d degree Scottish Rite. Judge Titus was married, in 1867, to Arvilla, a daughter of Allen Clark of Gowanda, N. Y., by whom he has two children. So ably has Judge Titus discharged the

Robert C. Titus

duties of every position he has held, and so wide is his reputation as a conscientious and learned jurist, that he has shown himself worthy the esteem of all good citizens, and of any honor his party can bestow.

MORELL, William, clergyman, was born in England in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The details of his early life are not known, but he is said to have been a graduate of Oxford University, and was evidently well versed in the classics. He took orders in the established church, and seems to have had small sympathy with Puritanism, as he was commissioned by the ecclesiastical court of England, in 1623, to "exercise a superintendence over the churches which were or might be established in the colony." This superintendency does not seem to have included episcopal dignities. Morell came to Massachusetts with a company of colonists sent out by the council of Plymouth under command of Robert, son of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, which attempted to form a settlement at Wessagusset (now Weymouth). This design failing, Gorges and many of his companions returned to England, but Morell removed to Plymouth, where he resided for another year. Any attempt to exercise authority over the churches of the colony seems to have been of little account, for his principal occupation was the preparation of a Latin hexameter poem and an English paraphrase on New England. It dealt principally with the animal life and the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and was published shortly after his return home, with a dedication to King Charles I. The poem was subsequently printed in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Morell appears to have been a person of no particular consequence, and after his return to England the records maintain a silence regarding his career. The date of his death is not known.

MASON, Lowell, musician, was born at Medfield, Mass., Jan. 8, 1792. He was a descendant of Robert Mason, probably one of John Winthrop's company which settled the town of Roxbury, Mass., in the year 1630. His advantages were slight, and in his earlier years he was not regarded as having any particular talent. It is true that he showed an ardent love for music, and a wonderful facility in mastering every musical instrument he came across. By Dr. Mason's own account of his early life he was, in the opinion of the community, "a wayward, unpromising boy, although indulging in no vices." He gave little promise save for music, and his great passion for musical instruments led him to save carefully his small means that he might buy them. He spent twenty years of his life doing nothing but playing upon all manner of musical instruments that came within his reach. But as the sequel showed, these twenty years of "doing nothing" were a valuable preparation for the useful life that followed. While still a boy he took charge of the choir of the church in his native village, and until he was twenty conducted singing classes in the surrounding communities. In 1812 he went to Savannah, Ga., where he divided his attention between the banking business and his musical studies. In order to understand the life-work upon which Lowell Mason now entered, it is necessary to have a clear knowledge of the state of things which he had to face. The Puritan fathers in the zeal of their asceticism, broke off, not only from the abuses, but from many of the advantages, æsthetic and social, which they had known in Europe. The plastic arts seemed to them insidious devices of the devil, and of music they only preserved the simple and embryonic variety which they had been accustomed to hear in the dissenting churches of the mother-country. The tunes soon became almost unrecognizable, and were sung by the congregation with no attempt at musical training or culture. At this juncture a style of music was introduced from England which made a great stir, the so-called "fugue tunes." They were lively melodies in the imitative form, the parts responding to each other like a "catch" or madrigal, and in contrast with the former heavy, lifeless style, proved very attractive. Persons with no knowledge of harmony, and little musical genius, took up the new fashion, and flooded the country with their elastic compositions, and the last state of the churches was little better than the first. It was in this discouraging condition that Lowell Mason found music in the Protestant churches, and it was as a pioneer in the work of replacing it by tunes at once simple and noble, tunes founded on the fundamental principles of musical art, symmetrical in form and infused with essential dignity, that he became entitled to gratitude and respect. Not only did he interest himself in the ecclesiastical side of his art, but also saw clearly that in order to bring about a real revolution in musical conceptions and ideals he must go further back—he must begin at the beginning. This was the motive which led him to introduce the teaching of vocal music as a regular branch of common school education, and the children of our country are indebted to him that they are taught to sing as inevitably as they are taught to read. He was not a great composer. His tunes can lay no claim to originality, many of them being frank adaptations and versions of the classical melodies of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, or of the magnificent old Gregorian tones, or plain chants of the ancient Roman church; but his strength lay in his clearness of vision by which he saw the lack of nobility in the tunes current in the churches of his youth, and in the freedom from narrow sectarian prejudice in which he gratefully accepted the gifts of a parent civilization and their beauty and appropriateness as the musical media of religious expression, and the zeal which enabled him to bring about the great reform he undoubtedly accomplished. At Savannah he was so fortunate as to find a truly cultivated musician by the name of F. L. Abell, with whom he studied harmony and musical composition. In 1821 he returned to Boston with a bundle of MSS. for which he found a publisher, and which was brought out in 1822, in a book entitled "Boston Handel-Haydn Society's Collection of Church Music." Its success was immediate and unprecedented, and led to his removal to Boston in 1827, where his work was divided between the choirs of three churches that had arranged with him to take charge of the music of each church for six months alternately, but becoming dissatisfied with this plan he made a permanent arrangement with the Bowdoin Street Church of which Dr. Lyman Beecher was pastor, and the choir was not long in gaining a national reputation. Pilgrimages were made from all parts of the land to hear the wonderful singing, and the descriptions they gave of the beautiful vocal music they had heard stimulated their choir leaders to more faithful efforts in their own church work. Clergymen, attending ministerial gatherings in Boston, carried home oftentimes quite as much musical as spiritual inspiration. Dr. Mason was led to his first efforts in the systematic instruction of children in music, by the necessities of his choir. Wishing to strengthen the alto part, and recognizing the peculiar fitness of certain boys' voices for that part, he selected six boys and trained them regularly at home. This was a great



Lowell Mason

marvel at that day, and the skepticism of the public mind to the training of children in music cannot well be realized at the present time. Through Dr. William C. Woodbridge, who had spent several years in studying the educational systems of the Old World, he was led to test the inductive method of Pestalozzi, and accepted it so fully, and pressed it so vigorously, that he may be truly said to have done more than any other person to make that name a household word in America. In 1832 he founded the Boston Academy of Music, and in 1837 went abroad to examine the latest methods of musical instruction on the continent of Europe and in England. Dr. Mason was the creator of the musical convention which has become an American institution. He put forth a series of tune-books extending over a period of half a century, numbering more than fifty volumes, and having an aggregate circulation of 2,000,000 copies. He was associated with Profs. Park and Phelps of Andover, as musical editor of the important "Sabbath Hymn Book" (1858). In 1830 he produced "The Juvenile Lyrics," said to be the earliest collection of songs for secular schools, and several others of later date, besides "Musical Letters from Abroad" (1853). Among his most familiar and renowned tunes are the following: "Corinth" (I love to steal awhile away); "Cowper" (There is a fountain filled with blood); "Bethany" (Nearer, my God, to thee); "Missionary Hymn" (From Greenland's icy mountains); and "Mount Vernon" (Sister, thou wast mild and lovely). The degree of Mus. Doc., conferred on him by the University of the City of New York, was the first ever given in America. In 1817 Dr. Mason married Abigail Gregory, by whom he had four sons, of whom the third son, Dr. William Mason, is recognized as one of the most distinguished musicians America has yet produced. In the last years of his life he lived at his home in Orange, N. J. He was a man of strong and impressive individuality, a virile nature in which an iron will was coupled with a gentle and tender heart. He was chivalrously honorable, and held an uncompromising regard for truth, which, while sometimes seeming to be too obstinately literal, was yet in essence a noble care for uprightness and integrity. He died at Orange, N. J., Aug. 11, 1872. His large musical library was given to Yale College.

MASON, William, musician, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1829. He was the third son of Dr. Lowell Mason, a pioneer teacher of music, and one whose services in laying the foundations of musical intelligence in New England cannot be overestimated. With such a father, it is not surprising that he early showed musical talent, and became a genuine musician while yet a child. He appeared frequently in public concerts, in Boston and other cities, up to the spring of 1849, when he went to Germany for a higher musical education. He studied first in Leipsic, under Moscheles, Moritz Hauptman, and E. F. Richter, but he did not restrict himself to the instruction to be had at one place, however valuable. He spent some time in Prague, as a pupil of Alexander Dreyshock; visited many of the cities of Germany, making the acquaintance of musicians, playing with great success in public, and spent a part of the years 1853 and 1854 in Weimar, with Liszt, whose high regard he retained until that master's death. He also played twice in London in 1853, and during his residence in Weimar, both in public and at the ducal court. He returned to America in July, 1854, and shortly after set out on a successful concert tour, playing in Boston, New York, the larger New England cities, and then through New York state, Ohio, etc., to Chicago. It is believed that these were the first concerts, consisting solely of piano playing, without other attraction, given either in this country or abroad, although in more recent years they have become quite frequent. Concert-giving, however, was distasteful to Mr. Mason; consequently, on his return from his tour, he settled in New York, where he has since occupied himself in teaching, playing in public occasionally. "What I like in Mason," said Liszt, upon a certain occasion, "is that he is not a mere 'finger virtuoso;' he does not worship the keyboard of the piano, it is not his patron saint, but simply the altar before which he pays homage to the idea of the tone composer." He still retains (1896) to a high degree the marvelous touch and masterly qualities of playing which made his concert appearances so novel and satisfactory in 1854 and 1855. The distinguishing merit of his playing is the tone-color, the variation of expression due to touch. He was the first to introduce the Liszt Hungarian rhapsodies to American audiences. In the winter of 1855–56 he arranged, in connection with Carl Bergmann, Theo. Thomas, S. Mosenthal, and George Matzka, a series of classical soirees, the earliest establishment of chamber concerts in New York. The first of these concerts was given at Dodworth's Academy, Nov. 17, 1855. At the end of a year or so, Mr. Bergmann withdrew, and his place was afterward supplied by Mr. F. Bergner. Under the new organization the concerts were continued for about twelve years, until 1868, and acquired a wide reputation as the "Mason and Thomas Soirees of Chamber Music." Many of the works of Robert Schumann, and also of Brahms, were produced for the first time in these concerts. Dr. Mason possesses great talent as a composer, but while familiar with composition and orchestration in the largest forms, has chosen to confine his published music to salon pieces for the piano, the opus numbers of which reach nearly fifty, making in all about seventy or eighty compositions. Several of them, such as "Silver Spring," "Danse Rustique," and "Spring Dawn," have achieved international popularity, and most of them have been reprinted abroad, a compliment that has not often been paid to American composers in the past. His compositions are in a high degree musicianly, graceful, and refined, and beside this, remarkably idiomatic to the instrument. In the development of a refined style and discriminative touch, no pieces, either by domestic or foreign writers, are of more durable value. Dr. Mason has also published, in collaboration with E. S. Hoadley, two methods for the piano, the second of which, "Easy System for Beginners," is a valuable aid to both teacher and pupil. In 1878, with W. S. B. Mathews, he issued a "System of Piano Technics," embodying the two-finger exercises, and accentual treatment of the scales of arpeggios and other fundamental passages. His last and crowning work, "Touch and Technic," in four books, gives the ripened fruit of his forty years of teaching and study. Paderewski pronounces it the best piano method known to him. Estimating him as a man, it has been well said: "He is quick to appreciate merit wherever found, generous in his sympathy and encouragement to younger men, and has not only won the respect, but the love of many who know him but slightly. He is essentially and technically a gentleman, in the best sense of that abused word —a man who commands universal respect." The honorary degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred on him by Yale University, in 1872.

William Mason

EDWARDS, Julian, composer, was born in Manchester, England, Dec. 17, 1855. He spent most of his youth in Scotland, studying music at the University of Edinburgh under Sir Herbert Oakeley, and proved an apt pupil. In 1871 he removed to London, where he continued, and extended his studies under Sir George Macfarran, and acquired that thorough groundwork and mastery of his art which is so distinguishing a feature of his compositions. Already having composed a number of operettas that had met with considerable provincial success, and after being maestro al piano to the Carl Rosa Opera Co. in 1880, Mr. Edwards, on becoming conductor to the Royal English Opera Co., composed "Victorian," a grand opera in four acts, founded on Longfellow's dramatic poem, "The Spanish Student." It was first produced at Sheffield on March 6, 1883, and was favorably received in all the principal cities of England, including London, where it was played in January, 1884, at Covent Garden Theatre, under Mr. Edwards' direction. Though this work has the faults of youth and inexperience, it also shows great promise, the last act being particularly strong and dramatic. He remained with the Royal English Opera Co. for five years, conducting many new works; then, in July, 1888, came to the United States as conductor, where he supervised the production of several comic operas, for which he composed many pleasing numbers. On Apr. 14, 1892, he entered the field of comic opera with "Jupiter" (libretto, by Harry B. Smith), which was produced by the Digby Bell Opera Co. in Washington, and ran successfully for over 300 nights in New York and other cities of the United States and Canada. Mr. Edwards's next essay, "Friend Fritz," a musical comedy, adapted by Stanislaus Stange from Erckmann-Chatrian's "L'Ami Fritz," was presented by the Manola-Mason Co. at Herrmann's Theatre, New York, on Jan. 26, 1893, and ran through several seasons. On Nov. 22d of the same year Mr. Edwards returned to the higher form of serious opera, and "King René's Daughter," a one-act lyrical drama, adapted by the composer himself, from Henrik Hertz's play, was produced by J. C. Duff, in conjunction with Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis," at Herrmann's Theatre, and received the unanimous praise of the New York press. This work, half of it written before Mr. Edwards left England, was originally intended for the Sonzogno prize, which brought forth "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," but was not finished in time, and, consequently, was not sent in. The success of "Friend Fritz" was such as to justify Mr. Edwards in continuing his collaboration with Mr. Stange, and on July 31, 1894, "Madeleine; or, The Magic Kiss," was produced in Boston at the Tremont Theatre. In this opera he surpassed his former successes, and "Madeleine," played by the Camille D'Arville Opera Co. enjoyed a run of three months at the Bijou Theatre in New York. An opera comique, "The Goddess of Truth," followed, being produced in February, 1896, at Abbey's Theatre, New York, by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, with Lillian Russell in the title-rôle, but an otherwise inefficient cast for so delicate and exacting a work: "Brian Boru"—more heroic and romantic than comic—created a sensation on its production at the Broadway Theatre on Oct. 19, 1896, and established Mr. Edwards' fame as one of America's foremost composers of light opera. Mr. Edwards is an American citizen, and a great admirer of American institutions. He was married in New York, Jan. 9, 1889, to Philippine Siedle, who created the part of Preciosa, in "Victorian," when it was produced in Sheffield, and who was well known in England as a cultured vocalist. Mr. Edwards has written many songs, some of which are published, notably a collection entitled "Sunlight and Shadow," with German-text; also several grand operas, including "Elfinella" and "Corinne," of which hitherto only the overtures have been heard in public.

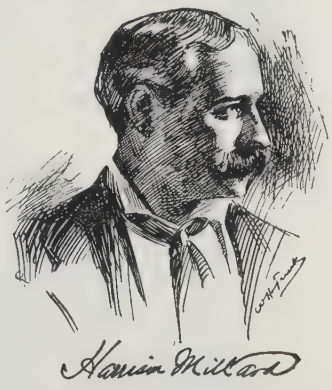
LEVETT, David Morris, composer, was born in New York city, Jan. 1, 1844, son of Morris and Caroline Levett, natives of England, who came to this country in 1836. The former was a dentist, the first to use atmospheric pressure in connection with dentistry in the United States. David M. Levett began the study of music at an early age under S. B. Mills, and at the age of eighteen went to Germany to enter the conservatory at Leipzig. His masters there were Louis Plaidy, Ignatz Moscheles, Richter and Carl Reinecke. He was graduated with diploma in 1871, and then continued his studies at Berlin and Paris until 1875, when he returned to New York city. In 1876 he held a professorship in the New Brunswick (N. J.) Conservatory of Music, where he was associated with Dr. Leopold Damrosch, and was then called to Jacksonville, Ill., to become director of the piano department in the conservatory and musical director of the Presbyterian Academy in the same town. He remained at these posts for several years and gave many concerts of high-class music with the vocal assistance of his wife (née Kate de Jonge) the results of which are seen in a more widespread musical taste. In 1880 he took up his residence in Chicago and gave up his time to teaching, giving concerts and composing, his thorough training and taste showing themselves in all of his work. In 1885 he returned to New York city. Mr. Levett has written a number of compositions for piano, voice and orchestra, the most important of which are "Columbus" (symphonic poem) for orchestra, produced by the Manuscript Society of New York; and recently played at Pau (France) with great success; "Harlequinade" (Morceau Characteristique), made popular by Sousa; "Pastorale," for string orchestra, also produced by the Manuscript Society; "Dance of the Elves" (Scherzo symphonic), for orchestra; "Hamlet Overture," for orchestra; "Meditation," for harp and orchestra; "Berceuse," for violin and piano; and "Tarantelle," for piano; also preludes, songs without words, a "Danse Rustique," for piano, which has met with success in Europe, and melodramatic music set to the well-known poem "Curfew Must not Ring To-night." Among his vocal compositions are an "Ave Maria"; "Only a Song"; "Not a Sparrow Falleth," and "Softly Through the Open Window." His melody in D flat, for piano, has become one of the most popular pieces from the pen of a native composer that has recently made its appearance in the concert room. For the past nine years Mr. Levett has held a professorship at the New York College of Music.

WELS, Charles, composer, organist and pianist, was born in Prague, Bohemia, Aug. 24, 1825. His parents, who were justly proud of their son's exceptional talent encouraged him in his love for music, and his studies were begun under Tomaschek. The boy's gifts were so unusual and his progress so remarkable that whenever a distinguished musician went to Prague —and all who did were certain to visit Tomaschek's studio—young Wels was called upon to play before him, and thus he had the privilege of criticism from such masters as Liszt and Berlioz. From Prague

Wels went to Leipzig, and while studying there became well acquainted with Moscheles, to whom he dedicated his first two compositions. A few years of travel in Germany and Poland followed, and then Mr. Wels settled in Dresden, where he had the advantage of association with Wagner, Schumann, Liszt, Carl Meyer, and other world-renowned musicians. In 1849 Mr. Wels came to the United States, settling in New York city, where his talents were quickly recognized and his friendship prized by Maurice Strakosch, Theodore Thomas, Richard Hoffman and H. A. Wollenhaupt, whose sister became his wife. He became well known as organist, and during his long career in New York city he has been connected with St. Mark's, All Saints, St. Cecilia's, St. Stephen's (R. C.) and other leading churches. As a pianist and a teacher he has merited his reputation, and as a composer he has made his name known throughout this country. He has been very successful in the composition of church music. His five masses, especially the fifth, written in honor of St. Stephen and first performed on St. Stephen's day, 1896, in New York, show richness in harmony and originality in melody. They give proof of a thorough knowledge of the treatment of the voice, and satisfy the demands of amateurs and professionals as well. Besides several smaller works of a sacred character, Mr. Wels has published a collection of anthems, chants, hymns, etc., entitled "Churchmusic." His secular compositions are about 130 in number and are designed for the piano and for the voice. Whether written for the concert-room, the drawing room, for teacher's use, or to gratify popular taste, they all show perfect adaptation to the particular purpose for which they were intended, besides attracting admiration for their purely musical qualities.

BEACH, Amy Marcy (Cheney), pianist and composer, was born at Henniker, Merrimack co., N. H., Sept. 5, 1867, daughter of Charles Abbott and Clara I. (Marcy) Cheney. Her parents came of very old New England stock. Inheriting a love and capacity for music from her mother, who, as Miss Marcy, was a skilled singer and pianist, she was able at the age of twelve months to sing correctly more than forty tunes, and at the age of four years began composing waltzes which she wrote out in correct form although she had received no theoretical instruction. Her studies on the pianoforte were pursued under her mother and then under Junius W. Hill, Ernst Perabo and Carl Baermann; but with the exception of a course in harmony under Prof. Hill, undertaken at the age of fourteen, she has been self-taught in musical theory and composition. At the age of sixteen she made her first public appearance as a pianist, in the Boston Music Hall, playing on that occasion Moscheles' G minor concerto, opus 60, with full orchestra. In 1885 she played Chopin's F minor concerto with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Mr. Gericke, and Mendelssohn's D minor concerto with Theodore Thomas' orchestra. Since then she has appeared frequently at concerts, often playing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and given recitals, sometimes confining herself to her own works. In 1885 she was married to Dr. H. H. A. Beach, a prominent physician of Boston. In the following year she began a mass in E flat major for quartet, chorus, orchestra and organ, and in three years' time completed it. It was first given by the Handel and Haydn Society, Feb. 7, 1892, with the aid of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a quartet of noted singers, including Mrs. Carl Alves and Campanini, and the occasion was considered an important one in the history of music in America, both by reason of the remarkable qualities of the work itself and for the fact that, for the first time in its history, the oldest and most conservative organization in the country had produced a work by a woman. In the same year a scena and aria "Eilende Wolken," with orchestral accompaniment, was sung by Mrs. Alves at a concert of the New York Symphony Society, directed by Walter Damrosch, and in 1893 a "Festival Jubilate" for chorus and orchestra was brought out under Theodore Thomas' direction at the dedication of the Woman's Building at the Columbian exposition in Chicago. In October, 1896, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Emil Paur, produced a symphony in E minor, "Gaelic" (MS) opus, 32, by this composer. All of Mrs. Beach's important works have been written since her marriage. They comprise about sixty numbers, and include cantatas, anthems, songs and part songs, compositions for piano, a romance for piano and violin, and a sonata for the same instruments, first performed in January, 1897, by M. Franz Kneisel and the composer.

MILLARD, Harrison, song-composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1829, son of Samuel and Maria (Ham) Millard. As a boy he sang in church-choirs and in chorus with musical societies. He was the first boy alto soloist that sang with the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. In his twenty-second year he went to Europe for musical study, spending nearly three years in Italy, and appeared as a concert-singer in several parts of England. In 1854 Mr. Millard returned to Boston, and after two years located in New York city as a teacher of vocal music, concert-singer and song-composer. During the civil war he served as lieutenant of volunteers and was wounded in battle. As a private in the 71st regiment of New York he created a sensation by singing his "Viva l'America" at a social gathering in Washington, composed chiefly of southerners, Lincoln hearing of the incident, sent for him and commissioned him as lieutenant of the 19th U. S. infantry: he was afterward on Rousseau's and Rosecrans's staffs. He composed a grand opera called "Deborah," four masses and a requiem mass, about three hundred songs, and wrote many of the words of his songs. He was married to Laura Thompson of Baltimore, in 1860. She died in 1874, leaving four children. Mr. Millard was never married again. In 1864 he became connected with the custom house in New York city, and devoted his leisure to the composition of secular songs and church-music. His "Waiting," "When the Tide Comes in," "Under the Daisies," "Ramona" and "Viva l'America," "Flag of the Free" are of uncommon merit, and have won many admirers. Many place Mr. Millard at the head of American song-composers.



ROBYN, Alfred George, musician and composer, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Apr. 29, 1860, son of William and Clemence (Miltenberger) Robyn. The family was originally Scotch, but in 1263 some of its members emigrated to Brittany; a hundred years later they are found at Sedan, where they remained until the Huguenots were expelled from France, when they removed to Emmerich-am-Rhein, then a part of Holland. From that place William Robyn came to the United States in 1837. He was one of the pioneers in the musical world, having established the first symphony orchestra west of Pitts-

burgh in St. Louis. His services in behalf of music in that city have been invaluable. His wife came to this country from her birthplace, Obernay, in Alsace, in 1850. Her beautiful soprano voice was a welcome addition to the choir of St. Francis Xavier's Church, where Prof. Robyn was organist, and an attachment was soon formed that ripened into marriage. Alfred Robyn's first and only teacher was his gifted father, while much of his progress is due to the kind yet keen criticism of his mother. At the age of nine he made his first public appearance, as one of a trio, at a philharmonic concert, and in the following year took charge of the organ at St. John's Roman Catholic Church, his father having been taken ill. The pedals of the organ had to be raised, so that the child's feet could reach them, but so remarkably good was his playing that he retained the position for an entire year. Since then he has never been without a position. He has refused offers, however flattering, of positions in other cities, with one exception, when in 1878 he made a tour as solo pianist with the Abbott Concert Co. He holds at present (1897) the positions of organist of Temple Israel and pianist of the Beethoven Trio Club. He appears frequently at concerts and musicales, and is often chosen to give first performances on grand organs. Mr. Robyn has composed "Manette," a comic opera in three acts; "Marlin," a lyric opera, and "Jacinta," a comic opera, the scene of which is laid in Mexico. All these have been successfully reproduced in various cities of the United States. Among his other principal works are: four impromptus, opus 38, written for Mr. Sherwood; four characteristic pieces, opus 37, dedicated to De Maas; piano quintet, opus 21, 3; string quartet, opus 47, 48–6; concerto in D minor (MSS.), dedicated to H. Hoffman, and the operettas, "Beans and Buttons," "Court martial," "Soldier in Petticoats," and "A Slim Legacy." Besides these most successful and well-known works he has written at least 200 ballads, the most popular of which are: "You," "Answer," "Yearning," and "It Was a Dream." His compositions exhibit the strength and the vivacity of the two races to which he belongs by virtue of descent. Based upon thorough scholarship and true melodic instinct, they are praised alike by the exacting critic and the untutored lover of beautiful harmonies. Mr. Robyn's popularity as a musician and composer is equaled by his popularity in general society, which is due to his refined and sensitive nature, his culture, and his genial and unaffected manner.

Alfred G. Robyn

GOULD, Nathaniel Duren, musician, was born at Chelmsford (now Bedford), Mass., March 26, 1781, son of Reuben Duren, a builder. Gould was originally his middle name, being that of an uncle. At the age of eleven, Nathaniel went to Ipswich, N. H., to live with this relative, who adopted him and made him his heir, and in 1806 made the transposition in his own name. At an early age he took up penmanship as a profession and became very proficient in it, but a fondness for music led him to digress from the path he had marked out, and having studied voice culture under Dr. Reuben Emerson, he began to teach himself, establishing a singing school at Stoddard, N. H., in 1798. In 1804 he aided in forming the first military band organized in the part of New Hampshire where he lived, and a few years later he became the conductor of the Middlesex Musical Society, an organization in the neighboring state of Massachusetts, where as well as in New Hampshire he taught singing for twenty years. In 1819 he removed to Boston and there taught the art of writing as well as singing; then went to New York to carry on the same line of work, but about 1829 returned to Boston to remain. During the rest of his life he was chiefly known as a professional penman, but he devoted considerable time to composition, especially of church music, and published several works on the subject, including a "History of Church Music" (1853), and the "Sacred Minstrel," also three or more books on penmanship. He died in Boston, May 28, 1864.

RITTER, Frederic Louis, composer, was born at Strassburg, Germany, June 22, 1834. His paternal ancestors were Spanish, and the family name was originally Caballero. His musical studies were begun at an early age under Hauser and Schletterer, and in his sixteenth year he went to Paris to study under the supervision of his cousin, G. Kastner, and not long after, believing that beyond the Rhine he would find better opportunities, he ran away to Germany, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Alsace, and taught in a seminary at Aénéstrange, Lorraine, being then not yet eighteen. He was also invited to conduct a series of concerts at Bordeaux. In his twenty-seventh year he emigrated to America, landing in New York city. He afterward went to Cincinnati, where for several years he taught music and worked wonders in developing musical taste. He established the Cecelia (a choral) and Philharmonic (orchestral) societies, which he conducted, and presented at their concerts a large number of important works for the first time in the United States. He returned to New York city in 1862, where for seven years he conducted the Sacred Harmonic and the Arion choral societies. In 1867 he instituted the first musical festival ever held in that city. The same year he accepted the position of professor of music at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He went to live there in 1874, and held the position until his death. In 1878 the degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred upon him by the University of the State of New York. The death of his wife, Fanny Raymond Ritter, in March, 1891, completely prostrated him, thus incapacitating him from any musical or literary labor. Within the year, therefore, he sought relief in a voyage to Europe, from which he never returned. As a writer on musical subjects, Prof. Ritter was well-known on both sides of the Atlantic. His most important work is "A History of Music in the form of Lectures." His other publications are: "Practical Harmony"; "Manual of Musical History"; "Musical Diction"; "Music in America"; "Music in England." In connection with Rev. Dr. J. Ryland Kendrick, he also compiled "The Woman's College Hymnal" (1887), and edited "The Realm of Tones." As a composer, Prof. Ritter may be classed with the modern Franco-German school. He was industrious, progressive and well equipped in many directions, without being distinguished in any special department. The following is a list of Dr. Ritter's works: "Hafis," cyclus of Persian songs; "Pream-

F. L. Ritter

bule Scherzo," piano; ten children's songs; "Fairy Love"; eight piano pieces; six songs; five choruses (male voices); "Twenty third Psalm" (female voices) five songs; organ fantasia and fugue; "Voices of the Night," piano; "Dirge for two Veterans," poem by Walt Whitman, with melodramatic music for the piano; the "Ninety-fifth Psalm," for female voices, with organ accompaniment; six songs; suite for pianoforte; the "Fourth Psalm," for baritone, solo, chorus and orchestra; ten Irish melodies, with piano accompaniment; "A Practical Method for the Instruction of Chorus Classes," in two parts; "O Salutaris!" baritone solo and organ; "Ave Maria," mezzo-soprano solo and organ; "Parting," song for mezzo-soprano voice. Besides the above, which have all been published, the following is a list of works still in manuscript form: Three symphonies, A, E minor and E flat; "Stella," poëme symphonique d' aprés Victor Hugo; overture, "Othello"; concerto for violoncello and orchestra; concerto for piano and orchestra; fantasia for bass clarinet and orchestra; septette serenade for flute, horn and string quintette; string quintette, several string quartettes; the "Forty-sixth Psalm," for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, first performed at the New York festival of 1867. Many of the larger works have also been rendered by the Philharmonic societies of New York and Brooklyn. Dr. Ritter died at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1891.

CRANE, Sibylla (Bailey), musical composer and educator, was born in Boston, Mass., July 30, 1851, the only child of Henry and Elizabeth (Bellamy) Bailey, both descendants of early New England families. The daughter was educated and graduated with honor in the schools of her native city, and was appointed a teacher in Boston, winning esteem and confidence. Meanwhile she continued her studies in music and languages, and in 1878 began to compose music for the poems of Longfellow and Whittier, attracting wide attention. In 1879 she traveled in Europe, and on her return published a book, entitled: "Glimpses of the Old World," which was very favorably received, because of its charming style and wealth of information on art and history. As an essayist she has evinced especial adaptation, having been called to read her articles before numerous associations throughout Massachusetts. In September, 1891, she was married to Rev. Oliver Crane, D. D., LL. D., orientalist and classical scholar, and, with her husband, spent a year of travel in the Orient, visiting Egypt, Italy, Spain, and other countries. Their home is in Boston, where she is much interested in philanthropic enterprises. Mrs. Crane is a director and treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for the University Education of Women, director of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the New England Woman's Club, and a member of various literary organizations.

Sibylla Bailey Crane

KLAUSER, Karl, music teacher and editor of musical works, was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, Aug. 24, 1823, son of Johann Valentine and Anna (Gallisch) Klauser. His father's family had long been settled in the Toggenburg valley, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, and traced their ancestry back to the year 1600. In his youth Johann Klauser left home, and after several years of wandering settled in St. Petersburg, where he met his future wife, who also was of Swiss descent. Karl, their oldest son, was sent in his eleventh year to Iverdon, Neufchatel, Switzerland, to Pestalozzi's Institute. After his school years he was apprenticed, according to his father's wishes, but against his own will—for he had a pronounced inclination toward a purely artistic career—to a book-seller, with whom he remained four years, the stipulated time. He then put his knowledge to use, serving as a clerk in Hamburg, Leipzig, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Carlsruhe, and elsewhere, but wherever he went his early love for music followed him. The revolution of 1848 disturbed business to so great an extent that he was set free to follow his own inclinations. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States with his newly-married wife, Karolina Strassar, born in Gottlieben Lant, Thurgau, Switzerland, and for five years lived in New York and then removed to Farmington, Conn., and became musical instructor in Miss Porter's seminary for young ladies, at that place. He set a high standard, and was heartily encouraged by Miss Porter in his desire to build on the firmest foundation. Equally important have been his labors as an editor; more than 1,000 classical and modern pianoforte compositions having been critically revised by him, although his duties in the school monopolized ten hours of each day. The rectifying of corrupt texts, the elimination of errors, the clearing-up of obscure points, the indication of the execution of the various embellishments for which there were no satisfactory signs, may be specified as services thus rendered. Among these amended compositions were Beethoven's "Sonatas"; Chopin's "Mazurkas," op. 6 and 7, "Ballads," op. 23 and 47, and "Tarantella," op. 43; Field's "Nocturnes"; and Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words"; also certain works by Heller, Henselt and Liszt, and studies by Plaidy, Czerny and A. Schmitt. From him have come also arrangements of orchestral and chamber music by Wagner, Schumann, Liszt and others, for the piano. In latter years he edited "Half-hours with the Best Composers," a collection of the best musical compositions, chiefly for the piano, and also with Theodore Thomas and Prof. Paine compiled a biographical work entitled "Famous Composers," for which he contributed authentic illustrations, photography being one of his hobbies. Klauser has also arranged for orchestras various piano compositions of Schubert: and from orchestral scores for the piano for eight hands, Wagner's "Faust" overture, and Schumann's "Genoveva" overture, for four hands, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" and "Davidsbündler," for two hands, Liszt's "Preludes," Schumann's "String Quartets," and various other works.

Karl Klauser

EDDY, Clarence, organist, was born at Greenfield, Mass., June 23, 1851, son of George Sanger and Silence (Cheney) Eddy. His love for music, and his talent for improvisation were so marked when he was a child that he was placed under the best local teachers that could be found and then, at the age of seventeen, under Dudley Buck at Hartford. At the end of a year he was called to become organist of Bethany Congregational Church, at Montpelier, Vt. In 1871 he went to Berlin, where he made rapid strides under Lœschhorn and Haupt, studying organ and counterpoint with the latter, who on the conclusion of his pupil's course declared him to be "a peer of the greatest living organists." During his stay in Berlin, which lasted two years and a half,

he practiced daily from six to ten and even twelve hours upon the piano and the organ, a feat of endurance rendered possible by his great physical strength. It is said that it was one of his first exercises in the morning to play through the entire six of Bach's Trio Sonatas for two claviers and pedals. On one occasion while still a pupil, he took Haupt's place at a concert given before the emperor and his court, and the approval of his distinguished hearers, and the praise bestowed upon him by his master led him to make a tour through the principal cities of Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland, where he was lavishly praised by critics of music. He returned to this country in 1874 and became organist of the First Congregational Church at Chicago, and while in that position gave a series of twenty-five recitals. In 1876 the Hershey School of Musical Art was established by Mrs. Sara Hershey, a highly accomplished musician, and Mr. Eddy became its director and, although it was closed a few years later, the school gained an enviable reputation for the thorough instruction imparted there. At Mr. Eddy's suggestion, and by him, a series of weekly organ recitals was given in this institution, covering a period of nearly two years and presenting 500 compositions, no composition being twice rendered. The last concert was given June 23, 1879. Mr. Eddy's reputation by this time had become national, and his services were in great demand. In 1882 the first "May Festival" held in that city was signalized by the "opening" of an organ erected for the occasion, by Mr. Eddy. In 1879 he played before large audiences at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and later at the exposition at Vienna. In 1889 he was invited by the French government to represent his country at the exposition held in Paris in that year, and accordingly gave a recital at the Trocadero, which was attended by more than 2,000 people. He played also in Leipzig, Berlin, London and other musical centres, everywhere receiving marked attention and praise. On Oct. 30, 1890, the Chicago Auditorium was opened, and its great organ —one of the largest and most remarkable in the world—was dedicated by Mr. Eddy, through whose efforts the instrument had been erected. The task of choosing the builders and overseeing the erection of the great organ for the World's Columbian Exposition was intrusted to him, and he was engaged for twenty-five recitals. In 1895 he again visited Europe, making a tour of the principal cities, and while in Rome was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of St. Cecilia. Since 1878 he has been organist of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and for many years he was organist of the Apollo Club concerts. He has published three collections of organ music, entitled "The Church and Concert Organist" in two volumes (1882, 1885); and "The Organ in Church," also a translation of Haupt's work on "Counterpoint" (1876).

Clarence Eddy.

KORN, Clara A. (Gerlach), composer, was born in Berlin, Germany, Jan. 30, 1866, daughter of Wilhelm and Mathilde Gerlach. Her father came to the United States when she was an infant, and in 1869 his wife, who was a Philadelphian by birth, joined him with her children. Their home for fifteen years was in Jersey City, and there Miss Gerlach attended the public schools and passed to the city high school, where she was graduated at the age of fifteen. Two years later she was appointed teacher in one of the public schools and remained in this position for a year and a half, when she was married to Herrmann E. Korn, a member of an artistic and aristocratic family whose father, prior to the panic of 1875, was a protégé of Emperor William I., and in his day was one of the foremost promoters of lithography in the world. Mrs. Korn, while manifesting a talent and love for music, never seriously contemplated an earnest pursuit of this art until four years after her marriage, when, at the age of twenty-two, she determined to study music. She succeeded in interesting William G. Vogt of New York, a former teacher of hers, who thereupon taught her, free of charge, piano and harmony for two years. He also introduced her to various critics of music, all of whom reported favorably upon her powers of musical interpretation in their respective journals. Mrs. Korn played at many concerts and musicales in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere, creating a favorable impression and securing flattering notices from local critics. At this time two marches and a vocal duet were published, but three years later they were recalled by the composer, who considered them unworthy of her. In 1891 she started an extensive western and southern trip, with the Alba Heywood (concert) Co. of Chicago, but as this life was not congenial to her, she was allowed to cancel her engagement and return East. Several months before this engagement was made, Mrs. Korn had succeeded in interesting Peter Tschaikowsky, the great Russian master, who came to the United States expressly to dedicate Carnegie Music Hall, and received from him a highly flattering letter, relative to her attempts at composition, which was the means of securing her a free scholarship in the National Conservatory of Music of America, where she studied from 1891 to 1895, under Bruno Oscar Klein, Horatio W. Parker and Antonin Dvorak, respectively. Since 1893 she has been connected with the National Conservatory as one of the faculty, being at the present time (1897) in charge of counterpoint and fugue classes, the only woman holding such a position in any of the standard music schools either in America or Europe. This circumstance is all the more deserving of mention, as Mrs. Korn has received her entire education in the United States. In 1895 Mrs. Korn was accepted as an active member of the Manuscript Society of New York, having successfully passed the required test by means of a fugue for organ, which she had composed under the direction of Prof. Parker. This fugue was one of the exhibits arranged by Mrs. Theodore Sutro for the Atlanta Exposition in 1895. Mrs. Korn's more important compositions are a string quartette, sixteen fugues, two piano-forte suites, a collection of songs, six classical piano-forte compositions, dedicated to Mrs. Theodore Sutro: "Barcarolle"; "Scherzo"; "Caprice"; "Humoreske"; "Impromptu," and "Nocturne"; also two light piano compositions, "Swinging" and "Gymnasium March," the two latter having been composed upon request. Since Mrs. Korn's retirement from the concert stage, she has devoted herself almost exclusively to composition and instruction, and, despite her youth, has, in five years' time, gained the confidence and respect of more than 200 pupils, who

Clara A. Korn

are at present to be found in all parts of the United States and Canada; she is therefore already widely known, and her reputation solidly established.

PALMER, Horatio Richmond, composer and author, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., Apr. 26, 1834, son of Anson B. and Abby Maria (Knapp) Palmer, who were both prominent in musical circles. He gained his early musical education through his own efforts, and by such aid as he could obtain through private instruction. His sister taught him to read music when he was six years old, and at the age of nine he sang in his father's church choir. Subsequently he pursued studies in music, metaphysics and the languages under various teachers in New York, Berlin, Germany, and Florence, Italy, and commenced professional work as chorus-master at the early age of twenty. Mr. I. B. Woodbury, who had been engaged to conduct the summer festival of the Allegany County Association, at Rushford, N. Y., then young Palmer's home, at the last moment had failed to appear on account of illness. The chorus and audience were assembled, and it was necessary that a leader should be obtained. Mr. Palmer, although the youngest leader present, was selected conductor, and performed the duties in a manner most satisfactory. Three years later he entered the Rushford Academy as principal of the music department, and while here met and married a student, Lucia A., daughter of Rockwell M. and Susan Chapman of Belfast, N. Y. Mrs. Palmer is a lady of large artistic and literary ability. She handles a pencil or brush exquisitely, and a pen entertainingly. Her "Night Scene on the Mississippi," is a painting worthy to hang with the best pictures in any gallery, while her "Grecian Days" is one of the most artistic and entertaining books written on the classic land. She has also great love and practical knowledge of art in architecture. The plans for their beautiful residence on the Hudson were drawn entirely from her dictation. For the purpose of enlarging his field of labor, Dr. Palmer went West after the civil war, and locating in Chicago, edited a musical monthly called "The Concordia," wrote books, and made engagements to conduct associations. This work extended over all the northern states and some of the provinces of Canada. The most popular of his class books were "The Song Queen," "The Song King," and "The Song Herald," the combined sales of which reached far beyond the million mark. Then followed a long list of class and chorus books, among them, "Concert Choruses," probably the finest compilation of high-grade music for conventions and choirs yet attempted by any one. Among his theoretical works are his "Theory of Music"; "Class Method" of teaching the rudiments; "Manual for Teachers," in public schools; "Brief Statements"; "Musical Catechism"; "Dictionary of Musical Terms," and "Piano Primer," all of which are now recognized standards. His writing is characterized by clearness, accuracy and beauty, and his music is distinguished for grace, purity and melodiousness. In 1873 he returned to New York city, and since that time, accompanied by his wife, he has visited Europe three times, once having extended his travels into the Orient. In all, he has spent nearly three years in the different capitals and musical centres of Europe, investigating the best methods of teaching, and studying the style and rendition of the most famous artists. During the period in which he had charge of the Church Choral Union in New York city, there were represented more than 200 churches, and at one of his mammoth concerts in Madison Square Garden he had nearly 4,000 singers, while the audience, consisting mostly of church people, filled the remaining portion of that vast auditorium. Since 1886 Dr. Palmer has been dean of the Summer School of Music at Chautauqua, N. Y., and has conducted two to four concerts in a week in the presence of from eight to ten thousand people. It has been estimated that at least 75,000 persons, representing every section of the United States, have come under his personal instruction. Dr. Palmer began composing at the age of eighteen, and is the author of a number of hymns that have become very popular throughout the Christian world. In many instances he has written the words as well as the music, and some of them have been translated into several languages. Among his widely-known hymns are "Yield not to Temptation"; "Shall I Let Him In"; "Beautiful Home"; "The Rose of Sharon"; "Step by Step"; "Jesus Loves Little Children"; "Galilee, Blue Galilee"; "Peace, Be Still," and "Come Sinner, Come"; all of which he has set to appropriate music. His anthem and chorus books are of the best grade and have given great satisfaction. He has issued much sheet music that has had wide circulation. He has written under the *noms de plume* of Florence Le Claire, Frank Forest, Oraz, and P. Rankin Hollingsworth, and in all has issued over forty volumes of music and musical subjects. He has attained his present high position through great energy in putting forth correct methods and by an enthusiasm that is contagious. The honorary degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred on him by Chicago University in 1879, and by Alfred University in 1880.

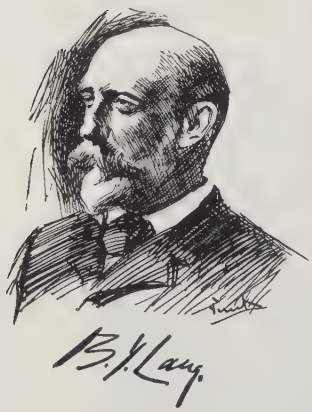
Lucia A. Palmer

A. R. Palmer.

BAKER, Benjamin Franklin, vocal instructor, was born at Wenham, Mass., July 10, 1811. At the age of fourteen he began the study of music in Salem and continued it in Boston, singing both in churches and in concerts. A year or two was spent in Bangor, Me., and he did not decide to make vocal instruction his profession until 1837, when he went to Boston to reside permanently. He was conductor of music in several churches in that city from 1839 to 1863, being connected with Dr. Channing's church for nearly eighteen years. In 1841 he was elected instructor of music in the public schools and held the position until 1850, having under his instruction weekly fully 8,000 pupils. He was president of the Boston Musical Education Society for seven years, also vice-president of the Handel and Haydn Society for six years. In 1847 the preliminary work of organizing a music-school was begun by Prof. Baker, whose aim was to place the highest attainments in all branches of musical culture within the reach of all. There was no institution of the kind in the United States at that time; but it was not until 1857 that his dreams were realized. In that year the Boston Music School was incorporated and opened with a full corps of teachers, Prof. Baker being vocal instructor and principal. The school flourished without a rival until 1868, when Prof. Baker closed it and retired from active work. Its establishment marks an epoch in the history of music in this country. He also gave

considerable time to developing musical taste in other cities in the Union, yet found leisure to compose, and his earliest publication (1838) was a book of songs, hymns and chants prepared jointly with I. B. Woodbury. After that he wrote and published over thirty books, including selections of church music, glees and songs; also several cantatas, "The Storm King" and "The Burning Ship" among them. He was likewise the author of a volume on thorough bass and harmony, and for several years he edited the Boston "Musical Journal." Mr. Baker was married, in 1841, to Sabra L. Heywood of Grafton, Mass. He died in Boston, March 11, 1889.

LANG, Benjamin Johnson, pianist, organist and composer, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 28, 1837, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Learoch) Lang, both of whom were native Americans, although the former was of Scotch descent. Benjamin Lang's father was a successful teacher of music, and began giving him lessons on the piano and organ when he was a very young child, and then, as he had progressed rapidly, he was sent to Boston to receive instruction from Francis G. Hill, and later from Alfred Jaell. At the age of fifteen he began teaching, being suddenly called on to take charge of the numerous pupils of his father, who had been stricken with illness. Soon after he was appointed organist of the First Baptist Church in Boston, and his mastery of the instrument astonished even veteran musicians. In 1855 he went to Germany, where, in Berlin and other cities, he studied composition, and at Weimar was so fortunate as to have the personal direction of Liszt while studying the piano. Returning to Boston, he made his first appearance as a pianist in 1858, taking part in Beethoven's C minor Trio, Op. 1, No. 3, performed for the first time in that city by the Mendelssohn Quintet Club. Not long after this, Gustav Satter visited the city, and Lang availed himself of the opportunity to take lessons of this remarkable performer. Lang had now become a permanent resident of Boston and organist of the Old South Church. In this historic edifice, Jan. 30, 1862, was rendered, under his direction and for the first time in Boston, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," although only with organ and chorus. In May of the same year he made his début as a conductor. Two successive performances of Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night" were given in Music Hall, with chorus, soli, and full orchestra, and his success in introducing this work to Boston audiences was undoubted. In 1863 the great jubilee concert, celebrating Pres. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, was held in Music Hall, and the choral numbers were rehearsed and conducted by Lang. In 1863 Lang continued his beneficent work of introducing works new to the public. The tri-centennial anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated in Boston, Apr. 23, 1864, and Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given in its entirety under his direction. Then followed Haydn's "Seasons." In the year following the symphony concerts of the Harvard Musical Association were begun, with Zerrahn as conductor, and becoming a member of the association, Mr. Lang served on its concert and programme committees. Up to that time, although Gottschalk had recognized his ability, Mr. Lang had attracted little notice as a pianist, but he now came forward into prominence, and both at the symphony concerts and at chamber concerts given by himself he made strides in gaining popularity. Gradually he drifted back to conducting, accepting the position of leader of the Apollo Club, the principal male choral society of Boston, founded in 1868, and a few years later (1874) becoming leader of the newly-formed Cecilia Club (mixed chorus). The system of drilling to which he subjected them was more severe than had been the custom, but the results more than justified the severity. Among the works for chorus and orchestra (with or without soli) that have been performed by these clubs are the following: Berlioz: arrangements of the "Marseillaise" for double chorus and orchestra; Brahms: "Rinaldo"; Chadwick: "The Viking's Last Voyage"; Foote: "The Farewell of Hiawatha"; Grieg: "Discovery"; Hiller: "Easter Morning"; Mendelssohn: "Antigone"; Rubenstein: "Morning"; "Schubert: "The Almighty"; Schumann: "Foresters' Chorus"; Whiting: "Henry of Navarre"; Beethoven: "The Ruins of Athens"; Bach: "Cantata per ogni tempo"; Berlioz: "Danrémont Requiem"; Brahms: "German Requiem"; Dudley Buck: "The Golden Legend"; Gade: "The Crusaders"; Handel: "Acis and Galatea"; Liszt: "St. Elizabeth"; Massenet: "Eve." About the time he became the conductor of these clubs he was appointed organist to the Handel and Haydn Society. In 1875 von Bulow gave in Boston a series of concerts, with orchestra, and during most of the time Mr. Lang assisted him, having the honor of conducting the first performance in this country of Tschaikowsky's B flat minor concerto. Continuing to give himself almost wholly to teaching and to the rehearsals of choral societies, he has led and still leads an astonishingly busy life. In 1880 he scored a brilliant success by bringing out the "Damnation de Faust," by Berlioz, and in 1891 added to his laurels by giving, in Music Hall, two performances of Wagner's "Parsifal" entire, with the orchestra of the New York Metropolitan Opera House and a remarkable corps of solo singers, including several of the Bayreuth performers. His work of late years has been chiefly in the line of teaching and as conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society and of the Apollo and Cecilia clubs. He is organist at King's Chapel also. The excellence of choral singing and orchestral execution in Boston is due in no small measure to his individual enthusiasm, persistency and high standard of taste. The list of important works brought out for the first time by him in that city is long, including Beethoven's concertos in C major, B flat major and C minor (Nos. 1, 2, and 3); Mendelssohn's concerto in D minor; and Mozart's in E flat major; Rubenstein's in G major; Brahm's in B flat; Saint-Saens's in G minor; and Hiller's in F sharp minor; Schumann's Conzertstück in G; Liszt's transcriptions for pianoforte and orchestra of Weber's E flat polonaise, and Schubert's "Wanderer" fantasia; Bennet's sonata, "The Maid of Orleans"; Goldmark's quintet for pianoforte and strings; Mendelssohn's quintet in B minor for pianoforte and strings, and capriccio in B minor for pianoforte and orchestra.



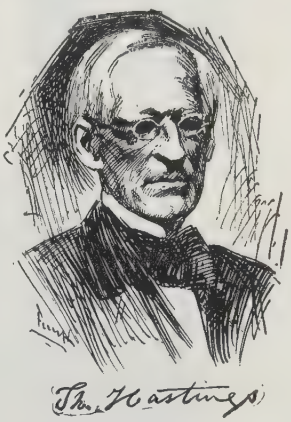
B. J. Lang.

LANG, Margaret Ruthven, composer, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1867, daughter of the eminent musician, Benjamin Johnson Lang, who has been the most influential formative factor in her musical growth. Her mother was well known as an exquisite singer, though an amateur. Miss Lang, therefore, has had coupled with her natural gifts, a musical education of the most thorough kind. She began writing music when about twelve years of age, and among her childish compositions were a quintet of one movement for strings and piano, and several songs. She began the study of the pianoforte under one of her father's pupils and continued

it under his direction. Some time after this she studied the violin with Louis Schmidt in Boston and continued it under Drechsler and Abel in Munich during the winter of 1886–87. While in Munich she also studied composition with Victor Gluth. On returning to Boston, in 1887, she took up the study of orchestration with George W. Chadwick, and since that time she has written a large number of works which have had great success and have placed her with Chaminade of Paris and a few others among the the foremost female composers of the world. Her "Dramatic Overture," op. 12, was performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Nikisch, Apr. 8, 1893; her overture, "Witichis," op. 10, was performed in Chicago under Theodore Thomas, by an orchestra of 100, at two concerts in July and August, 1893, and at a third concert under Bendix. Both these compositions are in manuscript (1897), also a third overture, "Totila," op. 23. Among other works for orchestra composed later are three arias. One of these, "Sappho's Prayer to Aphrodite," was performed in New York in 1896; one for soprano, "Armida," was performed at the Boston Symphony Concert, Jan. 13, 1896; the third "Phœbus" is for baritone. Among her published compositions are a suite for piano entitled "Petit Roman," op. 18; Rhapsody in E minor, op. 21, for piano; "Love Plumes his Wings," op. 14, for female voices; "The Hawthorne Tree," op. 25, for mixed voices; and numerous songs. She has also in manuscript several part-songs, pianoforte pieces, songs, a cantata for chorus, solos and orchestra, a string quartet, and several compositions for violin and piano. In addition to published works above mentioned, many songs and pianoforte compositions have appeared in magazines and other periodicals.

NEVIN, George Balch, composer, was born at Shippensburg, Pa., March 15, 1859, son of Samuel W. and Harriet (Macomb) Nevin. His paternal great-grandfather, Daniel Nevin, who came from England and settled in the Cumberland valley, married a sister of Dr. Hugh Williamson, a signer of the Constitution of the United States. His paternal grandfather, Maj. David Nevin, served in the war of 1812 and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1837-38. His uncles, Edwin H. Nevin, D.D., and Alfred Nevin, D.D., LL.D., were prominent ministers in the Presbyterian church, and his father's first cousin, John Williamson Nevin, D.D., a noted theologian, was for many years president of Franklin and Marshall College. George Nevin's mother was the great-granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Balch, who established the first Presbyterian church in the District of Columbia and was for fifty-three years its pastor; and a sister of Rear-Adm. George B. Balch of the U. S. navy. Very early in life George Nevin showed a love for and appreciation of music and art, which was encouraged by his parents who gave him the best advantages the town afforded. After studying music and drawing, he entered the Cumberland Valley State Normal School and later Lafayette College. After receiving about two years' training in mercantile life, he went into the wholesale paper trade at Easton, Pa., and built up a successful business. Meanwhile he had carried on his musical studies, especially along the line of composition, producing a number of songs, duets, part-songs, anthems, etc., and making it his aim to keep the musical expression in accord with the text. Among his songs, many of which are used by vocal teachers, are "The Hills of God"; "At the Cross"; "The Minster Song"; "The Phantom Horseman"; and the duets, "Eventide" and "Twilight." Some of his part-songs for men's voices have been used by the prominent clubs of this country, and his anthems and sacred songs are frequently rendered in churches. He was married, in 1888, to Lillias C., only daughter of Rev. William Hawley Dean, well known as a Presbyterian minister in California.

HASTINGS, Thomas, composer, was born at Washington, Litchfield co., Conn., Oct. 15, 1784, son of Seth Hastings, a physician and farmer. In 1796 the family removed to Clinton, N. Y., and there young Hastings worked on his father's farm and attended the district school. His love for music was already marked, and he now began to study the rudiments, aided by a little four-page gamut-book. At the age of eighteen he attained to the coveted position of leader of the village choir, and became possessor of an elaborate treatise on music, presented by his brother, which he mastered unaided. In 1806 he was invited to take charge of a singing-school, and soon after undertook the training of church choirs, showing peculiar fitness for the work and becoming widely known. In 1822 he went to Troy to teach singing, then to Albany and other places, and about that time compiled "Musica Sacra," a collection of church-tunes, and wrote a "Dissertation on Musical Taste" (1822; 2d. ed., 1833, revised and republished in 1853). "Musica Sacra," published in 1816, passed through ten editions. In 1823 he removed to Utica, N. Y., where for nine years he edited the "Western Recorder," a religious weekly, in whose columns he was free to express his opinions regarding church-music and to advocate reforms in the manner of rendering it. During this period he often lectured in Albany, New York city, Philadelphia and Princeton, N. J., imparting his enthusiasm on his favorite subject to his hearers. In 1832 he settled in New York city, and remained a resident until his death. For many years he was choir-master of the Bleecker Street Presbyterian Church. He contributed frequently to the religious newspapers, and in 1835 began the publication of the "Musical Magazine," which had a brief life of two years. The important part he had taken in elevating the standard of church-music in this country, and in educating the public taste, was recognized by the University of New York, which in 1858 conferred upon him the degree of Mus. Doc. His music-books, some of them compiled in connection with William B. Bradbury and others, contain many of his own tunes—he is said to have written in all 338 tunes and anthems—some of which are set to words of his own. His publications comprise nearly fifty separate volumes, and include "The Musical Reader" (1818); "The Mother's Nursery Songs" (1834); "Anthems, Motets and Set Pieces" (1836); "The Manhattan Collection" (1837); "Elements of Vocal Music" (1839); "The Sacred Lyre" (1840); "Sacred Songs" (1842); "The Psalmodist" (1844); "Indian Melodies Harmonized" (1845); "The New York Choralist" (1847); "Devotional Hymns and Poems" (1850); "The Presbyterian Psalmodist" (1852); "The History of Forty Choirs" (1853); "Selah" (1856); "Church Melodies" (1857), edited with his son, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings; "Hasting's Church Music" (1860); and "Introits" (1865). Dr. Hastings wrote many hymns, of which about 200 have been published in this country and in England. He left over 600 hymns in manuscript. Out of a prize list of 50 hymns by American authors, which was made by popular vote, six were by Dr. Hastings, and their first lines are, "Gently Lord, O



gently lead us," "Hail to the brightness," "How calm and beautiful the morn," "He that goeth forth and weepeth," "Delay not, delay not, O sinner," and "To-day the Saviour calls." He was married to Mary Seymour, and was the father of Thomas Samuel Hastings, of the Union Theological Seminary. He died in New York city, May 15, 1872.

EMERSON, Luther Orlando, musician and composer, was born at Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 3, 1820, son of Luther and Elizabeth Usher (Parsons) Emerson. His descent is traced on the paternal side to a Durham family, one of whose members, Ralph Emerson, received a grant from Henry VIII., in 1533, a grant of heraldic arms, now in possession of the family of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mr. Emerson devoted his life to music, beginning his work in Salem, Mass., under the instruction of Isaac B. Woodbury. The appreciation of his compositions by the choir and congregation he was serving encouraged him to publish "The Romberg Collection" (1853), a book of church music; but, in spite of its musical worth, it did not sell. Among the tunes it contained, however, was "Sessions," named after his pastor, and destined to have a perennial popularity, being often used in worship in place of "Old Hundred." After residing eight years in Salem, he removed to Boston to accept the position of church organist and musical director at the Bullfinch Street Church, where he remained four years. In 1857 he formed a connection with Oliver Ditson & Co., who thenceforth published all his compositions, with one exception, beginning with "The Golden Wreath," of which 40,000 copies were sold during the first year. About this time he was called to take charge of the music in the Second Congregational Church in Greenfield, Mass., as well as of the musical department of Power's Institute at Bernardston, Mass. While at Greenfield he published a second book, "Sabbath Harmony," which gave him increased reputation as a composer of church music. His "Harp of Judah" was issued in 1863, and at once became very popular, 30,000 copies being sold in the first three months. From this time his works have been in the lead of those published in this country, marking the advent of a new style of psalmody, and one might say a new school of church music. He has also taken an active and prominent part in musical festivals, having conducted over 350 throughout the United States and Canada. His first great triumph as a conductor was at the convention held at Keene, N. H., in 1862. For several years he was the associate of Carl Zerrahn in conducting the great Worcester musical festivals. He is the author of music for the war song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," to the words of William Cullen Bryant. His music is in a high degree "singable," the melodies having great variety but fitting easily to the voice, and, at the same time, adjusting themselves perfectly to the expression. It is original and scholarly, often brilliant, and never commonplace or merely conventional. His published works number over seventy, including collections for choirs, singing classes, public schools, and instruction books for the voice, piano, and organ, besides chorus-books, glee-books, masses, etc. A noted musical critic says: "Mr. Emerson is the best melodist of all psalmody writers. His church music . . . is filled with the spirit of devotion, and is strong and dignified." He was married Mar. 4, 1847, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Gove, of Boston. The degree of Mus. Doc. was conferred upon him by Findlay (O.) College in 1895.

L. O. Emerson

KING, Julie (Rivé), composer, was born at Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31, 1857, daughter of Léon and Caroline Rivé. Her early musical education was obtained under her mother, who was a fine singer, finished pianist, and experienced teacher. She played in concerts at the early age of six, and when thirteen years old was able to perform Liszt's "Don Juan" in public. After mastering the preliminary studies, she continued her musical education under William Mason and S. B. Mills in New York city, and under Reinecke and Liszt in Europe. In 1874 she made her début at Leipzig with the Euterpe Orchestra, and after scoring her first great success there, appeared in all the musical centres of Europe, winning many brilliant triumphs. In 1880 she was recalled to the United States by the sudden death of her father in a railway accident, and remained here, making her home in New York city. She traveled from Massachusetts to California in the course of her various concert tours, playing at over 200 concerts with Theodore Thomas, at eighty with Seidl, and frequently with other eminent conductors, winning distinction as one of the great pianists of the United States. In 1884 her health gave way under the strain of concert work, and after her recovery she devoted herself to composing and teaching. Her compositions are mostly for the piano, including some excellent Liszt and Scarlatti transcriptions, and such popular piano pieces as "Polonaise Héroique," "Polka Caprice," and "Gems of Scotland." She was married to Frank H. King.

MARSTON, George Washington, composer, was born at Sandwich, Mass., May 23, 1840, son of William and Sarah (Howland) Marston. His father was a native of England, and on his mother's side he was descended from John Howland, who came to Plymouth with Gov. Carver in the Mayflower. His grandfather Howland is said to have possessed a tenor voice of great beauty and power. Young Marston early showed a fondness for music, and when quite young sang alto in the church his parents attended. At the age of twelve he began studying music, and at sixteen he had made progress enough to be able to take the position of organist in the First Congregational Church of Sandwich. In 1858, having finished his studies in the high school and academy of his native town, he began to long for greater advantages in studying the art to which he had decided to devote his life. Accordingly, he spent a year in Waterville, Me., playing the organ in the First Baptist Church and teaching the piano, and continued his studies in Portland, Me., which became his permanent home, under John W. Tufts, afterward of Boston. Mr. Marston twice visited Europe for the purpose of gaining further instruction, and availed himself of the best teachers of pianoforte playing and composition in Munich, Florence, and London. His first compositions were in ballad form, and were very popular. "Across the Far Blue Hills, Marie," "Marguerite," and "Douglas,

G. W. Marston

Tender and True" are examples of his first period. After studying in Europe he changed his style in a measure, giving more attention to the elaboration of his accompaniments, and bringing an enlarged knowledge of harmony and counterpoint more clearly to view. He has written within a few years, a sacred dramatic cantata, "David"; two books of German "Lieder"; a book of English songs, "Grave and Gay"; and many songs besides. He has published many Te Deums, anthems and sentences, and several of his sacred compositions have met with general public favor. His pieces for piano include a gavotte, romanza and march, impromptus, a "Bagatelle"; "Berceuse", a "Reverie in A minor," and an "Assyrian March." In choosing words for his music he has ever been careful to select what is poetically good. He is still (1897) actively engaged in teaching pianoforte playing and composition. Mr. Marston is unmarried.

BRANDEIS, Frederick, pianist, organist and composer, was born in Vienna, Austria, July 5, 1835, son of Emanuel and Franciska Brandeis, who were natives of Austria. He attended the college of Vienna and, in addition to the regular classical course, received tuition in pianoforte playing from Fischof and Czerny, and in composition from Rufinatscha. While he was studying under Czerny the rebellion of 1848 broke out, and young Brandeis, who had become a member of the "Academic Legion," formed by his fellow-students to aid the revolt, was summarily dismissed by his music teacher, who was a pronounced imperialist, nor could the most strenuous entreaties procure a reinstatement in Czerny's favor. After this Brandeis continued his study of the piano under Pyrkert. His precocity is shown by the fact that Fischof had the twelve-year-old lad study Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso" to play before the composer, who, however, died just before his intended visit to Vienna. The rebellion cost Brandeis' father his fortune, and in 1849 he decided to emigrate to America. Soon after arriving here young Brandeis made a number of concert tours with various artists, among whom was William Vincent Wallace. His services as solo pianist and conductor in the troupe of this eminent artist were recognized by many expressions of admiration and appreciation from the composer of "Maritana." After these tours were over he lived for a short time in Cleveland, O., and about 1855 he drifted back to New York, where he seriously began to devote himself to composition. In this he was encouraged by Julius Schubert, who sent some of his earliest efforts to Schumann and Spohr, both of whom expressed themselves in highly laudatory terms. By the writing and playing of a sonata at this time, he attracted the attention of Theodore Thomas, who offered him a chance to play it at one of his chamber concerts. From that time on, in addition to teaching and composing, Mr. Brandeis has been busy as an organist. In 1860 he became connected as organist with the church of St. John the Evangelist, and upon its destruction by fire he accepted a similar position at St. James' Roman Catholic Church. In 1880 he became organist of a synagogue in New York city, and in 1886 organist of St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. His compositions, many of which have been published, include an "Introduction and Capriccio"; "Grand March, 'Dulce est pro Patria mori'"; "Danse Heroique"; and a "Prelude to Schiller's 'Maria Stuart'"; all for the orchestra; a "Suite for String Orchestra"; "Romanza," for oboe and orchestra; pieces for military band; pastorales, gavottes, polkas, polonaises, etc., for piano; sextetts for violins, viola, cello, bass and flute; "Introduction and Andante Amoroso," for violin and piano; "Jubilate," for chorus, organ and strings; anthems, choruses and solos for the voice; "Vesper Service" for Catholic church. He was married, in 1866, to Evelyn, daughter of John Nathan.

Frederick Brandeis

GLEASON, Frederick Grant, composer, was born in Middletown, Conn., Dec. 18, 1848, son of Frederick L. and Martha (Willard) Gleason, from both of whom he inherited his gifts. While he was a youth the family removed to Hartford, and there young Gleason attended school, passing to the high school, but refusing to yield to his father's desire that he should enter a theological seminary and fit himself for the Congregational ministry. At the age of sixteen he began the composition of an oratorio, "The Captivity," but discarded it for a "Christmas Oratorio," which was completed. His first instructor was Dudley Buck, under whom he studied piano and composition until Mr. Buck removed to Chicago. In 1869 Mr. Gleason went abroad and entered the Conservatory of Leipzig, where he took a course of instruction under Moscheles, Richter, Louis Plaidy, J. C. Lobe and others. He continued his studies in Berlin under Haupt, Loeschhorn, Weitzmann and Raif, and in London under Beringer, a pupil of Tausig. He returned to the United States in 1875, and to Hartford, where he was organist of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, and also gave instruction, later playing in a church in New Britain. In 1877 he removed to Chicago, and in addition to teaching, was musical editor of the Chicago "Tribune." In 1884 he was elected an examiner and member of the board of directors of the American College of Musicians, and held office for several years. For many years he has been director of the theoretical department of the Chicago Conservatory, and has given historical lectures tracing the development of musical art, which are of great value from an educational standpoint. He was chosen to compose the "Festival Ode" for the dedication of the auditorium in Chicago, Dec. 9, 1889. The work was produced with a chorus of 500 voices, orchestra and organ. Mr. Gleason is president of the Manuscript Society of Chicago and an honorary correspondent of the Manuscript Society of New York. He was awarded a gold medal by the Associazione dei Benemeriti Italiano of Palermo, Sicily, "for distinguished services in the cause of art"; and was chosen to represent the Music Teachers' National Association at the meeting of the English Society of Professional Musicians at Cambridge, England, in 1889. His compositions include the grand operas "Montezuma," completed in 1885, and "Otho Visconti" (1877), selections from both of which, besides a "Processional of the Holy Grail," from an uncompleted opera, were performed at the Columbian exposition in 1893; also an "Overture Triumphale," for organ; three cantatas—"God, our Deliverer," "The Culprit Fay" (with Drake's familiar

Frederic Grant Gleason

poem as text), and a "Praise Song to Harmony"; a "Symphonic Poem, Edris," the text being taken from Marie Corelli's romance, "Ardath," first performed publicly in Chicago, in 1896, by Theodore Thomas; besides chamber music and a number of minor pieces for voice and piano. His work as a composer has been described as "displaying richness of imagination, individuality and erudition," and as meriting high praise for harmonic beauties. He has also published a collection of motets, compiled while a student in Berlin. In October, 1887, he was married to Mabel Blanche, daughter of Dr. J. A. Kennicott of Chicago.

BUCK, Dudley, organist and composer, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839, son of Dudley and Martha Church (Adams) Buck. His earliest American ancestor, Emanuel Buck, arrived after the foundation of the Plymouth colony, and was one of the earliest settlers of Wethersfield, Conn., in 1647. Among his collateral lines are some of the best-known names in Massachusetts, such as Winthrop, Saltonstall and Dudley. His maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Adams, was a noted lawyer of New Hampshire, and was the preceptor of Daniel Webster, and for many years grand master of Masons; his grandmother was one of the celebrated Winthrop family. Dudley Buck, Sr., was a prominent shipping merchant, and owner of a line of steamboats plying between Hartford and New York city. It was one of his steamers towed the Monitor to Hampton Roads, Va., before her battle with the Merrimac. The son, our subject, was educated at Trinity College, Hartford, and very early displayed an uncommon talent for music, which he adopted as a profession. While a student at Trinity College (1855–58) he officiated at the organ of St. John's Episcopal Church, Hartford. He went to Europe in 1858, and for two years studied at the Leipsig Conservatory under Hauptman, Richter, Rietz, Moscheles and Plaidy; for one year at Dresden under Schneider, and for another in Paris. His musical education completed, he returned to America in 1862, and being almost immediately invited to become organist of the North Congregational Church in his native city, remained there until 1869. He first became widely known through a memorable series of organ concerts which, begun in 1864, introduced him to the public in the dual capacity of performer and composer. During the next fifteen years he played in almost every city of importance throughout the country. In 1869 he assumed charge of the organ at St. James' Episcopal Church, Chicago, the "Mother Church" of that city, but being displaced by the great fire of 1871, he went to St. Paul's Church, Boston. Very shortly after going to Boston he was appointed organist of the famous Music Hall, a post which he retained throughout his three years' of residence, greatly to the advantage of his reputation. There, too, he made the acquaintance of Theodore Thomas, who adopted some of his compositions for his famous orchestra. In 1875 Thomas invited him to remove to New York as assistant conductor of his concerts at Central Park Garden; and he also assisted his orchestra as organist at the Cincinnati May Festival in the same year. By this time Mr. Buck's reputation was so well established that his selection as composer of the music for a cantata to be sung at the opening of the Centennial exposition, received general approval. "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," set to a poem written for the occasion by Sidney Lanier, was performed under Theodore Thomas's direction in May, 1876, by a chorus of 1,000 voices, with organ, and an orchestra of about, 200 pieces. At the opening of the New Music Hall in Cincinnati, in the spring of 1878, Mr. Buck was invited to take charge of the great organ, with the additional appointment of organist at the regular biennial festivals; but he declined these offers, having become organist of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and conductor of the Apollo Club. Mr. Buck has been a prolific composer, and has treated almost every class of composition. His first published compositions were of church music, written to supply the needs of his own choir, and in this field he won a notable success. At that time, not only was there a great dearth of good, modern church music, but there was scarcely any other outlet for an American composer, either musically or pecuniarily. The "First Motett Collection" appeared in 1864, and was followed a few years later by the "Motett Collection, No. 2," both finding speedy acceptance and a popularity which is still unabated. He has published a number of compositions for the organ alone—sonatas, marches, an "Impromptu Pastorale," a "Rondo Caprice," transcriptions for concert purposes, a series of "Studies in Pedal Phrasing," and several groups of songs, well known in concert rooms here and abroad. Much of his male voice music was written for the Brooklyn Apollo Club, notably his settings of "The Nun of Nidaras" and "King Olaf's Christmas" from Longfellow's "Saga of King Olaf"; the "Chorus of Spirits and Hours," from Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," and the "Bugle Song," from Tennyson's "Princess." All of these are noteworthy as filling a peculiar need in the realm of male-voice music throughout the country. "The Light of Asia" (1885) is the largest of his published works, the text being taken from Sir Edwin Arnold's epic poem. It has been performed several times in this country, and in 1889 was produced at St. James's Hall, London. "The Voyage of Columbus," a cantata in six night-scenes for male voices, soli, chorus and orchestra, also appeared in 1885. "The Legend of Don Munio," a romantic cantata for mixed voices, soli, and orchestra, was published in 1874. A setting of the forty-sixth Psalm for soli, chorus and orchestra, first produced by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston (1873), demands mention as well as the "Symphonic Overture" to Scott's "Marmion" (1880)—a work which Thomas first produced with the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn. When the Cincinnati Music Festival Association offered a prize of $1,000 for the best composition for solo voices, chorus and orchestra, Mr. Buck had already begun setting to music portions of Longfellow's "Golden Legend," and this work carried off the palm from more than twenty competitors. He has also written several musical literary treatises on themes connected with his profession, notably "Illustrations in Choir Accompaniment" (1877). Among the latest compositions should be noted a set of four cantatas for church use, viz: (1) "The Triumph of David"; (2) "The Coming of the King"; (3) "The Story of the Cross"; and (4) "Christ the Victor." This musical tetralogy covers the most momentous event in sacred story, and serves to signalize the most important seasons in the Christian calendar. The first may be said to portray Christ in prophecy; the second covers the incarnation and the birth of the Savior; the third deals with the passion and the crucifixion; while the fourth describes the resurrection and ascension. Whether considered singly or in sequence, these sacred cantatas are remarkable for their clever

blending of dramatic unity and religious fervor. Mr. Buck was married, on Oct. 3, 1865, to Mary Elizabeth Van Wagner of Hartford, Conn. They have three children, Edward Terry, Dudley, and Madeline Saltonstall.

MÜLLER, Carl Christian, musician and composer, was born in Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, July 3, 1831, son of Johann George and Carolina Augusta Elizabeth Müller, both natives of that place. His taste for music was encouraged, and every advantage within his parent's limited means was given to him. F. W. Pfeiffer and his son, Heinrich, were his instructors in pianoforte-playing and organ-playing, and A. Zöllner, one of the leaders of the ducal orchestra, gave him lessons in harmony. In 1854 he came to the United States, when, soon after, he was employed in a piano manufactory, where his knowledge of the piano and his facility in playing soon brought him many engagements. A little later he became the leader of the orchestra at the old Barnum's museum, opposite the Astor House, a position he retained for some time. Some compositions, among them an overture introducing national airs, were performed under Theodore Thomas' direction when he organized his first orchestra, at Terrace Garden in 1866. These immediately drew the attention of the musical fraternity to Mr. Müller, and he was induced to give lessons in harmony. Finding the text-books inadequate to his purposes, he translated Sechter's "Fundamental Harmony," which was published in 1871, and has been reissued in eight editions. To render this important work more valuable, he has issued a guide to the study of this system, consisting of three series of tables, conspicuous for simplicity and practicability, and a supplement to the first two. The first series, containing primary instruction, appeared in 1882, and has reached its seventh edition; the second series, now (1897) in its second edition, appeared in 1883; the third series, reading of modulation, appeared in 1886, and the supplement, a guide to chord succession and harmonization, was published in 1893. Among his compositions are: a symphony in D minor; a suite in G minor; an idyl on an excerpt of "Hiawatha"; a romance for horn, harp, and orchestra, and an overture, "Nathan der Weise," all in manuscript. Of his compositions for the piano, "Pleasant Recollections" and "Golden Hours" were published in 1877 and 1882, and four sonatas for organ, of which two, op. 47, dedicated to Mr. S. P. Warren, the distinguished organist, were published in 1890. A sonata for violin and piano, op. 61, in A major, dedicated to Miss Maud Powell and Miss Lotta Miller, and a string quartet in A minor, op. 63, were published in 1897. A number of songs, and some quartets for male chorus, await publication; likewise two pastorales, a scherzo, a "March of the Crusaders," and a "Resignation," for organ. An anthem and two numbers for Israelitish worship and some numbers for Roman Catholic services may be mentioned here. In addition are a solo for tenor on an excerpt from Tennyson's "Maud," a duet for soprano and tenor on Miss Mulock's "Dante and Beatrice," and a musical setting of Schiller's "Die Kranich des Ibicus," for soli, chorus and orchestra; also some instrumental solos, especially for the cornet. Since 1879 Mr. Müller has been professor of harmony at the New York College of Music. He is a member of the Manuscript, the Liederkranz, the Aschenbroedel, and the Musical Protective Societies.

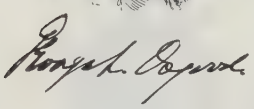
LAMBERT, Alexander, pianist, was born in Warsaw, Poland, Nov. 1, 1862, son of Henry Lambert. He began his musical studies at the age of ten, under his father, who was a violinist and musician of reputation. At the age of twelve, by the advice of Rubinstein, he was sent to Vienna, where he entered the conservatory, and after completing his studies under Julius Epstein, was graduated at the age of sixteen with the highest honors. He afterward spent some time at Weimar studying under Liszt, and in due time was heard in concerts in Germany in conjunction with Joachim, Sarasate, Tua and others. Later coming to New York, Mr. Lambert resumed his work in the musical world and his successes were many and brilliant. He made his appearance at one of the Van der Stucken orchestral concerts with the G minor pianoforte concerto by Saint Saens. He played with his accustomed brilliancy of technique, with added poetic charm and complete beauty of tone. Mr. Lambert is an earnest, careful player, full of musical instinct—something far more rare than mere technical brilliancy. He has been heard at the concerts of the Symphony Society of New York, the Seidl Symphony Concerts, the Van der Stucken Novelty, Symphony, Sunday Orchestral and Classical Afternoon concerts, also given in New York, the Grand Musical Festival at Indianapolis, and many others. In 1887 he accepted the position of director of the New York College of Music, which he still holds (1897). Among his compositions the most known are: "Étude and Bourree"; "Tarantelle"; "Valse Impromptu" and "Canzonetta" for piano; an "Ave Maria" for soprano; and a "Romanza" for piano and violoncello.

FOOTE, Arthur, composer, was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 5, 1853, son of Caleb and Mary Wilder (White) Foote, both of Salem. His father was for over sixty years editor of the Salem "Gazette"; his mother was a daughter of Judge Daniel Appleton White. Arthur Foote was educated at the public schools and academy in his native town, and then entered Harvard College. He had studied piano-playing as a boy and composition to some extent with Stephen A. Emery, at the New England Conservatory in Boston, and during his undergraduate course at Harvard, where he was conductor of the Glee Club and class-day chorister, took a course of a year's duration under Prof. John K. Paine. He was graduated at Harvard in 1874, and having decided to make music his profession, began the study of piano and organ-playing with Benjamin J. Lang in Boston, continuing theoretical study with Prof. Paine. In 1875, on examination, he received the degree of A.M. in music from Harvard. Since 1876 he has been teacher of pianoforte-playing in Boston, with appearances in concerts in his own recitals and in the concerts of the Kneisel Quartette, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, etc. Since 1878 he has been organist of the First Unitarian Church. He is a popular and successful teacher, but it is as a composer that he is best known. His published orchestral works include an overture, "In the Mountains," op. 14, which has been performed at the London Symphony concerts, at Van der Stucken's concert at Paris in 1888, and in several cities in the United States; a prelude, "Francesca da Rimini"; a suite in E major for string orchestra; a suite in D minor for orchestra; "The Wreck of the Hesperus," for mixed chorus, soli, and orchestra, written for the Cecilia Club of Boston. Among his chamber pieces are Te Deums in B flat and E flat and a jubilate in E flat; three pieces for 'cello and pianoforte;

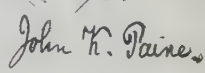
Arthur Foote

trio in C major, for violin, 'cello and pianoforte; "Morning Song," "Menuetto Serioso," and "Romance," for violin and pianoforte; "The Farewell of Hiawatha," for male chorus, baritone solo and orchestra, written for the Apollo Club of Boston, and performed also in Brooklyn and San Francisco; "Into the Silent Land," for male or female voices, written for the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard College; and the "Skeleton in Armor," for mixed chorus. About thirty pieces for the piano and several for the organ may be added to this list, and a number of songs. Mr. Foote has published "Additions to the Buttshardt Method of Piano Technique," and a translation of Bach's "Fugue" (1875). He is an honorary vice-president of the Manuscript Society of New York and a director in the Harvard Musical Association.

OSGOOD, George Laurie, musician and composer, was born in Chelsea, Mass., Apr. 3, 1844, and is a lineal descendant of John Osgood, one of the Puritans who came to Salem, Mass., in 1632. The family coat of arms was granted by King James I. of England. On his mother's side Mr. Osgood is descended from an old New England family, his mother being Adeline, daughter of William Stevens of Boston, whose father was in service immediately under George Washington, and who suffered long imprisonment by the English. A number of Mr. Osgood's ancestors were military officers in colonial times. He came of a very musical family on both sides; classical chamber music, both for stringed instruments and for the pianoforte, was lovingly cultivated at home. In 1866 he was graduated with honors at Harvard, where he had been a leading spirit in the musical life of the college, and for three years had been director of the Glee Club and the college orchestra. Immediately after graduation Mr. Osgood went to Germany, and there devoted himself to the study of singing, under the renowned Sieber, to composition under Haupt, and to the study of German song and choral works under the tutelage of Robert Franz, the modern genius of Lieder and classical choral literature. After more than three years in Germany, Mr. Osgood went to Italy, and spent another three years with the elder Lamperti, the renowned maestro of singing. On his return to Germany, he gave a series of concerts, making a tour of the large German cities, besides singing in oratorio. He met with such success that upon his return to America he was at once engaged by Theodore Thomas for a winter tour with his orchestra, and was received with much enthusiasm in all the principal cities of this country. In 1872 he settled in Boston, and soon became celebrated as a teacher of the voice, a composer, and a conductor. Many of his pupils have acquired standard reputations throughout the United States as singers and teachers. In 1875 he was chosen director of the Boylston Club of Boston, a choral society of 200 voices, and for fifteen years the brilliancy of its performances, both in unaccompanied singing and in orchestral works, earned for Mr. Osgood an international reputation. Later the society was remodelled under the name of the Boston Singers' Society, and after two seasons of concerts was invited by Mr. H. L. Higginson and his conductor, Arthur Nikisch, to join the Boston Symphony Orchestra in engrafting upon the symphony series a series of classical choral concerts. Just as the scheme was about to be put into execution such practical difficulties arose that the plan had to be abandoned. Mr. Osgood has always been much interested in church music, and has done much to bring before the public the works of the old *a capella* school of Italy and Germany. For many years he gave chamber concerts of classical music, including historical series of choice material. He is master of several modern languages, and has made very numerous translations of lyrics and choral works. His unerring ear and sense of delicate rhythm and tone color are a household word among Boston musical people. His principal published works are: "Guide in the Art of Singing" (200 pp. 8th edition); church anthems, part-songs, choruses, and over fifty songs for voice and pianoforte, many of which have an extensive sale, and are found on concert programmes all over the country. Mr. Osgood is a member of many of the best clubs of Boston, and was chosen an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University. He has been twice married: first to Jeanette Farley of Chelsea, by whom he had three children; and second to Jane Bright of Cambridge, by whom he has had two children. He resides in the beautiful suburb of Brookline.

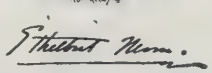


PAINE, John Knowles, composer and professor of music in Harvard University, was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 9, 1839, son of Jacob S. and Rebecca Beebe (Downes) Paine, both natives of New England. He began the study of music under Hermann Kotschmar, taking lessons on the pianoforte and organ and in composition. His progress was so rapid that at the age of seventeen he made a public appearance as organist in his native city, acquitting himself with great credit. Early in 1858 he went to Berlin, Germany, for further study, and remained there for three years, studying organ-playing and composition under August Haupt. Several organ recitals were given by him in Berlin, and on his return to the United States, in 1861. It was chiefly through his playing, that the taste for organ music according to the standards of the German school began to form itself. The great organ of Music Hall, Boston, gave him good opportunity of displaying his powers and of introducing some organ compositions of Bach and Thiele, which had never been performed in America. In 1862 he was appointed musical director in Harvard University, and brought the department to such a condition of efficiency and importance that in 1876 he was made professor of music, occupying the first chair of the kind established in any American university. This position he still retains. In 1865–66 Mr. Paine directed the production of a mass of his own composition at the Singakademie in Berlin, and was highly commended by the press of the city. His first composition produced in his native land was an oratorio, "St. Peter," rendered under his direction in Portland, Me., June 3, 1873, and repeated by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society, with Thomas' orchestra as accompanists, May 9, 1874. The oratorio was highly praised by musicians, and Mr. Paine's position among the great composers of America was assured. A "Centennial Hymn," set to words by John G. Whittier, and sung at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, was his next important work produced publicly. The performance of his symphony in C minor by Thomas' or-



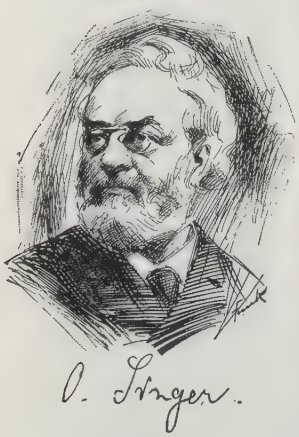
chestra in 1876, was another notable triumph for his musical talent. The production of the "Œpidus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, in the original Greek, was undertaken by the students of Harvard in 1881, and Prof. Paine was called upon to furnish the music for the choruses. It was a difficult task to preserve a certain flavor of antiquity without adhering strictly to the rules by which ancient Greek music was composed, but the result was an orchestral prelude and seven numbers for chorus, which elicited the praise of the most critical in the audience assembled in Sanders Theatre. The impressiveness of the performance and the interest taken in Prof. Paine's noble work led to repetitions of the music in New York and other cities, with readings of the text by George Riddle, the Œdipus of the original performance. The choruses in this work are truly superb, and are conceived with great originality. Prof. Paine's orchestral works include a symphony-fantasia, "The Tempest," founded on Shakespeare's play; a symphony in C minor, Op. 23; a symphony in A, "Spring," Op. 34; and a duo concertante for violin, cello and orchestra, all of which have been performed several times. Among other works are the Cantata "Phœbus, Arise," words by Drummond of Hawthornden; "Realm of Fancy," words by Keats, for chorus, quartet and orchestra; sonata in B minor for piano and violin (1875); larghetto and scherzo for piano, violin and violoncello (1874); overture to Shakespeare's "As You Like It" (1876); symphonic poem, "An Island Fantasy"; "The Nativity," set to Milton's great poem, and composed for the Handel and Haydn Society Festival in Boston (1883); "A Song of Promise," a cantata composed for the Cincinnati Festival of 1888; a mass in D, Op. 10; two preludes for organ; "Funeral March," pianoforte; "In the Country," pianoforte; "Four Characteristic Pieces," pianoforte; "Columbian March and Hymn," composed by invitation for the opening of the Columbian exposition on Oct. 21, 1892; a romantic opera, "Azara," and many songs. Prof. Paine was married, in September, 1869, to Elizabeth Greeley of Cambridge.

NEVIN, Ethelbert, composer, was born at Vineacre, Edgeworth, Pa., on the banks of the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1862. His father, Robert P. Nevin, one of the representative men and sturdy up-builders of that section, was, at the time, owner and editor of the influential daily newspaper, the Pittsburgh "Leader"; an active man in political life; a contributor to the magazines, and, moreover, enough of a musician to put to music his own words for several campaign songs, notably "Our Nominee," which accompanied James K. Polk to the White House. His mother was Elizabeth Oliphant, daughter of a wealthy manufacturer of Uniontown, Pa., and it is an interesting incident to note, in view of his present position in the musical world, that the first grand piano ever taken across the Alleghany mountains was carted over as a present for Miss Oliphant. Mr. Nevin spent the fifteen years of his boyhood quietly at home, getting his first education mainly from his father. But almost from the start music began to tangle the scheme of life which his father had planned for him. He went to the piano about as soon as he could sit alone, apparently with a definite idea, and before he was thirteen had composed a number of things, among them the well-known serenade "Good-night, Good-night, Beloved." But his father, with a not uncommon and readily understood prejudice, was strenuously opposed to the idea of his son being a "piano-player," and sent the boy to Europe for a year of travel—where, however, Mr. Nevin heard much of the best music, and got in three months of study with Herr von Böhme in Dresden—and then had him spend three years at the University of Western Pennsylvania. But the music in him would not be stifled. During this period he wrote "One Spring Morning," the dainty pastorale "Doris," the "Love Song," and "Oh! that We Two were Maying," which are a part of the "Sketch-Book." He also played at a number of private concerts; and in the last year—then seventeen years of age—he played Chopin's Polonaise in E flat major, with full orchestra, at a public performance in Pittsburgh. He so proved his genius and his calling that his father could oppose him no longer, and the delighted boy was allowed to go to Boston to begin serious study—if one can call it a beginning for him, after having produced so much. For two years he worked at the piano under Prof. Benjamin J. Lang; but three quarters in harmony under Stephen A. Emery is all the harmonic teaching he ever had. In 1882 family reverses led him to assert his manfulness in refusing further aid from his father; he returned to Pittsburgh, established himself as teacher of the piano, played the Trinity Church organ, and gave occasional concerts. In two years he had made and saved enough to take him to Berlin for further study, and here began the dual development of his musical and mental scope, in the rare combined friendship and tutelage of Karl Klindworth. A chief quality of Mr. Nevin's character, as exposed in his music, the rare breadth of vision, the combined deep humanity with high idealism, can be traced to the philosophic as well as musical grounding of these years in Berlin with his scholarly master. Other work also he did under Von Bülow At this time, in 1886, he may be said to have begun producing, for with all that he had previously written, he had not as yet published anything. He challenged the world, an unheard singer, with a full-fledged volume of songs and piano pieces—the now famous "Sketch-Book"—in which he put the three compositions of childhood, so to speak, already mentioned. Returning home in 1887, he made a successful concert tour through the East and middle West; then settled in Boston, teaching, giving concerts; playing the organ of Christ Church in Old Quincy; composing much of the organ music, which he used in Quincy, but which he has not yet published, and writing, what afterward became opus 13, "Water Scenes," containing the "Narcissus," which has now, in ten years, reached its fifty-seventh thousand, and is probably his most widely known composition. He made Boston his home until 1894, but during this period spent one season in Paris, where he produced his seventeenth opus; the three songs, "Hab ein Röslein," "Le Vase brisé." and "Rappelle-toi"; and revisited Berlin, where he composed his delightful book of pastoral scenes, "In Arcady." In 1894 he made a memorable concert tour of great length throughout the United States, which brought his music and himself into close touch with his own countrymen. Immediately after the tour, he sailed with his family for Italy, where he has spent two years in quiet work and study, the main result of which is to appear later. An incidental result is the delightful book of rustic scenes and sketches, called "Maggio in Toscana," the outcome of a summer's work at Montepiano. Perhaps no other living American composer is so well known, and his already published works, produced in ten years' time, comprise some fifty songs, several cantatas, and fully half a hundred instrumental com-



positions for piano, and soli for violin. A recent critic has aptly summed up the character of Nevins' music, in saying that his songs, written with a high poetical feeling, inspired by the verses they sing, are melodious enough to justify them as lyrics, yet are near enough to impassioned recitative to do justice to the words on which they are built; and that his method of accompaniment is not the slavish thumping of a few chords, to keep the voice on the key, with outbursts of real expression only at the interludes, but a free instrumental composition, with a meaning and integral value of its own; not merely serving the voice, but truly accompanying it. His "Lehn deine Wang an meine Wang" is actually little more than a vocal accompaniment to a piano solo; and "Oh, that We Two were Maying" is in reality a duet, the second voice being in the accompaniment. Mr. Nevin was married in Boston, Jan. 5, 1888, to Anne, daughter of Jacob W. Paul of Pittsburgh.

SINGER, Otto, conductor and composer, was born at Sora, near Meissen, Germany, July 26, 1833. From 1852 until 1855 he studied at the Leipzig Conservatory, continuing to reside in Leipzig for four years more, engaged in study and teaching, and honored by having several of his compositions performed at the Gewandhaus concerts. He then removed to Weimar, where he studied under Liszt.



During his stay in that city, a symphony composed by him was played at the festival of the German National Association of Musicians. After a varied musical career that led him from city to city, he settled in Dresden as teacher and virtuoso in 1860, but in 1869, by the advice of Liszt, came to New York city, where he acted as assistant to Theodore Thomas and William Mason in their conservatory. During that time he was engaged as an accompanist at concerts and as sub-conductor of the Mendelssohn Union. In 1873 he removed to Cincinnati, to assist in directing the first May festival, and in 1875 and 1878 trained the chorus for the festivals of those years. Having become a resident of Cincinnati, he became well known as a conductor of singing societies and as an instructor in composition. In 1878 he became an instructor in the College of Music, and later was appointed professor of the pianoforte and of the theory of music. His compositions include a cantata, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers" (Cincinnati, 1876); "Festival Ode" (ib., 1878), for the opening of the new Music Hall; two concertos for pianoforte and orchestra; several symphonies; a symphonic fantasia; a violin sonata; a pianoforte sonata, and other music for the same instrument. He belonged to the new school of German musicians, but he was not so progressive as to forget the old masters, especially the best among the Italian composers. He frequently contributed to periodicals articles on historical and æsthetical subjects connected with music. After residing in Cincinnati for many years, Mr. Singer returned to New York city, where he died in January, 1894.

TROWBRIDGE, John Eliot, composer, was born in Newton, Mass., Oct. 20, 1845, son of Otis and Elizabeth (Bacon) Trowbridge, from both of whom his talents were inherited. He was educated in the public schools of Newton, and at the age of fifteen began the study of the organ under Dr. B. C. Blodgett of Smith College, Northampton, and continued with him for several years. At the age of sixteen he entered the drygoods store of George W. Bacon & Co., and remained until he was twenty-one, when he became salesman for the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. In 1893 he was appointed manager of the Boston retail department of the house. From Dr. Blodgett and Prof. Junius W. Hill of Wellesley College he received instruction on the piano. In 1869 he began public service as organist and choir-director in a church in Newton, and later held a similar position in Boston. In 1870 he was appointed pianist of the Newton Musical Association, the conductor being Dr. Eugene Thayer. In 1872 he began teaching in connection with his regular business, and taught for many years organ, piano, and harmony. From 1872 to 1874 he organized choruses and brought out in public parts of the standard oratorios. In 1874 he was elected conductor of the Auburndale Musical Union. In 1885, the old Newton Musical Association having disbanded, Mr. Trowbridge organized a chorus of 100 or more singers from Newton and Boston, and under his direction the oratorios of "The Creation" and "The Messiah" were publicly rendered. About this time he became filled with a desire to compose an oratorio himself, and having arranged and adapted the text of the Gospels, called the work "Emmanuel." He began the composition of the music in the spring of 1886 and finished it in six months. It was first publicly performed in Newton, in March, 1887, by his large chorus, soloists and orchestra, receiving immediate approval, and on being repeated in November of that year in Tremont Temple, Boston, with a chorus of 200 eminent soloists and part of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, it became known to musicians and lovers of music far and wide. A second oratorio, "Paul the Apostle," was begun in the winter of 1892 and completed in the following summer. The text taken from the New Testament, was arranged by Granville B. Putnam, the head-master of the Franklin School in Boston. It was published in the fall of 1893, and produced in Newton by his large force of singers, soloists and orchestra in 1894 and 1895. Among his other published compositions, numbering nearly 200, are a patriotic opera, "Heroes of '76"; a "Mass in E"; Te Deums, motets, anthems, etc., and sacred and secular songs. He has published several collections of music, including the "Mason & Hamlin Organ Instructor." He was married, in 1870, to Frances Amelia, daughter of Henry Blodgett. Two daughters and one son have been added to the family, all of whom possess much musical talent.

GILDER, John Francis, pianist and composer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 3, 1837, son of Rev. William Henry Gilder, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man whose literary ability and musical tastes are brilliantly repeated by his children, another of whom is the poet, Richard Watson Gilder. John Francis Gilder gave promise of musical ability at a very early age; began taking lessons when about eight years old; and when a mere boy played the most difficult concert pieces then in vogue, exhibiting great facility of execution and a brilliant and sympathetic touch. An early teacher was Donat Saer; later he studied under William Mason and Robert Goldbeck; but his style of performance partakes greatly of the characteristics of Louis M. Gottschalk. Mr. Gilder is noted for his correct interpretation of Gottschalk's compositions. As a concert pianist he has been heard in the principal cities and towns of the United States. As a composer he is very versatile, having put his inspirations into many forms, from difficult études to popular marches. His southern dances are very characteristic, and a number of his pieces have been arranged for band and orchestra. He has also composed songs, both sacred and secular. The characteristics of all are originality and strength of melody.

FOSTER, Stephen Collins, song composer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., July 4, 1826. His father came originally from Virginia, and was a prosperous merchant. His early education was received at schools in Towanda and Athens, Pa., and at the age of fifteen he was sent to a college in Cannonsburg, Pa. Thereafter he took private lsssons at home in a general educational course that included music and drawing. Having a natural aptitude for music, he had been partially self-taught on the flageolet, guitar, and banjo. At first he rejected the advice of friends that he cultivate his musical talent, fearing it might injure his originality; but later, when he realized that education increased originality, and gives to natural talents freer play, he devoted several years to the study of the voice and pianoforte. In his seventeenth year, while employed in Louisville, Ky., he published a serenade entitled, "Open Thy Lattice, Love," which met with a favorable reception. "Uncle Ned," and "O Susannah," followed, and the latter being submitted to a minstrel troupe, its popularity became so great that his fame was carried far and wide. He was married in 1854 to Jennie McDowell, and removed to New York city, where in rapid succession he supplied his publishers with those famous songs which were the favorites in the youth of the present generation. "Old Kentucky Home," "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," "Old Dog Tray," "Willie, We Have Missed You," and "Sweet Ellen Bayne." One of the home songs of the world is his "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," for the sole use of which Christy's Minstrels gave him $500. Besides returning him several thousand dollars in royalties from its large sale of over half a million copies, it had the honor of being used as an encore piece at concerts and operas by such noted singers as Jenny Lind and Christine Nilsson. In 1861 he wrote his last negro ditty, "Old Black Joe." He wrote in all about 150 songs, one-fourth of which were negro ditties. Of the latter, besides those named, "Nellie Bly," "Nellie Was a Lady," and "Nancy Tile," became immensely popular. In most cases he wrote the words of his songs, many of them beautiful, and poetically tender, though simple. All display refinement—none are vulgar; his negro melodies are free from coarseness and buffoonery. The peculiar negro flavor of many of these songs was acquired by attending negro camp meetings. His range of invention was limited, his harmonies simple, the accompaniments easy; the voice part ranged within limited compass. It is not true, as has sometimes been stated, that Foster was ungenerously treated by his publishers; but after the decline of his great popularity, and the consequent reduction of his income, he became depressed and gave way to irregular habits. During the last years of his sad life his songs took on a more devotional character, and breathed more of home and love. In evidence that he was capable of higher musical efforts than those by which he became popular, one needs only to turn to his four-voiced serenade, "Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming." It would be unjust to compare Foster with the masters of song, though the gift is given to few to write "songs that reach the heart" as did his. He did not aim at a "reach beyond his grasp," but was content to be a popular song writer, and used his gifts with befitting modesty. The chord he struck in the American heart is still vibrating, and his songs promise to live for many generations yet to come. In person he was slight, a little below the medium height, with a timid expression of countenance, soft brown eyes, and a lofty forehead. One is reminded by his life and story of that other unfortunate littérateur, Edgar Allen Poe, who was, like him, a genius of whom America is proud, and to whom while living the world made a sorry return. He died in New York Jan. 13, 1864, a penniless wanderer.

WADLEIGH, Bainbridge, U. S. senator, was born at Milford, N. H., in 1831. He was one of the early advocates of anti-slavery and identified himself with the Republican party at its inception. In 1855 he was elected to the New Hampshire legislature, and served in that body in that and in the following year, and again in 1859, 1860, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872. During his last four years in the state legislature he was the acknowledged leader in debate and in influence. In 1872 Mr. Wadleigh was chosen U. S. senator from New Hampshire. During his service in the senate he was chairman of the committee on patents, also a member of various important committees, one of which spent nearly one winter in Mississippi and Louisiana taking testimony in regard to alleged Southern election outrages. In 1879, failing of a re-election to the U. S. senate from New Hampshire, he removed to Boston, and resumed the practice of the law. During the later years of Mr. Wadleigh's life he was an Independent in politics. He died in Boston, Jan. 7, 1891.

SCHINDLER, Solomon, rabbi, was born at Neisse, Silesia, Apr. 24, 1842. His father was a fine Hebrew scholar and devoted much attention to the education of his son, particularly in Talmudical lore. This was supplemented by instruction in the schools of his native town and at Breslau. From a disbelief in the letter of the Bible he gave up study for the Jewish ministry and determined to become a pedagogue, and entered the normal school for teachers in Ober-Glogan, where he completed its three years' course in two years' time. Later he passed satisfactorily advanced examinations and obtained the title of rector. The securing of a position as tutor in a private family brought to an end the hardships of his student days, and advanced him in experience and reputation. In 1868 he took charge of a Jewish congregation in Westphalia, but his advanced thought made it impossible to adjust himself to the position and though married, and father of three children, he emigrated to the United States with his family in 1871. Without means he had to undergo many hardships, and was finally compelled to accept a call from a small congregation in Hoboken, N. J., and in 1871 again donned the sacerdotal robes. Three years later he received a call to take charge of the congregation Adath Israel in Boston, Mass., then located in Pleasant street, but which in 1884 removed to the Temple in Columbus avenue. Dr. Schindler interpreted Judaism in a most liberal manner and endeavored to enlighten both Jew and Gentile as to its latest evolution. After twenty years of service, a wave of reaction from his liberalism seemed to sweep over the congregation, and a more conservative teacher was elected to minister to his old charge, and Dr. Schindler removed to Cambridge and devoted himself to literary work. In 1895 a movement was started to federate the Jewish charitable institutions of Boston, and Dr. Schindler was made superintendent. To this work he brought the enthusiasm of his whole heart, and has made it his life's work to extend and foster the beneficent and uplifting influence of this great institution. Dr. Schindler is a man of rare lit-

erary attainments; he is a bold and versatile writer, and his lectures and contributions to the "Arena" have always commanded attention. He is the author of "Messianic Expectations and Modern Judaism," "Dissolving Views in the History of Judaism," "Ein Rückblick" (the German translation of Bellamy's "Looking Backward"), "Young West." In 1888 Dr. Schindler was elected to the school board of Boston, and re-elected in 1891 to serve a second term.

WILSON, Alexander, ornithologist, was born at Paisley, Scotland, July 6, 1766. His parents were simple folks of pious character, who wished their only son should be a minister, and, while they lived, watched over his education with prayerful carefulness. He attended the grammar school in his native town, but did not make great progress in his lessons. His taste for reading, however, which was inculcated by his father, somewhat made up for his scanty schooling. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed as a weaver to his brother-in-law, and when he had served his time continued the work for four years longer, although from his taste for out-of-door life the work was extremely irksome to him, both physically and mentally. He still continued his reading during his spare hours, and contributed anonymously to the local newspapers verses of rural life, many of which were ascribed to Robert Burns, who avowed he should have been glad to be their author. The loom not being sufficiently lucrative, his brother-in-law decided to make a tour through Scotland as a peddler, and the two embarked upon a roving life, which delighted young Wilson from its relief from the former confinement. He continued this for three years, during which he noted his experiences until he had collected enough material for a volume, when he returned to Paisley and published it in 1790. He then solicited subscriptions for his volume in connection with his trading, but ill success and ill health drove him back to the hated weaving. He continued his writing, but despondency made him bitter, and he was induced by the turbulent spirit of the times to write some anonymous poems against the capitalists, who were supposed to be the cause of the distress among the Paisley weavers. His satire was sharp, and the poems were adjudged libellous. Young Wilson manfully acknowledged the authorship, and was condemned to publicly burn the obnoxious poems, and pay a heavy fine, which, being unable to do, he was sent to jail. In the despondency of this disgrace, young Wilson's thoughts turned to America, and he and his nephew determined to try their fortunes in the New World. Walking all the way to Port Patrick, they crossed to Belfast, where they embarked, May 23, 1794, arriving at Newcastle, Del., after a voyage of seven weeks with only a fowling-piece and a few shillings. After seeking employment in Wilmington they walked to Philadelphia, where Wilson found work in a copper-plate printer's shop. He wrote a letter to his father, in which he makes some observations of the birds and squirrels which he saw on the road to Philadelphia, and which are the first intimation of the taste and talents which afterward made him famous. He returned to his old trade of weaving, which he followed until he had saved up a few dollars, when he made a tramp through northern New Jersey as a peddler. After a year of this life he taught school in Frankford, but soon after was made principal of a school at Milestown, Pa., where he taught nearly six years. The deficiencies of his own education were in this way largely overcome, and he made such advancement in mathematics that he was able to do occasional surveying work. Subsequently he taught at Bloomfield, but shortly after obtained a school at Kingsessing, Pa., where a new turn was given to his life. He made the acquaintance of William Bartham, the celebrated botanist, and Alexander Lawson, the engraver, both of whom greatly assisted him, the one by giving him free access to his library and garden, and the other by giving him lessons in drawing, coloring, and etching. Facility in this work did not seem to come naturally to him, and he underwent a season of such despondency that Lawson feared for his reason, and strove to divert him by giving him easier subjects, first flowers and then birds. He made such a success with the latter that he soon outstripped his instructor, which so encouraged him that he determined to make a collection of birds. He made short expeditions during his leisure, and devoted his evenings to his drawing, which were "chiefly colored by candle-light." In October, 1804, he made a larger expedition to Niagara, visiting the lake region of central New York. Making his way home through the Mohawk valley, traversing over 1,200 miles. He now determined to make a collection of drawings of the birds of Pennsylvania, but in a few months extended the plan to include the whole United States. In 1806 he was engaged as assistant editor for the revision of Rhee's "New Cyclopædia," published by Bradford & Inskeep, and gave up school teaching, which he had followed for ten years. He unfolded to Mr. Bradford his plans for the "American Ornithology," who agreed to undertake its publication, and a prospectus was issued, and a year later the first volume appeared. With this volume Wilson set out to obtain subscriptions, but while obtaining great praise, found the price, 12 shillings, a serious obstacle. He visited the professor of natural history at Princeton, "but," he writes, "found to my astonishment that he scarcely knew a sparrow from a woodpecker." He made an extended trip through Baltimore and Washington, and obtained 250 subscribers. Volume II. appeared in 1810, and Wilson set off upon another expedition to gather new specimens and solicit for subscriptions. He made his way in a skiff down the Ohio river to Louisville, where he met Audubon, then thirty years old, and engaged in the same business, who describes Wilson's physical appearance at that time. "How well I remember him as he walked up to me! His long, rather hooked nose, the keenness of his eyes, and his prominent cheek-bones, stamped his countenance with a peculiar character." He adds that he lent some drawings to Wilson, and obtained some birds that he had never seen. Wilson says in his diary, however, "I neither received one act of civility from those to whom I was recommended, one subscriber, nor one new bird." Wilson crossed Kentucky to Tennessee, and proceeded through the Chickasaw and Choctaw country to Natchez, and thence to New Orleans. He suffered incredible hardships, sleeping for weeks in the woods, and subsisting on berries and a few biscuits. By persistent and unremitting labor the several volumes of "Ornithology" were issued up to the seventh, but the intense application undermined his health, and reduced his strength so much that he was unable to go out with his gun. The last volume was delayed by a lack of colorists, and Wilson undertook to supply the deficiency himself, in addition to his other work. At one time he swam a river with his clothes on to secure a rare bird, and although he captured it, he also caught a cold which induced an attack of dysentery from which he died after an illness of ten

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days. The plates of the ninth volume had been completed under Wilson's eye, and the reading matter was supplied by George Ord, who had accompanied Wilson on many of his trips. Ord was made executor, and prefixed to the last volume a life of its author. Subsequently three additional volumes including the birds described by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, were issued in 1829. Also an edition of three volumes, with illustrative notes by Sir William Jardine, was published in London in 1832. Meanwhile Wilson's reputation had become world wide. In 1812 he was elected member of the American Philosophical Society; and other scientific societies conferred their membership upon him. Wilson never was married, but his letters show that he had an affection for Miss Miller, whom he was to have married, and who was named as one of his executors.

VINTON, Francis Laurens, soldier and engineer, was born at Fort Preble, Me., June 1, 1835, son of Maj. John B. Vinton, after whose death he was cared for by his uncle, Francis. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, but presently resigned to enter the School of Mines at Paris. Completing the course there in 1860, he made some mineralogical researches in Central America, and was reappointed in the army as captain of the 16th infantry in August, 1861. Offered a colonelcy of volunteers by three governors, he accepted that of the 43d New York, served in the army of the Potomac under Hancock, was engaged at Williamsburg, Gaines' Mill, and elsewhere, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers Sept. 19, 1862. A severe wound, received while leading a charge at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, incapacitated him for further service, and he resigned May 6, 1863. In September, 1864, he took the chair of mining engineering in the newly-organized school of mines in Columbia College, and held it until 1877, having charge also of civil engineering from 1870. He wrote much for the "Engineering and Mining Journal," and other technical papers, and published a poem, "The Guardian, a Diversion" (1869); "Lectures on Machines" (1869), and "Theory of the Strength of Materials" (1874). His last years were spent at Denver as consulting engineer of mines. He died at Leadville, Col., Oct. 6, 1879.

CARROLL, Charles, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737. A half century after the landing of the Pilgrims, Daniel Carroll, the grandfather of Charles, emigrated to America. He was an Irishman who held important offices during the reign of James II., in the county of Kings, Ireland, and under the patronage of Lord Baltimore, he became the owner of large estates in Maryland. He ranked high in the estimation of the colonists, and held various offices of trust and responsibility. His son, Charles, was born in 1702, and died in 1782. He was a man of talent but had little opportunity to display his abilities. His son, Charles, born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1737, was the Charles Carroll who is known as "of Carrollton," which title was appended to his name upon the occasion of his signing the declaration of independence. A bystander then remarked that his immense wealth would be jeopardized by the act, when he was answered by another auditor, "But it will be hard to identify him. Are there not several Charles Carrolls?" "Ah, yes," rejoined the signer, but again taking up his pen, he added, "of Carrollton," a qualification which has since become useless, as in our day, only one Charles Carroll is universally remembered. He was educated at Bohemian Manor, a dependency of Georgetown College, until his eleventh year, when he was sent across the ocean to St. Omer's, in French Flanders, where he devoted himself to the study of the ancient and modern classics under Jesuit tuition. From thence he passed to Rheims, and lastly entered the College of Louis le Grand, in Paris. After pursuing a complete mathematical and metaphysical course, he, in 1757, removed to London to enter upon the study of the law at the Inner Temple. He remained at the Temple the five years requisite to fit him for the bar, and in 1764 returned to his native country, which he found stirred by the first throes of the revolution. He at once took sides with the colonies, urging resistance to British oppression. He wrote at this time to an English friend, "Wicked is the only word which I can apply to the government of the colonies. You seem to regard them as mere material mines from whence the mother country is to draw the precious ore for her own luxury and splendor." He strenuously opposed the stamp act, but was not deceived by its repeal, since he foresaw that a struggle with the mother country was inevitable. The main point in question in Maryland was the right of the government of the colony to tax the people arbitrarily for the payment of officers, and the support of the clergy. Charles Dulany, an eminent lawyer, sustained the government in this position, while Mr. Carroll combated it in a series of able articles in the "Maryland Gazette," which excited universal interest, and established his character as a "finished scholar and polished gentleman." Dulany showed great ability in the controversy, but Carroll carried the people with him. The stamp act was repealed, but the British government insisted upon levying the tax upon tea. Massachusetts threw the obnoxious plant overboard, but Maryland improved upon her example by doing the act openly and undisguisedly. When a second cargo of tea entered the Chesapeake, the people appealed to Charles Carroll for advice. "Gentlemen," he answered, "set fire to the vessel and burn her, with her cargo, to the water's edge." With sails set, and colors flying, the ship floated, a sheet of fire, down the bay, amid the shouts of the people gathered along the shore. Carroll was a delegate from Anne Arundel county to the revolutionary convention, which met at Annapolis, Dec. 7, 1775, and on the following July 4th he was chosen one of the deputies from Maryland to the Continental congress. He served in congress until November, 1776, and was again elected in 1777, when he was appointed a member of the board of war, and served on the committee which visited Valley Forge to examine into the complaints against Gen. Washington. In the board of war were members of the "Conway Cabal" who were covertly plotting to displace the commander-in-chief in favor of Gen. Gates. Before a vote was taken, Mr. Carroll was approached variously to secure his adhesion to Gates. "Remove Gen. Washington," he replied, "and I shall withdraw." He was the representative of the Catholic interests throughout the country, and his withdrawal would have alienated that large body from the patriotic cause, and no doubt have had an unfavorable effect upon our relations with Catholic France. He was subsequently a member of the Maryland state senate, and in 1778 was elected the first U. S. senator from that state after its adoption of the constitution. His term expired in 1793, when he served again in the state senate until 1801. Retiring then to private life, and holding no other public office, except only that of a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to which he was elected nearly thirty years later, he lived to the great age of ninety-five, and was the last survivor of the signers of the declaration of independence. He died in Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1832.

ALEXANDER, Wellington Grenville, A. M. E. clergyman, was born in Orange county, Va., Dec. 25, 1856. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Washington, D. C., and there the lad enjoyed the best educational advantages, and improved them fully. When very young he entered the employ of Thomas E. Greene, a successful merchant and able local preacher, whose house was the resort of many well-known ministers. Amid such associations his thoughts were naturally turned in the direction of religion, and at the age of twenty-two, after a thorough training, he entered the African Methodist ministry from Mt. Pisgah Church, Washington, D. C. Uniting with the Baltimore conference, under Bishop Brown, he spent his first few years in hard circuit work. He was ordained an elder by Bishop D. A. Payne in 1883, and has filled pastorates successively at West River and Frederick, Md., Portsmouth, Va., Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., of St. James' Church, Columbus, Ga., and of the "Big Bethel," Atlanta, Ga. While in Virginia he was appointed by Gov. Fitzhugh Lee a curator of the state appropriations for the Hampton Agricultural and Normal Institute, and received honorable mention at the close of his term of office. In 1892 he was elected by the trustees president of Payne Institute, Selma, Ala., but declined the office, preferring to continue in the itinerant ministry. As fraternal messenger to the general conference of the A. M. E. church at Little Rock, Ark., in May, 1889, he gained a national reputation for eloquence and leadership. At the congress of religions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, he spoke in behalf of his church. He has delivered able courses of lectures at Tuskegee and Huntsville, Ala., and at the Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga., where he is at present (1896) professor of theology and sacred literature. He became pastor of the "Big Bethel," Atlanta, Ga., in 1895, and has since gained reputation as one of the most able and efficient preachers and church executives in the city. His church is one of the most prominent sanctuaries of Atlanta, and there Methodist bishops and elders deliver their annual sermons. He has devised an original and highly popular method of raising the $28,000 of debt on his building—having constructed in front of the auditorium a surface with 2,800 squares, each to contain the names of the donors of $10. During his ministry he has multiplied converts, built parsonages, beautified church buildings, and secured much church property. He is noted as a strong, clear thinker, a spiritual and orthodox preacher, and public-spirited citizen. He is known as the "people's pastor," and no colored minister has a better equipment for his work, or a brighter future. His magnificent library is replete in books useful to his work, and is also valuable for fulness on subjects of general interest. A rare vocalist and musician, he has set to music three of Bishop Payne's original hymns, including that favorite of the bishop's, "Reveal Thyself to Me." Two books, "Living Words" and "Fraternal Address," have come from his pen. Mr. Alexander is a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, Knight of Pythias, and an Odd-Fellow, being one of the most active and popular members of every lodge. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wilberforce University, Ohio, in June, 1896. Dr. Alexander was married, in 1876, to Hattie Rogers of Washington, D. C., and has three promising children.

W. G. Alexander

RAWLE, William, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1759, great-grandson of Francis Rawle, who was a member of the Society of Friends and emigrated from England to Pennsylvania in 1686. He was educated at the Friend's Academy, and while a student there the revolutionary war broke out. The Rawles and their immediate connections being loyalists, William removed to New York when the British evacuated Philadelphia, and there took up the study of law under Counsellor Kemp. He then went to London and completed his studies in the Middle Temple, returned to Philadelphia in 1783, was admitted to practice in the supreme court, soon attained distinction as a practitioner, and in 1789 was elected to the legislature. He was U. S. district attorney for his state (1791–99), and prosecuted the offenders in the western whiskey riots of 1794 and 1798. The office of judge of the U. S. district court for Pennsylvania was several times offered to him, but declined on account of his youth and his professional prospects. For forty years—from 1796 until his death—he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; and for fifty years a member of the American Philosophical Society, acting for twenty years as one of its councillors. He was one of the original members of the Society for Political Inquiries, established by Benjamin Franklin, and its meetings were held at his house. He was first president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which he helped to found in 1824, and for many years was president of the Abolition Society. He was the chancellor of the Associated Members of the Bar of Pennsylvania, and after this and the Law Association were united, in 1827, he became chancellor of the reorganized society. He was first vice-president of the Law Academy, and served for many years as secretary of the Library Company. He was attorney and counsel for a long period for the Bank of the United States. In 1830, together with Thomas I. Wharton and Joel Jones, he revised the civil code of Pennsylvania, and the reports of the commission are mainly his work. The varied titles of his writings show the breadth of his mind and the extent of his culture. They include "An Address before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" (1819); "Two Addresses to the Associated Members of the Bar of Philadelphia" (1824); "A View of the Constitution of the United States" (1825, 2d ed. 1829), his chief work; "Discourse on the Nature and Study of the Law" (1832); "Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Heckewelder's 'History of the Indian Nations'"; "Biographical Sketch of the Life of Sir William Keith"; "A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Mifflin." Among his manuscripts are an "Essay on Angelic Influences," said to be "replete with the most fascinating speculation and soundest reflection"; "Original Sin and the Virtue of Baptism;" a fine translation of the "Phaedo" of Plato, with a commentary; and an argument claiming that sufficient proof of the truth of Christianity can be derived from the parables of Jesus Christ alone. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1827 and from Dartmouth in 1828. Mr. Rawle was married to Sarah Coates Burge, daughter of a merchant of Philadelphia, and had twelve children. He died in Philadelphia, Apr. 12,

W Rawle

1836. His son, William, also became a distinguished lawyer, and was a member of the American Philosophical Society, a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and reporter of the state supreme court, besides holding other offices.

ARMOUR, Simeon Brooks, merchant and banker, was born at Stockbridge, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1828, the eldest of a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his parents were Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a common-school education only, with the exception of one term's attendance at the Cazenovia Seminary. When twenty-two years of age he engaged in business for himself, and was successful from the beginning. During the first four years of his business life he was a partner in a woolen mill at Stockbridge, N. Y., but afterwards, with others, bought the mill, and turning it into a distillery, engaged in making high-wines and cattle-feeding. This business was carried on for about five years, when, owing to the increased tax upon distillery products, it was sold out, and he resumed farming. In the fall of 1870 he removed to Kansas City, Mo., and began the packing business, which has since grown to mammoth proportions. His brother, Philip D. Armour of Chicago, was at that time the head of the concern, but at his suggestion, the subject of this sketch assumed entire charge of the Kansas City plant, and has since been its active and controlling head. In 1871 the first building of the present plant was erected, and constant and large additions have been made nearly every year since then, so that at the present time it is the largest of its kind in the world, with possibly one exception, that of Armour & Co., at Chicago. In 1871 its capacity was 500 cattle per day, and during three months of the year about 1,000 hogs per day. In 1894 its capacity had increased to 2,000 cattle and 7,000 hogs per day, the business running all the year round. In 1871 the total number of employés was 300, and in 1894 they had increased to 4,000, the office force alone numbering 200 men. The company owns over 800 refrigerator cars which are constantly in use transporting its products to different parts of the country. Their business has extended the world over, and the brands of the Armour Packing Co. are familiar to every nation on earth. The remarkable growth of this company's business is largely due to the sagacity of Mr. Armour, and he can now point with pride to the most valuable manufacturing plant west of the Mississippi river as the result of his labors. Mr. Armour was for eleven years vice-president of the Armour Bros. Banking Co. This bank was succeeded in 1889 by the Midland National Bank of Kansas City, one of the solid institutions of the West, and Mr. Armour is now president. He is also vice-president of the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, Kas., and is a director in the New England Safe Deposit and Trust Co., the Metropolitan Street Railroad Co., the Stock Yard Co. of Kansas City, and the Stock Yard Co. of Denver, Col. In business qualities, Mr. Armour shares the distinction attained by his younger brothers, P. D. Armour of Chicago, and H. O. Armour of New York, and among Kansas City people, and the public generally, he is held in high esteem as an example of what perseverence and sagacity will do in a business way when properly applied. Mr. Armour being of a quiet and reserved disposition, very rarely speaks of his successful career. In his prosperity he has not been unmindful of his obligation to his fellow-men, as his frequent and substantial subscriptions to local charities will amply attest. To the training given him by his father and mother, while he was a farmer's boy, he attributes very largely his success in business. He was married, in 1856, to Margaret E. Klock of Vernon, N. Y. They have no children.

S. B. Armour

ARMOUR, Andrew Watson, banker, was born at Stockbridge, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1829, the son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. He was educated at Cazenovia Seminary, after which he likewise became a farmer, for which occupation he had a strong liking, and in which he was most successful. In later and apparently more prosperous years, he referred to his farmer-life with great satisfaction. He remained on the farm until 1878, when, at the solicitation of his brothers, Philip and Simeon, he removed to Kansas City, to engage in banking, as president of the Armour Brothers Banking Co. Although at that time there was great financial depression throughout that locality, the bank under his able management soon established itself as one of the substantial financial institutions of the country. Mr. Armour subsequently became vice-president of the Midland National Bank, when it succeeded to the business of the Armour Bank. As one of the directors of the Armour Packing Co. he was closely identified with the great interests of that successful corporation, and he was active in all movements pertaining to the growth and welfare of his adopted city. Always deeply interested in the welfare of young men, he gave substantial encouragement to many beginners in business, and such was his knowledge of human nature that he seldom, if ever, found his confidence misplaced. His own success, marked in everything that he undertook, can be attributed to energy, economy and foresight. He attended the religious services of the Presbyterian church, and was in politics a Republican. On May 10, 1853, Mr. Armour was married to Adaline H., daughter of Ezra W. Simonds of Stockbridge, N. Y. Three children were born to them, one daughter and two sons, Kirk B. and Charles W. These sons are now largely interested in the Armour Packing Co. at Kansas City. Mr. Armour died suddenly on May 28, 1892, during a short visit at Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he had gone for rest and recreation.

A. W. Armour

ARMOUR, Philip Danforth, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Stockbridge, Madison co., N. Y., May 16, 1832, son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. His father, who was a grandson of James Armour, a Scotch-Irishman, who emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century, removed from Connecticut to New York state in 1825, settling in a region that was still thickly forested. He became a prosperous farmer, but not without the exercise of frugality and unremitting labor in which he was aided by his six sons, of whom Philip was the third. To the training he received from his parents, especially from his mother, who had been a school-teacher, Philip Armour owes the development of those traits that have shown themselves in marked degree throughout his life

—integrity, thrift, energy, strong common sense, economy of time and speech, and benevolence of heart. In addition to the instruction received under the home roof, Philip secured the few opportunities afforded by a district school, and then was sent to the seminary at Cazenovia. As a scholar he showed unusual vigor of mind, and on the playground he was distinguished for courage and bodily strength. During his attendance at the academy a strong attachment sprung up between himself and one of his fellow-students, and this led to a change in his life, and an eager desire to have a home of his own. Meantime the peaceful community in which he lived was thrown into great excitement—as was every village and town at that day—by the news of the discovery of gold in California, and inasmuch as young Armour had not the means to pay for a trip thither on shipboard he decided to make his way overland, and accordingly started out with several other farmers' sons. The journey consumed six months and was attended with many hardships and pursuits, for much of it was performed on foot owing to the lack of railroads and other methods of transportation, and their route lay through mountain ranges, across desert wastes, and through regions inhabited by Indians; but "Eldorado" reached, they forgot their past experiences, so engrossed were they in the hard and uncertain life of gold-miners. At the end of a year Philip's companions returned to the East, but having succeeded in a business venture—the purchasing and developing of a ditch to supply some placer mines—he decided to remain, and pushing on with a determination to make the best of his opportunities, he engaged in similar enterprises until he was in prosperous circumstances. In 1856 he returned to his boyhood's home, but the romantic friendship formed at the seminary had come to an end; the spell of the West was upon him; and the unending round of farm duties: mowing, milking, and following the plough, had become distasteful; so after making his parents a short visit, he turned his face toward the setting sun and went to Milwaukee where an old friend, Frederick S. Miles, was engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business. Mr. Armour became Mr. Miles' partner, and the firm became very prosperous; but in 1863 it was dissolved, as Mr. Armour had plans for carrying on another kind of business: the transportation on a large scale of the food stuffs of the West. Having bought the largest grain elevator in the city, he became interested in the shipment of wheat and also in the pork-packing industry, in which he became associated with Mr. John Plankinton of Milwaukee. This firm was soon dissolved at Mr. Plankinton's suggestion, and a new one organized under the style of Armour, Plankinton & Co., with branches in Chicago and New York, and later in Kansas City, each headed by one of Mr. Armour's brothers. In 1865 Mr. Herman O. Armour, who had, in 1862, established himself in the grain commission business in Chicago, removed to New York to manage the branch there, and Joseph F. Armour took his place as head of the house which still retained its old title of H. O. Armour & Co. Ten years later, Joseph Armour's health gave way, and his brother Philip removed to Chicago to take his place, leaving Mr. Plankinton in charge in Milwaukee. The business increased with great rapidity, department after department being added, until the products of the firm became known in nearly every quarter of the globe. Their transactions for the year ending Apr. 1, 1893, exceeded in value $102,000,000. To transport their goods more than 4,000 cars and more than 700 horses were required. The employés numbered 11,000, and received in wages over $5,500,000, while over 50,000 persons, it was estimated, were supported from the wages paid in the meat-packing department alone. Some of the heads of the departments were paid salaries of $25,000 each. It was recorded, at the same time, that Mr. Armour owned more grain elevators than any other man in the world. The profits derived from these and other great enterprises have been put to the best of uses by him; namely, the improvement, physically, mentally and morally, of his fellow-men. His private charities are large, and when inquiry is made as to his public beneficences, a sufficient answer is afforded by the Armour Mission, the Armour Flats and the Armour Institute of Technology: institutions so wisely planned, so completely equipped, and so ably managed that one wonders why every man of wealth does not perpetuate his name by the erection of similar monuments. The first named was established by Joseph Armour, who left by his will $100,000 for that purpose, a sum that was more than doubled by his brother Philip, who was the executor. It was incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois and is governed by a board of five directors. It combines an unsectarian Sunday-school attended by nearly 2,000 children, a free kindergarten and a free dispensary. Adjoining the mission building is another, designed for working men and their families, containing 213 apartments, each with six or seven rooms, built around a large grass-plot. This is called the Armour Flats. Each occupant of an apartment pays a monthly rental of from seventeen to thirty-five dollars, and the net proceeds go to support the mission, to all of whose advantages he is entitled. The building is provided with the best sanitary appliances obtainable, and the tenants are obliged to maintain a high standard of neatness and cleanliness. Another exemplification of his unselfish interest in mankind in general, is the Armour Institute, a five-story fireproof building on the corner of Armour avenue and Thirty-third street. This offers to young men and women an opportunity to fit themselves for every department of business life, for entrance to college, or for the best performance of their duties as housekeepers, including as it does, commercial, technical and academic courses, and one of domestic arts. Mr. Armour gave over $1,500,000 to found this institution, and placed at the head of it as president his pastor, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Congregational Church, who has carried out the founder's plans in the most efficient manner. The building contains, in addition to its classrooms, a large gymnasium and a fine library. It was opened in September, 1893, with 600 pupils, and its progress has been followed with the keenest interest and pleasure by its generous creator. It is an interesting fact that in all his business enterprises Mr. Armour has profited by the advice or suggestions of his mother, who is gifted with unusual business judgment and follows the transaction of the firm with as close attention as any of her sons. Mr. Armour was married, in 1862, to Malvina Belle Ogden of Cincinnati, and has several children, who inherit the sterling qualities and business talent of their father.

ARMOUR, Herman Ossian, merchant, was born at Stockbridge, Madison co., N. Y., March 2, 1837, fifth son of Danforth and Julia Ann (Brooks) Armour. The original member of the family in America was James Armour, a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish parentage, who came to Philadelphia toward the middle of the last century and was among the early settlers of Unionville, Conn. He was

the son of a sailor who seems to have been lost at sea—for the boy never saw his father—and was of strong personality, in many respects original; even eccentric. He was accustomed to say, "I was born on a Sunday morning and baptized before eight o'clock, and the devil a bit of any disease could ever light upon me." He married Margaret Anderson, and had eight children, the sixth of whom was John, born Feb. 25, 1765. John was the father of nine children, the fourth of them being Danforth, born Jan. 5, 1799, who married Julia Brooks of Ashford, Conn., Nov. 27, 1825. Danforth Armour, was a man of great physical vigor and strength of will and a farmer. He educated his six sons to be men, inuring them to hard work upon the farm under strict discipline, and it is undoubtedly the case that the vigorous health, sturdy constitutions and firm characters displayed by them all in after life are the natural outgrowth merely of the lessons of thrift, self-reliance and healthful labor instilled by their parents in boyhood days. Herman O. Armour received a good, common-school education in his native town, and before attaining his majority began life for himself. In 1852, attracted by the business prospects in the great West, he went to Chicago, going in 1853 to Milwaukee, Wis., and after a few years of business there he removed again to Chicago. In 1865 he transferred the management of his business to his youngest brother, Joseph, who had joined him in Chicago, and removed to New York city, where he established a branch of Armour, Plankinton & Co. His business ventures prospered immensely under his skillful management; while, on account of his staunch common sense and great decision of character, his reputation as a thoroughly efficient business man rapidly increased. The firm name of H. O. Armour & Co., produce commission merchants, was retained in Chicago until 1870. The following year a branch establishment was opened at Kansas City, under the style of Plankinton & Armour, now the Armour Packing Co., and placed under the management of Simeon B. Armour, the eldest of the brothers. Finally on account of the failing health of Joseph Armour—he died Jan. 5, 1881—Philip D. Armour removed from Milwaukee to Chicago, and assumed control of the branch in that city which has assumed vast proportions under his management. In 1879 the Armour Brothers Banking Co. was established in Kansas City as an auxiliary to the Armour Packing Co., and as soon as other banks grew in sufficient strength (1890) the banking company was liquidated. The Armours were among the pioneers in the wholesale business of packing meats, which has since expanded into such an immense industry. In the words of one of them, "It began itself, it grew up, and we took hold of it and helped it along by the application of hard work and by attending to our business." The firm now supplies almost the entire country with fresh meats through its method of distribution by refrigerator cars, and is annually among the largest shippers throughout the world. Their abbattoirs and packing-houses in Chicago and Kansas City are conducted on a stupendous scale, and thousands of animals are daily slaughtered and prepared there. The firm employs in all its branches in the neighborhood of 15,000 persons, which is itself some indication of the gigantic industry inaugurated solely by their tact and enterprise. It would be difficult indeed to ascribe pre-eminence of character or ability to any one among the brothers who have worked together so harmoniously and successfully in the upbuilding of one of the vast industries of modern times; howbeit Herman O. Armour is noted in New York city, where he now resides, as one of the hardest workers and most farsighted and experienced of its business executives. He risks nothing in mere speculation, and yet is one of the most enterprising of men. His decision of character and self-mastery, for which he dutifully proclaims himself indebted to his early training and the strictness of his parental discipline, is shown forth in the well-considered projects which have rendered him so pre-eminently successful, while his sterling worth and perfect integrity command the respect of all. He is a member of the Union League and Republican clubs, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other public-spirited and benevolent organizations.

H. O. Armour

REYNOLDS, George Delachaumette, lawyer, was born at Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 16, 1841. His paternal grandfather, George Reynolds, was an ensign and first lieutenant in the 2nd New Jersey continental line, and afterward a captain in the continental army, serving throughout the revolutionary war. His maternal great-grandfather, Matthew Swan, was a lieutenant and quartermaster, 1st Pennsylvania battalion of the "Flying Camp" of the revolutionary army, from June to December, 1776, serving through the rest of the war with the Pennsylvania and Maryland troops. His maternal grandfather, John E. Swan of Baltimore, Md., served in the war of 1812 in Col. Richardson's Maryland regiment. His father, Wm. M. Reynolds, D.D., a native of Ohio, and his mother, Anna Swan, a native of Maryland, resided at Gettysburg, Pa., Dr. Reynolds being a professor in Pennsylvania College. In 1854 they settled at Springfield, Ill., where George was educated. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Federal army and served until the cessation of hostilities, being mustered out with rank of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In 1867 he removed to Missouri, settling at Potosi, Washington co., and commenced the practice of law. In 1871 he removed to St. Louis, and has ever since, with the exception of about two years (1875–77), when he resided at Boulder, in Colorado, been one of its most active citizens and professional men. In addition to his active work as a lawyer, he compiled the insurance laws of Missouri for the revision of 1879, and drafted and is the author of the section of the U. S. anti-lottery law of 1890 which amended the old law (section 3894) so as to effectually exclude lotteries from the use of the U. S. mails. From 1868 to 1870 he was circuit attorney in the old fifteenth circuit of Missouri, and in 1889 was appointed by Pres. Harrison to the position of U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri (the St. Louis district). As a lawyer he has had a very active practice ever since his admission to the bar, and has been connected with some very noted cases. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Missouri, and in 1880 to the supreme court of the United States. In politics, Mr. Reynolds has always been a Republican, and one of the most active and aggressive men in his state. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church, in which he is very active. He has aided greatly in the compilation of the church laws of the diocese. In 1876 he was married to Julia Vogdes of Louisiana, Mo. They have three children.

Geo. D. Reynolds.

BIDDLE, Anthony Joseph Drexel, author and publisher, was born in West Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1874, eldest son of Edward and Emily (Drexel) Biddle. His family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, and traces its descent from William Biddle, a member of the Society of Friends, who, in 1681, left England (London) for America, with his wife Sarah, and in 1682 became one of the proprietors of West Jersey. He held important offices, and left a goodly estate and several children, whose descendants were numerous. One of these, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Nicholas Biddle (1786–1844), a brilliant scholar and editor, an able statesman, and a distinguished financier. One of his grandsons, Edward, became connected with the great banking-house of Drexel & Co., and married a daughter of the head of the firm, subsequently taking up the profession of the law. Edward's son, Anthony, named for his maternal grandfather, was educated at a private school in Philadelphia and afterward at Heidelberg, where he took high rank as a scholar. Returning to his native country in 1891, he subsequently joined the staff of the "Philadelphia Ledger" as a reporter, doing able work, especially in relation to athletics, using some of his varied experiences as the basis for short stories. Two years later he severed his connection with the "Ledger," and began to do independent writing, contributing to magazines and newspapers, and to "Life" and other humorous journals. In 1895, in connection with his brother-in-law, Alexander Bradley, he revived the Philadelphia "Sunday Graphic," and was its editor for a year, when, owing to the pressure of other matters, the paper was forced to die; he also was a stockholder in the Drexel-Biddle & Bradley Publishing Co., until its dissolution in 1897. He is at present engaged as a publisher, and is connected with other enterprises, especially with the Maginn & Bradley Co. (contractors) of Chicago, of which he is vice-president. He is the author of "A Dual Rôle, and Other Stories" (1894); "All Around Athletics" (1894); "An Allegory and Three Essays" (1896); "The Madeira Islands" (1896)—of this latter book the "New York Times" says: "Mr. Biddle is believed to be the first American who has written a book about those islands, and the first writer from any country who has written an illustrated book about them";—"The Froggy Fairy Book" (1896, new ed., 1897). Mr. Biddle is a member of several local clubs, and has been invited to join the Royal Geographical Society of London. For two years he was a member of the national guard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Biddle has won repute as an athlete, and is one of the best amateur boxers in his city, as the professionals who have encountered him testify. He was married at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 11, 1895, to Cordelia Rundell Bradley, granddaughter of Alexander Bradley, the well-known financier, and, on her mother's side, of the late Charles D. Brigham, for many years a prominent journalist. He has one son, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr.

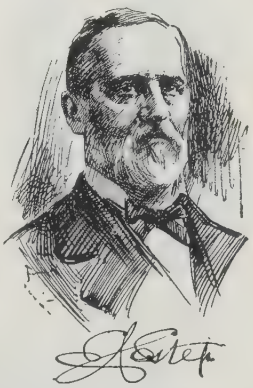
CHAUVENET, Regis, president of the Colorado State School of Mines (1883–), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 7, 1842, son of William and Catharine (Hemple) Chauvenet. His father, the noted mathematician and astronomer, widely known for his able text-books on the higher mathematics, became a professor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. Here the son was graduated, A.B. in 1862, and B.S. two years later. In pursuance of his chosen line, chemistry, he then entered Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he received his second scientific degree in 1867. Washington University also gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1867. After spending a year in Montana territory he returned to St. Louis, where he was for a number of years engaged in analytical and consulting chemistry, as well as in reporting upon mining and metallurgical properties. During this period he was also chemist of the Missouri Geological Survey (1872–75), city gas-inspector of St. Louis (1875–81), and filled several other non-official appointments, chiefly chemical in their scope. In 1871, with Andrew A. Blair, he formed the firm of Chauvenet & Blair, in the general business of chemical and field reports, and when it was dissolved in 1877, he associated himself with his brother, William M. Chauvenet, in the same line. His reputation as an expert in chemistry and assaying reached beyond the limits of his state, bringing him numerous appointments from large and important corporations East and West. In 1883 he was elected president and professor of chemistry of the Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Col., a position he still holds with credit and success. The institution has grown so greatly under his administration that it now numbers more students than attend any other mining course in the country, and its graduates command many important positions throughout the western mining regions. Pres. Chauvenet is a member of the Scientific Society of Colorado, also the Society for Promotion of Engineering, Education, and other societies. His published writings are chiefly educational in their scope, or form parts of geological reports.

BRISTED, John, clergyman and author, was born in Dorsetshire, England, in 1778. His father was a clergyman of the established church, and after a careful training he was graduated at Winchester College. He then studied medicine in Edinburgh, and after mastering that science, read law in the office of the celebrated Joseph Chitty, editor of Blackstone's "Commentaries." As he himself expresses it, he "during two years of pupilage in the office of Mr. Chitty, cultivated the melancholy science of special pleading," and at the end of that time, was admitted to the bar and became a member of the society of barristers of the Inner Temple. In 1806 he removed to New York city, where, for twenty-three years, he practiced his profession with distinction and success. He also found time for considerable work in the line of general literature and lecturing; published several books, which have been further preserved to fame by the caustic critiques they evoked from Fitz-Greene Halleck, and was during several years, from 1807, connected with the "Monthly Register Magazine, and Review of the United States," a periodical founded in 1805 by Stephen Cullen Carpenter of Charleston, S. C. A prospectus of his lecture courses published in 1814 exhibits a wide range of subjects—covering, in four courses of at least fifty lectures each, such subjects as metaphysics, history, political economy, the science of government, and common, statute and international law. During the same year he delivered an oration on "The Utility of Literary Establishments," at the opening of Eastburn's Literary Rooms, a project fittingly designated as "the germ of noble projects since happily realized in such ample institutions as the Astor Library." Such scholarly and public-spirited activities finally determined him to take orders in the Episcopal church, and taking up the study

of divinity with Bishop Griswold of the Eastern diocese, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1828. He at once became the bishop's assistant in the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I., and, after his removal to Massachusetts in the following year, succeeded him as rector. Here he remained until 1843, and then failing in health, he retired from active life. He was efficient in organizing St. Mark's Church, Warren, R. I., and labored long and earnestly to extend episcopacy in the state. Mr. Bristed was of ardent temperament, quick in his perceptions and enthusiastic in convictions. He had a strong will, and his industry was unflagging. As a preacher he discovered the same earnestness and thoroughness, hitherto found in his lectures and written efforts; his sermons were replete with suggestion, although inclined to rhetorical ornamentation. One of the most characteristic of his published writings is "Anthroplanomenos; or, A Pedestrian Tour Through Part of the Highlands of Scotland in 1801" (2 vols., 1804). The punning Greek title suggests the general tenor of the work, which is thus wittily described in "Aikin's Annual Review," the year of its publication; "Mr. Bristed and his companion, Dr. Andrew Cowan, traveled through the Highlands in the character of American sailors. They roam the country *in forma pauperum*, descant loudly on the luxuries of the great and the miseries of the poor, go from pot-house to pot-house for half a bed, complain of the jealousy of the police, because they are taken up for spies, and of the frequent inhospitality of the Scots, because they are not welcomed as gentlemen." He also published "The Adviser; or, The Moral and Literary Tribunal" (1802); "Critical and Philosophical Essays" (1804); "The System of the Society of Friends Examined" (1805); "Edward and Anna," a novel (1805); "Hints on the National Bankruptcy of Britain, and on her Resources to Maintain the Present Contest with France" (1809); "The Resources of the British Empire, together with a View of the Probable Result of the Present Contest Between Britain and France" (1811); "Resources of the United States of America; or, A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, Manufacturing, Financial, Political, Literary, Moral and Religious Capacity and Character of the American People" (1818); "and "Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-American Churches" (1822). The last named was written in answer to a book called "Correlative Claims and Duties," by a certain Mr. Wilkes of England, and markedly exhibits his preference for the voluntary system of church support as against the ecclesiastical establishment of England. Mr. Bristed was married, in 1820, to Magdalene, daughter of John Jacob Astor. Their son, Charles Astor Bristed, was for many years one of the most brilliant figures in American literature. Mr. Bristed died in Bristol, R. I., Feb. 23, 1855.

FREEMAN, James, clergyman, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Apr. 22, 1759, son of Constant and Lois Freeman. He received his preparatory instruction at the public schools in Boston, and entered Harvard College in 1773, and was graduated there at the age of eighteen. At the outbreak of the revolution his feelings were decidedly enlisted on the side of his native country, and he went to Cape Cod to drill a company of men about to join the colonial troops. On a voyage to Quebec with his sister, in 1781, he was captured by a privateer, and was detained for some months as a prisoner. He suffered much inconvenience and trouble in consequence, but found opportunity to pursue his theological studies. In 1782 he was invited to become a lay-reader in King's Chapel, Boston, where the congregation of the first-formed Episcopal church met for worship. During this period he discarded the doctrine of the Trinity, and the greater part of his hearers adopted his sentiments. They resolved to alter their liturgy, and retain him as their minister, whereupon a copy of the liturgy was sent to Bishop Provoost, requesting him to bestow ordination on their pastor. This the bishop declined to do, and Mr. Freeman was consecrated with a peculiar service by his own wardens and people, on Nov. 18, 1787. He was said to be the first Unitarian minister in America; at least he was the first who openly and explicitly avowed and maintained purely Unitarian doctrines. He continued sole minister of King's Chapel until 1809, when Rev. Samuel Cary was appointed his colleague, and after Mr. Cary's death Rev. Francis W. P. Greenwood was associated with him. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1811. In 1826 Dr. Freeman retired to a country residence near Boston, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of talents and learning, and was much esteemed by his people. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and performed very important services for it. His reputation as a writer rests principally upon two volumes of sermons, which discover a very simple and pure style. He also published "A Description of Boston." He died in Newton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1835.

ESTEP, Ephraim James, lawyer, was born in Columbiana county, O., Feb. 12, 1820, son of Henry and Abigail (Anderson) Estep. His family is of New England colonial stock and numbers many whose names were distinguished in revolutionary and colonial times. He attended the district school of his native county and also assisted in his father's business, and in 1844 he began the study of law in the office of James Mason, at New Lisbon, O., and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court in 1846. He practiced first at Canfield, O., and in 1853 he removed to Cleveland, O., where he remained for forty-two years, and became one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. Employed in some of the bitterest legal contests of the day, he discovered a wonderful power of analysis; keen appreciation of weak and strong points; ready judgment to select right means to meet difficulties; great constructive and oratorical ability, and a profound acquaintance with legal principles. In short his career well exemplifies that "perfection of common sense" which Blackstone so aptly defines the law to be, and which in the perfect ordering of mind and life is surely rarer than genius itself. Mr. Estep has enjoyed the respect and friendship of some of the most prominent statesmen and members of the bar of Ohio; but although his popularity would have secured him election to many prominent public offices, he has never sought or desired public preferment. In 1895, on account of declining years, he retired from active practice and removed to Pasadena, Cal., where he has made his permanent home. Previous to his departure the bench and bar of Cleveland, together with many of the profession from elsewhere, tendered him a banquet on Oct. 31st, which far outshone anything of the kind previously given. All expressed sincere regrets at losing so good a friend and counsellor and such a shining light of the city bar; since Mr. Estep was really the friend of all. He has affiliated with no religious denomination, but his contributions to all churches and worthy charities are made without stint, and are all the more acceptable on account of the unostentatious methods employed.



WILSON, Samuel Mountford, lawyer, was born in Steubenville, Jefferson co., O., Aug. 12, 1823, son of Peter and Frances P. (Stokeley) Wilson. Both his grandfathers, George Wilson and Col. Thomas Stokeley, fought in the revolutionary war. Mr. Wilson lost his father when four years of age, and although obliged to labor to maintain himself from the time he had the strength, he attended the Grove Academy in his native town, and became a fine classical scholar. When thirteen years of age he went to old Fort Crawford in the Prairie du Chien country, Wis., with his brother, Lieut. George Wilson, a graduate of West Point, from whom he received valuable instruction in higher mathematics. During his frontier life he was present at the making of the Rock Island treaty, and saw Black Hawk, Keokuk and other great chiefs, who, because he was a boy, talked with him. There he also met Davenport, the celebrated trader, Gen. (then Col.) Zachary Taylor, commander of the post, and Taylor's son-in-law, Lieut. Jefferson Davis, an intimate friend of his brother. When Mr. Davis became president of the Confederacy, he offered Lieut. Wilson a commission in the army, which was declined. In his nineteenth year he returned to Steubenville, and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Gen. Samuel Stokeley, an erudite scholar and at the time a member of congress from Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, the day after attaining his majority, but had practiced law only a short time in Steubenville, when he was invited by Col. Joseph P. Hoge, who was many years his senior and a leading lawyer of Galena, Ill., to become his partner, and accepted. While at Galena, he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the district attorney of the county, and his only experience in criminal law was obtained during this fragment of a term. He never relished this branch of the practice. Mr. Wilson was married, July 5, 1848, to Emily Josephine, daughter of John Scott, one of the most eminent lawyers of Missouri. They had five sons, one of whom died in infancy, while four still survive, John Scott Wilson, Russell J. Wilson, Frank P. Wilson and Mountford S. Wilson. Messrs. Hoge & Wilson practiced in Galena until they removed to San Francisco, Cal., in 1853, there continuing the firm until 1864, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. In the same year Mr. Wilson formed a partnership with his brother, David S. Wilson, afterward circuit judge of Iowa, which continued a year and a half, when he formed a firm with A. P. Crittenden, which continued until Crittenden's death in 1870. In January, 1874, with his second son, Russell J. Wilson, he formed the firm of Wilson & Wilson, to which in 1882 his fourth son, Mountford S. Wilson, was admitted. Mr. Wilson seldom appeared as a public speaker, but upon the invitation of the governor, delivered a notable oration on the laying of the corner-stone of the state capitol at Sacramento in 1861, an occasion which, apart from its local interest, was made ominous by the vital national issues of the time Although always a Democrat, he was above all else a staunch Union man, and this oration was a fearless plea for an "indissoluble union of the states under one federal head." He always refused office, although he received many flattering offers, among them the chief justiceship of the supreme court of California, tendered him by Gov. Haight, upon the resignation of Judge S. W. Sanderson; yet when he believed that his services were needed in a public cause, he did not hesitate to respond. He was elected in 1879 to the state constitutional convention, and through his wide knowledge of governmental affairs, did efficient service in moderating the violent socialistic tendencies of the majority in those days of "Kearneyism" and "the sand lot" in California. He served also as a member of the body of freeholders of the city and county of San Francisco for drafting a new charter, which, however, was bitterly fought by the politicians who saw in it the end of peculation and fraud, and it was finally defeated at the polls. For several years he was president of the San Francisco Bar Association, and a trustee of the Hastings College of Law of the University of California. In 1885 he was offered the Spanish mission, Secretary Bayard stating at the time that Pres. Cleveland, in view of certain diplomatic contingencies likely to arise, regarded this mission as peculiarly important. He, however, declined the honor, as also the Chinese mission which had been tendered him several days previously, and which was also regarded as to be entrusted only to a man of unquestioned ability. Mr. Wilson was counsel in probably a larger number of important cases than any other lawyer in the state, and frequently also appeared before the U. S. supreme court, where he was regarded as one of the brightest exemplars of the California bar. The life of Samuel Mountford Wilson forms an integral part of the legal history of California, which at more than one point touches that of the United States. A monument to him is to be found in the state and federal reports. For a period of nearly forty years there were few great civil cases within the sphere of his practice in which he did not appear as counsel. He was independent, active and fearless; an indefatigable worker, a subtle reasoner, and a man of splendid intellect and unblemished character. Naturally modest, unassuming and direct in his manner, he was remarkably free from that self-sufficiency which so often mars the grace of achievement. He was fond of social intercourse, and occupied a position of high social prominence, and was noted for his hospitality. He was a fine conversationalist and delighted in travel and research, having made frequent trips throughout the United States, and traveled extensively in Europe, the Holy Land, and northern Africa. Mr. Wilson died in San Francisco, Cal., June 4, 1892.

S. M. Wilson

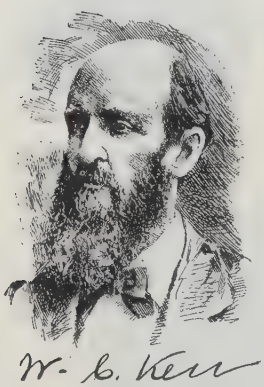
ELIOT, Andrew, clergyman, was born in Boston, Dec. 28, 1718. He received his early education under Dr. Williams and Mr. Lovel, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1737. He was much interested in the conversion of the Indians, and was a member of the London society for propagating the Gospel among them. When a board from Scotland was constituted in Boston, he was appointed one of the first members. On Apr. 14, 1742, he was ordained pastor of the new North Church in Boston, where he remained until his death. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1767. In 1765 he was chosen fellow of the corporation of Harvard College, and was at one time offered the presidency. When Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson's house was pillaged and pulled to pieces by an infuriated mob, his books and manuscripts were thrown into the streets, and were in danger of being completely destroyed. Dr. Eliot made every exertion to save them. Several trunks of manuscripts, among them the second volume of the "History of Massachusetts Bay," were preserved by his care and attention, and he spent much time in assisting to arrange them. He was a great student of literature and science, and was influential in the cause of American freedom. Besides a number of occasional discourses, he published a volume of sermons in 1774. During the occupation of Boston by

the British, he remained at his post, and was able to render many important services to the cause of religion, order, and the independence of the colonies. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 30, 1778.

RICHINGS, Peter, actor and theatrical manager, was born in London, England, May 19, 1797. He came to the United States in 1821, and made his début as an actor on the stage of the Park Theatre, New York, on Sept. 25th of the year named. For sixteen years he was a leading member of the stock company, playing at the Park, and during this period established an enduring reputation as a versatile and talented comedian. After leaving the Park he was for a time connected with the National Theatre, Philadelphia, and for a season managed the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore. Then for nine years he was connected with the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He trained many aspirants for the stage, among them Matilda Heron. During the latter years of his career, he was manager of a traveling opera company. He retired to his farm at Media, Pa., in 1867, and died on Jan. 18, 1871.

WATSON, William Henry, physician, was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 8, 1829, only son of William Robinson and Mary Anne (Earle) Watson. He is a lineal descendant on the maternal side of Maj.-Gen. John Mason (1600–72), founder, patentee and deputy governor of Connecticut, under a charter from Charles II., and commander of the colonial forces in the Pequot war; of John Brown (1583–1662), joint-grantee with Edward Winslow in the Indian deed of Rehoboth from Massasoit (1645), and commissioner of the united colonies for twelve years (1644–56); of Hugh Cole, an original proprietor of Mettapoisett (Swansea), Mass., by a deed from King Philip (1667); of John Coggeshall (1591–1647), representative of Boston in the first general court of Massachusetts, one of the founders of Newport, R. I., and the first governor of Rhode Island; of Stukely Westcott (1592–1677), an original proprietor of Salem, Mass., and of Providence Plantations; and of John Throckmorton, an original proprietor of Providence, R. I., under deed from Roger Williams (1638). On the paternal side he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Hazard (1610–80), who settled Newport, R. I. (1638); of William Robinson (1693–1751), deputy governor of Rhode Island (1745–47); of Caleb Earle (1771–1851), deputy governor of Rhode Island (1821–24), and a collateral descendant of William Wanton, governor of Rhode Island (1732–33); of John Wanton, governor of Rhode Island (1734–40); of Gideon Wanton, governor of Rhode Island (1745–47); and of Joseph Wanton, elected governor for seven successive years. Dr. Watson pursued his preparatory studies for college at the high school and the University Grammar School in Providence; entered Brown University in 1848, and was graduated in 1852. Throughout the course he maintained high standing in the classics; receiving prizes for composition in Latin and Greek, and delivering the Latin oration at the junior exhibition in 1851. In 1854 he was graduated M.D. at the Hahnemann Medical College of Pennsylvania. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of the State of New York in 1878. Perceiving the necessity for removing the disabilities of homœopathists, and the acquirement of a legal status, Dr. Watson entered with alacrity and zeal upon securing these results, and has made it a life-work. He helped found the Oneida County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1857, and was elected its president in 1860. Immediately after graduation in medicine he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and completing twenty-five years of continuous membership, in 1879 became a senior member. He was one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane at Middletown, N. Y., and was appointed by Gov. John A. Dix on its first board of trustees, but resigned the office at the end of three years. In March, 1875, he was appointed U S. pension examining surgeon, but resigned in 1881. Dr. Watson was appointed surgeon-general of the state of New York with the rank of brigadier-general, by Gov. Cornell in 1880, and was elected by the legislature, Feb. 2, 1881, a regent of the University of the State of New York, a position he still holds (1896). He became a member of the first board of examiners appointed by the regents under the laws of 1872, and served as examiner in diagnosis and pathology until 1881. At the twenty-third convocation of the University of the State of New York, held at Albany in July, 1885, he delivered an address on "Medical Education and Medical Licensure," in which he advocated an entire separation of the teaching and licensing agencies, and outlined the proper conditions of licensure as: (1) a fairly liberal preliminary education; (2) four years of professional study; (3) examination and licensure by an impartial court appointed by the state. In 1889, on his motion, the regents approved and requested of the legislature favorable action on the bill providing for medicine the same statutory safeguard against illiterate practitioners as now given to the legal profession, and the bill passed both houses of the legislature and still continues one of the most valuable educational laws. He has made a life-long struggle against sectarian tests as a qualification for office; sectarian monopoly of state or national institutions, and for the elevation of the educational standards of the medical profession, and has seen his efforts successful. Dr. Watson is the author of several addresses and articles, notably: "The Past and Present Position of Homœopathy and the Duties of its Practitioners" (1861); "The Medical Profession, Its Duties and Responsibilities" (1868); "The Homœopathic School, the Modern School of Rational and Liberal Medicine" (1872). Dr. Watson has been a frequent contributor to medical literature, and has published "Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis"; "Nosological Classification of Diseases" (1864); "Old-School Intolerance" (1872); "The Advanced Medical Act" (1872); "No Sectarian Tests as a Qualification for Office, and No Sectarian Monopoly of National Institutions" (1872); and "Homœopathy," for "Zell's Encyclopædia" (1870). He is now a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of New York city; president of the Utica Homœopathic Hospital; a trustee of the New York state library, and state museum of natural history at Albany; a member and formerly president of the New York State Homœopathic Society; of the Fort Schuyler Club of Utica and the University Club of New York city; of the American Society for Psychical Research of Boston; councillor of the Oneida County Historical Society; corresponding member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; a member of the American Historical Society; of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of New York, and a charter member of the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He is senior warden of Grace Episcopal Church, Utica, and has several times been a delegate to diocesan conventions, and to the general convention of the church held in New York in October, 1889. On Dec. 14, 1892, at the request of the regents of the University of the State of New York, he delivered the memorial address upon their late colleague, Ex-U. S. Senator Francis Kernan.

KERR, Washington Caruthers, educator and scientist, was born in the Allemance region of Guilford county, N. C., May 24, 1827, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents having died when he was very young, he was taken in charge by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, and educated by him. Being graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1850, he taught first in Williamston, N. C.; was then elected to a professorship in Marshall University, Texas; resigned this to accept an appointment in June, 1852, as computer in the office of the "Nautical Almanac," then located in Cambridge, Mass. He continued his connection with the office until January, 1857, and in the meantime he pursued courses in geology, mathematics, engineering, zoölogy, botany and chemistry in Harvard University. He was elected to the professorship of chemistry and geology in Davidson College in 1856, and began work there in 1857. He was very successful as a teacher, and remained connected with the institution until 1865; although his actual work ceased in July, 1862, when he became chemist and superintendent to the Mecklenburg Salt Co., located at Mount Pleasant, near Charleston, S. C. He here made several improvements in the manufacture of salt, which reduced the cost for wood one-half and lessened other expenses; and in April, 1864, he was appointed state geologist of North Carolina, without pay and with instructions to look after the manufacture of salt, salt-peter, sulphur, sulphuric acid, medicinal extracts from plants and other things needed for war and the arts of peace. In April, 1866, the North Carolina Geological Survey was reorganized and Prof. Kerr was made its head. He held this position until August, 1882, when he became chief of the southern division of the United States geological survey, but his poor health compelled him to resign in September, 1883. There had been two state surveys of North Carolina prior to that of Prof. Kerr. The Olmstead-Mitchell Survey (1824–28) was the first state survey in the United States, but was little more than a geological reconnaissance. The Emmons survey (1851–63) had published a number of reports on the geology and agriculture of the East, including the swamp lands, and on the geology and mining of the midland counties; but the maps and much of the other manuscript were lost during the war. Prof. Kerr's survey had the same objects in view—investigations into the general geology, natural history, and natural resources of the state. He undertook, in connection with the survey, investigations into the topography, climatology, water-power, mineralogy, and lithology, and continued those relating to agriculture, on deposits, general geology, and paleontology. He traveled over all parts of the state, did much of the work himself, and made many collections for the state museum. He devoted much attention to the agricultural features, was instrumental in establishing the department of agriculture and the agricultural experiment station. He inaugurated the movement looking to the increase of the supply of food fishes; secured an exhibition for the state at Vienna in 1873, and Philadelphia in 1876; and did good work for those in Atlanta (1881), Boston (1882), and New Orleans (1884). His scientific work was mostly confined to physical geology. He lectured on geology at the University of North Carolina (1869–84), receiving the degree of Ph.D. from that institution in 1879, and that of LL.D. in 1885. He was a member of several scientific societies, and contributed to their journals. His principal published papers are reports on progress of the geological survey (Raleigh, 1867, 1869, 1873); "Report of Geological Survey of North Carolina" (Vol. I., Raleigh, 1875); "Minerals and Mineral Localities of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1881); "Map of North Carolina," published as a part of the work of the Geological Survey, 1882; "Report on Cotton Production of North Carolina" and "Report on Cotton Production of Virginia in tenth census" (Washington, 1884); "Ores of North Carolina" (Raleigh, 1888), besides many shorter papers. Professor Kerr died in Ashville, N. C., Aug. 9, 1885.



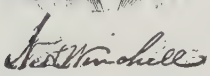
ROGERS, Robert, soldier, was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1727. He entered the military service in 1755; before that period nothing is recorded of his life. He commanded a corps, which was known as "Rogers' Rangers," and which performed signal services as scouts in the execution of important enterprises, particularly in the neighborhood of Lake George. In that region the name of Rogers is still perpetuated by means of what is known as "Rogers' Slide," a very rugged and steep promontory, about 400 feet high, down which the Indians, to their great bewilderment, supposed that the bold ranger, Maj. Rogers, had slid, when they lost sight of him after pursuing him to the brink of the cliff. Rogers was supposed to have been protected by the Great Spirit, and the Indians therefore made no further effort to capture him. On March 13, 1758, with only 170 men, he fought 100 French veterans and 600 Indians. He was, of course, defeated, and with the loss of 100 men, but he succeeded in killing 150 of the enemy, and then secured his retreat. The English general, Amherst, sent him to destroy an Indian village near the St. Lawrence river, and the expedition was entirely successful, resulting in the slaughter of 200 Indians. In 1760, under orders from Amherst, he captured Detroit, after an interview with the celebrated chief, Pontiac. After the peace, in 1763, Rogers went to England, where he was in absolute want and even had to borrow money to pay for the printing of his journal. He dedicated this to the king, however, who recognized the compliment by appointing him governor of Michillimackinac, Mich. Here he unfortunately met with disaster, a charge being made against him of having a design to plunder his own fort and deliver it over to the French. He was accordingly arrested and sent in irons to Montreal, but, being released, he went to England in 1769, and was presented to the king and met with royal favor. His extravagant habits, however, led him into debt, and he was cast into prison. On returning to America, about the time of the beginning of the revolutionary contest, his politics were considered doubtful, and his movements towards the close of 1775 gave reason for the suspicion that he was a spy. He was distrusted by Washington, and in June, 1776, the latter had him arrested at South Amboy and finally taken to Philadelphia, where he professed great friendship for his native country. He was released on parole by congress, and directed to return to New Hampshire, in order that his case might be disposed of by the popular assembly of that province. Although paroled, Rogers soon after accepted a commission of colonel in the British army, and raised a corps which he called the "Queen's Rangers," with which he joined Howe in Westchester previous to the battle of White Plains. He came very near being captured by Lord Stirling at Mamaroneck on Oct. 21, 1776. He afterwards went to England, and in 1778, by an act of his native state, he was banished and never returned to America. Nothing is known of his after life, and the date and place of his death are not recorded. He wrote, "A Concise Account

of North America" (London, 1765); "Journals" (1765); "Ponteach; or, the Savages of America," a tragedy in verse (1766); and "Diary of the Siege of Detroit, in the War with Pontiac," published with notes, and edited by Franklin B. Hough, in Albany (1860 and 1883). The most lenient judgment of his life and acts records his own statement that the fact of his having been under the pay of the crown made him loyal to Great Britain. He died in England about 1800.

PHELPS, William Walter, congressman and jurist, was born in New York city, Aug. 24, 1839, son of John Jay and Rachael Phelps. He was a descendant of William Phelps, of Gloucestershire, England, whose brother John is said to have been Oliver Cromwell's private secretary. William Phelps emigrated to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and thence to Windsor, Conn., of which he was one of the founders. He was a member of the first court or legislature held in Connecticut and served as a magistrate from 1638 to 1643. Many of his descendants were prominent during colonial times and during the revolutionary war. John Jay Phelps was a native of Simsbury near Windsor, where his ancestors had lived for generations. Removing to New York he engaged in business, became very prosperous as an importer, was the organizer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and bequeathed most of his property to his son, William Walter. The latter was graduated at Yale in 1860, standing second in his class, and after a tour through Europe entered Columbia Law School, where he was graduated valedictorian in 1863. He then began practice in New York, and notwithstanding his youthful age, became counsel for a number of banks and trust companies and for nine railroads. Pressure of private affairs led him to gradually give up his general practice, and he also declined a position on the bench of the sixth judicial district. The death of his father, in 1869, obliged him to withdraw from practice and to devote his attention to the management of his estate and the trusts connected with it. He spent considerable time also in improving the grounds about his country-seat at Teaneck, near Englewood, N. J., and in directing local politics. About this time a large number of the alumni of Yale joined in a movement to secure for the graduates of that institution a share in its government, and Mr. Phelps was so influential in carrying the measure through that he was elected to the board of trustees and was repeatedly re-elected. In 1872 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the fifth New Jersey district and was elected by a large majority. During his term in the house, which lasted from Dec. 1, 1873, until March 3, 1875, he made a brilliant record as an orator and as an independent thinker, boldly attacking the franking privilege and the civil-rights bill, and delivering a number of speeches on financial questions that showed thorough understanding of monetary problems. He was a member of the house select committee sent to Louisiana to investigate the outbreak of the White League against the state legislature, and of the committee on banking and currency. He based his opposition to the civil-rights bill on its unconstitutionality, and on his conviction that it would injure rather than help the colored race. This brought about his defeat (by seven votes) when he stood for re-election in 1874. In 1880 and 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from New Jersey in the national conventions of those years, and supported James G. Blaine with great ardor. His health broke down in 1880, and he sailed for Europe with his wife and daughter, and while absent was (1881) appointed minister to Vienna by Pres. Garfield. The position was an agreeable one, and he filled it with ability, resigning only because a change of administration rendered it necessary. Returning to New Jersey in the summer of 1882, he was nominated for congress from his old district, was elected, and in 1884 and 1886 was re-elected. During this period he served continuously on the committee on foreign affairs, and was one of three commissioners who represented American interests at the international conference on the Samoan question, held in Berlin in 1889. He took strong ground in behalf of a protective tariff while in congress, supported the bill to indemnify the Chinese, who had suffered outrages in the far West, and was prominent in the discussions on the merchant marine and the congressional library. His services in connection with the settlement of the Samoan question brought him forward as a possible candidate for the office of U. S. minister to Germany, and this position was tendered him by Pres. Harrison on June 26, 1889. In September he presented his credentials to the German emperor and continued to serve until June 4, 1893. His familiarity with the German language and with German customs, his social nature and lavish hospitality, added to an attractive personality, made him very popular, and, in so far as the state of his health would permit, he labored assiduously at his post. Shortly before he sailed for home he was asked by Gov. Werts of New Jersey to become one of the lay judges of the court of appeals and errors of that state, and accepted, performing his duties most faithfully until the spring of 1894, when he was compelled to go South for his health. Judge Phelps was an honorary member of the New York chamber of commerce, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the founders of the Union League and University clubs of New York city, and at the time of his last illness was under appointment as a member of the constitutional convention of New Jersey. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Rutger's College in 1889. His gifts to Yale College aggregated about $100,000, and he was a liberal giver to the town of Englewood. His estate at Teaneck was enlarged by purchase until it contained over 2,000 acres. He owned a fine collection of pictures and a large library, and in his beautiful home he delighted to gather men eminent in letters as well as men eminent in politics. Among his more notable speeches are those on the Franking Privilege, Feb. 24, 1874; Sound Currency, Apr. 1, 1874; the Civil Rights Bill, Feb. 4, 1875; Fitz-John Porter's Case, Feb. 1, 1884; the Lasker Resolutions, Mar. 19, 1884; an oration before Gen. Grant and his Cabinet at a Grand Army Reunion in Paterson, N. J., on "The Dangers of War," and one at Mount Holly, N. J., on Decoration Day, 1886; on "The Dangers of Peace," a tariff address before the Agricultural Society of New Jersey, Feb. 5, 1884, and one on Congress before the New England Society, New York, Dec. 22, 1886. In June, 1865, he was married, at New Haven, Conn., to Ellen, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School. Mrs. Phelps survives, with three children: Capt. John J., Sheffield, and Mrs. Franz von Roltenburg, wife of the under secretary of the interior in the German government. Judge Phelps died at his home, June 17, 1894.

WINCHELL, Newton Horace, geologist, was born in North East, Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1839. His parents were intelligent people in moderate circumstances, who made every effort to

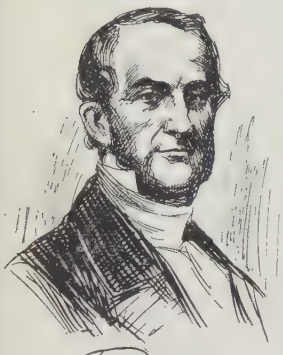
afford their children a good education. Their five sons and one daughter were all college graduates and people of character and ability. The eldest, Alexander, attained wide distinction as a geologist and author. Newton Horace, the third son, attended the public school and academy at Salisbury, Conn., and at the age of sixteen began teaching in a district school in his native town. Two years later he removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he found a home in the family of his brother, Prof. Alexander Winchell, and having completed his preparatory training in the high school, entered the freshman class of Michigan University in 1858. The following eight years were spent in alternate study for his academic degree and in teaching school. But three years in all were passed in Ann Arbor, his senior work being pursued wholly without instruction. Meanwhile he advanced regularly in his chosen work, being first engaged in a district school at Ann Arbor; he later taught at Grass Lake, Flint, Kalamazoo, Colon and Port Huron, Mich., and was superintendent of public schools at St. Clair (1863–65), and Adrian, Mich. (1867–69). In 1861 Mr. Winchell informally joined the 1st Michigan volunteers, and having shown great aptitude in military tactics, was appointed second lieutenant, and employed in drilling troops. His health failed, however, and being unable to accompany his regiment to the front, he was thereafter incidentally detailed to drill the raw recruits. In 1869 he accepted the position of assistant to Prof. Alex. Winchell in the geological survey of Michigan. Upon its suspension he visited and reported on the copper and silver deposits of New Mexico, and in 1871 entered upon geological work in Ohio under Dr. J. S. Newberry, surveying and reporting on twenty counties in the northwestern part of the state. In 1872 he was invited to the office of state geologist of Minnesota to conduct the survey of the state then recently ordered by the legislature, and placed in charge of the regents of the state university, and accepting the trust, he began work in September. Before the beginning of winter he had made a reconnaissance of the southern part of the state, collecting data concerning all that had previously been done geologically, and when the legislature convened in January, 1873, had his first report ready for presentation. During the next six months he superintended its publication, at the same time performing the full duties of a professor in the University of Minnesota. Thus for seven years he continued, regularly doing field work in the summer and early autumn, and in the winter months teaching, preparing reports and caring for the university museum. In the summer of 1874 he accompanied Gen. Custer's first memorable expedition to the Black Hills, returning with many valuable additions to the museum. Finding at last that his regular duties on the survey and as museum-curator occupied the bulk of his time, despite the able assistance provided him, he was relieved from the regular work of instruction in the university. Up to the present date (1897) he has surveyed and carefully mapped the entire state; published twenty-three annual and three final reports and nine bulletins, and has the material for another final volume well in hand. In the meantime he has contributed to various European and American scientific journals, and in 1888 was active in founding the "American Geologist," of which he is still editor-in-chief. Prof. Winchell is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being chosen to preside over the geological section at the Philadelphia meeting in 1884; was one of the founders and earliest life members of the Geological Society of America; an organizer in 1873, and now serving his third term as president, of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences; a member of the Minnesota Historical Society, the Buffalo and Wisconsin academies of science, and of the Société Française de Minéralogie of Paris. He was a member of the International Congress of Geologists in 1888, and reporter for the American committee on the nomenclature of the Paleozoic series. He contributed papers in French to its subsequent meetings at Boulogne and Zurich. His geological reports received a diploma and medal at the Paris exposition of 1889, and a medal at the world's fair, Chicago, in 1893. In 1887 Prof. Winchell was appointed a member of the U. S. assay commission by Pres. Cleveland. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Michigan in 1867. He was married, in 1864, to Charlotte S. Imus of Galesburg, Mich., and they have had two sons and three daughters.



HOOPER, Philo O., physician, was born in Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 11, 1833, only son of Alanson and Magdaline (Perry) Hooper, who were among the early settlers of the state of Arkansas. He received his education in the private schools of Little Rock and at the State University at Nashville, Tenn. After leaving college he decided upon medicine as a profession, and entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1856. He immediately returned to his native city, where he entered into the practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was appointed medical director of Gen. Pike's command in Indian Territory. He was soon after appointed president of the army medical board for the examination of surgeons for the trans-Mississippi department, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war. When the war was ended he returned home and resumed the practice of medicine, and soon rose to the first rank. Dr. Hooper devoted much attention and study to mental and nervous diseases, and acquired a large reputation in that branch of the science. It was largely through his efforts and influence that the State Lunatic Asylum was established. He was president of the board of trustees for its erection and equipment, and was later elected superintendent, holding that position for ten years. In 1893 Dr. Hooper resigned and spent a year in California. In January, 1897, the superintendency of the asylum being vacant, he was called upon to resume his duties in that position, Dr. Hooper was one of the principal organizers of the medical school of the Arkansas State University located at Little Rock. For several years he was dean of the faculty, and continued to lecture at the college for many years afterward. He is an honored member of the Arkansas State Medical Society, the New York Medico-Legal Society, and the American Medico-Psychological Association. In 1883 he was president of the American

Medical Association, and presided over that body at its meeting in St. Paul. Dr. Hooper's professional career has been one of the most distinguished in his state.

HOYT, Ralph, poet, was born in New York city, Apr. 18, 1806. Few details of his early life and education have been preserved. It is known that when quite young he was a contributor to the press, and that for some time he was engaged in teaching previous to his entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1842. For several years he was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, New York, which was established in a large measure through his self-sacrificing exertions, and supported in many of its difficulties by his zeal, prudence and foresight. Through life Mr. Hoyt was notable for his disinterestedness in matters relating to his temporal advantage and for his purity of character. The church was his first care, and to ameliorate the condition of the poor and lead them into the way of life was a duty which he never neglected. His sermons were persuasive and full of tenderness, and his demeanor was such that among high and low he was always received with marks of deep respect.



Ralph Hoyt

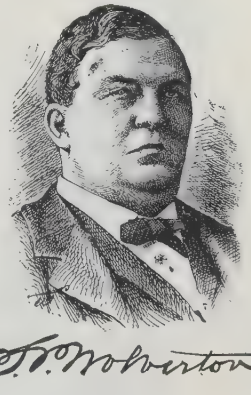
His poems, which appeared in the magazines and newspapers from time to time, were unstudied and unaffected, simple, sometimes devout, sometimes sombre and sometimes animated. Some of his briefer poems, notably, "Old," "New," "Rain" and "Snow," have been read and admired almost everywhere that the language is spoken, and equally well known is "The World-Sale," usually printed in abridged form, beginning with the verse:

> The World for Sale!—Hang out the sign;
> Call every traveler here to me;
> Who'll buy this brave estate of mine,
> And set me from earth's bondage free!
> 'Tis going!—yes, I mean to fling
> The bauble from my soul away;
> I'll sell it, whatsoe'er it bring:—
> The World at Auction here to-day!

Mr Hoyt wrote "The True Life" (New York, 1875); "Echoes of Memory and Emotion" (1859); "Sketches of Life and Landscape" (last edition, 1873). His "Complete Poems," containing several pieces written late in life and not included in his previous volumes, was printed for private circulation, but not published (1875–76). Mr. Hoyt died in New York city, Oct. 11, 1878.

GRAYDON, Alexander, author, was born in Bristol, Pa., Apr. 10, 1752, son of Col. Alexander Graydon of the provincial army of Pennsylvania, a native of Ireland and a recognized leader in social and business life. He was educated in the Academy of Philadelphia under John Beveridge, of whom he relates many characteristic anecdotes, and also studied under the eccentric David James Dove, who, after quarreling with the trustees of the academy, had established a school of his own, where he adopted peculiar methods of instruction and discipline. At the end of his school-days he took up the study of law, but receiving a captain's commission in 1775, he entered the recruiting service, and was later sent on a special commission to Gen. Schuyler at Lake George. Rejoining the continental forces at New York city, he was present at the battle of Long Island and was subsequently taken prisoner at Harlem Heights. He was confined in New York and Flatbush, whence he was released on parole, and then visited the American camps at Morristown, N. J., and Reading, Pa., but although finally exchanged in 1778, did not again join the army. In 1785 he was appointed prothonotary of Dauphin county, Pa., but at the end of fourteen years' service was removed by Gov. Thomas McKean. He at once retired to a small farm near Harrisburgh, and devoted himself to literary pursuits until his removal to Philadelphia in 1816. In 1811 he published his "Memoirs of a Life, Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania, within the Last Sixty Years; with Occasional Remarks upon the General Occurrences, Character, and Spirit of that Eventful Period," a volume of choice personal recollections collected and related with considerable care and never valued as it deserves. John Galt, the novelist, thought so well of it, that he caused it to be reprinted at Edinburgh in 1822. Graydon was also a contributor to literary and political journals. Among these were his "Notes of a Desultory Reader" (1813–14) in the Philadelphia "Port-Folio." In 1778 he was married to a Miss Woods of Berks county, Pa. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1818.

WOLVERTON, Simon Peter, congressman, was born in Rush township, Northumberland co., Pa., Jan. 28, 1837, son of Joseph and Charity Wolverton. Until his seventeenth year he attended the district school, working on his father's farm in the summer months, and then after a term at teaching he began preparation for college at Danville Academy. In the spring of 1857 he entered the freshman class at Lewisburg (now Bucknell) University, but left at the end of his second year on account of failure of funds. He began the study of law, and for six months taught school at Danville, Pa., but being impressed with the necessity of a collegiate education returned to Lewisburg at the beginning of the senior year of his class. He completed all the required junior and senior work in one year, and was graduated A.B. in 1860, taking second honors over others who had attended throughout the course. After graduation he became principal of Sunbury Academy, Sunbury, Pa., and began the study of law under Alexander Jordan, then president judge of the district composed of Northumberland and adjoining counties. In April, 1862, he was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, where he has since practiced. Under the emergency call issued by Gov. Curtin, Mr. Wolverton raised a company, in September, 1862, and commanded it as captain after its attachment to the 18th Pennsylvania regiment. In June, 1863, he became captain of company F of the 36th Pennsylvania, and served with it in resisting the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania under Gen. Lee. At the close of his term of enlistment he resumed the practice of his profession in which he attained success and prominence from the start. He has appeared in many important cases in his section of the state, and has been counsel for Coxe Bros. & Co., the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal companies, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron companies; of the latter since 1868. He was a prime mover in constructing the Danville, Hazelton and Wilkesbarre railroad from Sunbury to Hazelton; and in organizing the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad Co., of which he was president until after it was leased



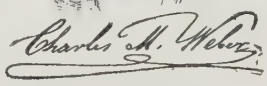
S. P. Wolverton

to the Philadephia and Reading as part of its main line to Williamsport. To him also belongs the credit for the electric road between Sunbury and Northumberland. In November, 1878, he was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy, being thereafter re-elected for two successive terms of four years (1880–84). Although a Democrat by conviction, he was on each occasion elected by overwhelming majorities in a district always strongly Republican, and that when local and presidential elections were held at the same time. While in the senate he was a member of the judiciary committee in which he ranked as a leading lawyer, and was the author of many important measures. After a continuous service of ten years, he refused another nomination. In 1887 he was candidate of his party for president of the senate, and was also nominated U. S. senator. In 1890 he was nominated as representative from the seventeenth district, and elected to the fifty-second congress by a large majority, and again in 1882, to the fifty-third, then declining renomination. He served on the judiciary committee in congress, repeating his former brilliant record. Since his retirement he has resumed his professional practice, which is one of the largest in the state.

DOYLE, John T., lawyer, was born in New York city, Nov. 26, 1819, son of John and Frances (Glinden) Doyle. His grandfather, a rebel of '98, came to America just after the suppression of Emmet's rebellion in 1803, and his father followed him in 1815. The latter was for thirty-six years (1816–52) a well-known bookseller in New York, whose store, situated for many years at the corner of Broadway and Park Place, was a familiar landmark of that then fashionable locality. With high hopes of the prosperity of Ireland to result from the Catholic emancipation act, he returned to his native land in 1830, intending to remain, and while seeking a suitable home there, placed his son at school at Burrell's Hall, Kilkenny. Disappointed, however, in his vision of Irish prosperity, he returned within a year to New York. The son, after a course at Columbia College Grammar School, entered Georgetown College, D. C., where he was graduated, valedictorian, in 1838. He then studied law, and engaged in successful practice in New York until 1851, when, casually visiting the republic of Nicaragua during vacation, he, on the journey, became acquainted with Com. Vanderbilt, then deep in the scheme for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus. After returning to New York he accepted his invitation to become general agent of the canal company in Nicaragua. During his sojourn there of a year, some preparatory work was done, and Mr. Doyle built the transit road from the lake to the Pacific, and organized an interoceanic transportation service which ultimately became the sole business of the company, as the "Nicaragua Line to California." The canal company having failed to secure the capital needed for its projected work, Mr. Doyle resigned his position as its agent, and removing to San Francisco, in January, 1853, resumed his law practice there, with success. Though prominent at the bar for over thirty-five years, he never accepted public office, except as a regent of the University when it was founded in 1868, and during a brief period in 1877–78, when, by appointment of the governor, he served, in conjunction with Gen. George Stoneman and Isaac P. Smith, as state commissioner of transportation. The report of this commission, which was Mr. Doyle's work, proposed the regulation of railroad charges on the principle that "railroads being public highways, and their managers common carriers, enjoying special franchises and privileges from the state, should be forbidden to practice any discrimination between individuals or localities, and that their charges should be based as nearly as practicable, on the cost of the service." To initiate this reform, it proposed to require them to divide their charge for the carriage of freight into two parts—a terminal and a movement charge; the former to be proportioned to the volume of goods carried, the latter to the distance traversed. These proposals were not favorably received, and the commission was superseded by another. Mr. Doyle's most marked professional achievements have been in actions relating to the property of the Catholic church in California. During his sojourn in Nicaragua he had become interested in Spanish colonial history, and in the relations of the church to the state under Spanish rule; and, on settling in San Francisco, he was able to advise the bishop, with confidence, as to his rights to the property of the church and the large ranches used by the missions. He prepared and presented, in the name of the bishop, a claim on behalf of the church, for the many church edifices, mission-buildings, gardens, orchards, vineyards, seminary lands, etc., scattered over the state, which were all confirmed and patented to the bishop. The "Pious Fund," or endowment of the missions of California had been, in the disorders of Mexican rule, so long lost sight of and neglected, as to be only known in California obscurely by tradition. Mr. Doyle's investigations brought to light its whole history, from its inception in 1697, by Father Salvatierra, and the important foundation deed of the Marquis of Villapuente, in 1735, down to the absorption of its capital, under a promise to pay interest on it, by Santa Ana, when dictator in 1842. In 1868 he presented before the Mexican and American Claims Commission a claim for the arrears of interest on this fund, on behalf of the church, wherein his carefully prepared history of the fund proved so unexceptionable that it was accepted by the counsel for Mexico (Don Manuel Aspiros and Caleb Cushing) as entirely correct, and made the basis of the legal discussion. After argument before the commissioners and the umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, British minister at Washington, Mr. Doyle recovered a judgment for nearly $1,000,000 of back interest, with a continuing liability for over $43,000 per annum thereafter. Mr. Doyle has never lost his early college habits of study, and has preserved his familiarity with the Latin classics, as well as the Spanish and French languages. These facts, with habits of accurate observation, have served him well, professionally and otherwise. Noting, while in Nicaragua, the modes of legal procedure there, he was able to reconcile the peculiar course of justice in the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," with Shakespeare's usual accuracy on legal subjects, to which it had been regarded as an exception. This was done in a letter to Lawrence Barrett, published in a local magazine, and afterward reproduced in "Shakesperiana." It has been generally recognized by the legal profession, and by Shakespearian students, as satisfactory, and has been incorporated in the notes to Dr. H. H. Furness' great "Variorum Edition" of Shakespeare. Before his retirement from practice in 1888, Mr. Doyle became interested in the culture of the grape, and planted a large vineyard at Cupertino, Santa Clara co., the centre of the claret district of California. He has been for three successive terms viticultural commissioner for the state at large, and, during his last term, president of the board. He has also been for over thirty years a trustee of the San Francisco Law

Library, and, for several years back, president of that prosperous institution. He is passing his latter years at his home at Menlo Park, San Mateo co., occupying his leisure with road improvement and other duties appropriate to the president of a local improvement club. He has never relaxed his opposition to railroad abuses, and has been a conspicuous figure in the opposition to refunding the debt of the Central Pacific Co., by memorials, arguments and public letters. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown University in 1888.

WEBER, Charles Marie, pioneer, philanthropist and founder of Stockton, Cal., was born near Homburg, Rhenish Bavaria, Feb. 16, 1814. He was educated in the established schools, subsequently fitting himself for a business career. In 1836 he came to America, and during several years of residence in New Orleans, engaged successfully in commercial pursuits. He lived for a time in Texas, where he served under the military leadership of Sam Houston. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he heard glowing accounts of the healthful Pacific slope, and soon after he determined to join one of the west-bound exploring parties. After numerous and thrilling adventures his party arrived at Fort Hall, and separating from the larger party bound for Oregon, Mr. Weber and a few others started for California, arriving in November, 1841, at Dr. Marsh's ranch in Contra Costa county. Mr. Weber proceeded to Sutter's Fort, where, for some months he was employed as manager. Repairing to San José, Mr. Weber became engaged in general merchandising and ranching, in partnership with William Gulnac, a native of New York state. Later they obtained a grant of 48,000 acres in the San Joaquin valley, which is still known as "El Rancho del Campo de los Franceses," from the French Hudson bay trappers, who formerly resorted there. In accordance with the Mexican law, an immediate attempt at colonization was made, and their herd of 100 horses with their vaqueros were first encamped on the present site of the city of Stockton. In the interests of his projected settlements, Mr. Weber paid a visit to Sutter's Fort and arranged a treaty with the Indian chief, José Jesus, in behalf of all Americans in California. Early in 1845 Mr. Gulnac disposed of his share in the grant to Mr. Weber, who pressed the work of colonization with vigor, despite all discouragements. Later in the year, however, smallpox broke out among the Indians of the neighborhood, who died by hundreds, and the hostile Loclumna Indians, of what is now Amador county, taking advantage of the hurried departure of the whites, descended upon the settlement and drove away all the cattle. Other disasters followed, but at last, after many losses, a ranch was established on Stockton channel, and corrals built at convenient points which often served as stockades in case of attack. While pushing enterprises in the new city of Stockton to a successful issue, Mr. Weber continued his business in San José. He took a prominent part in public affairs, and became a recognized leader among the Americans, as all non-Spaniards were called. In 1844 he organized a military company for the defense of San José against the newly appointed Gov. Micheltoreno, who was scouring the country at the head of a band of desperados in hot pursuit of his predecessor, Castro. By this timely action the town was saved from violence and pillage, and the invaders giving up the pursuit, retired to Monterey. Mr. Weber was subsequently arrested by Sutter at the governor's orders, but released on parole. Feeling ran high in those days, and the alien settlers had incurred the implacable displeasure of the Mexican authorities by agitations in favor of annexation either to Spain, England or the United States. Finally, in 1846, knowing the unprotected condition of the settlers, Capt. Weber went to San Francisco to consult with Capt. John B. Montgomery of the U. S. man-of-war Portsmouth. Having warned the scattered Americans of the probable uprising, with the advice to concentrate at some central point for protection, he was arrested by the alcade of San José, and thrown into prison. Several times during one night he was taken out to be shot, but on each occasion was saved by Comandante Castro in return for his services two years before. Finally he was taken south to a desert near San Diego and turned loose to make his way back as best he could to Los Angeles, where he arrived after nearly perishing from hunger and fatigue.



During a long sickness which followed he met Com. Stockton, who gave him promises of aid in obtaining concessions for his new colony in the San Joaquin valley, and for this service he resolved to name it Stockton, in memory of his friendship. After Com. Sloat had raised the American flag at Monterey, in July, 1846, taking possession in the name of the United States, few men were more active than Capt. Weber. He aided the American cause with men and money. He raised a company to put down local insurrections after the capture of Los Angeles by Com. Stockton, and was commissioned its captain by Com. Hull. Through the enterprise of himself and his company of rangers he mounted the forces of Fremont, making certain the capture of that city a second time after it had fallen into the hands of the Mexicans under Gen. Juan José Flores. In 1848, immediately upon learning of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Fort, he organized the Stockton Mining Co., and began operations with some success at Placerville on a creek (now called Weber or Weaver creek). Later, with an eye to the advantage of his own colony, he determined to seek gold in the Calaveras and Mokelumne rivers, and upon the discovery of rich deposits there the future of Stockton was assured. Capt. Weber constructed a vault of brick and adobe secured with iron doors, which cost him $1,000, and took on deposit at one-half per cent. per month, all gold dust and rough gold from the diggings, thus becoming the first banker in San Joaquin valley. During the civil war he was a staunch upholder of the Federal cause, and amid a prevailing uncertainty of sentiment throughout the state, largely influenced the feeling of Stockton into a steady loyalty. The city was laid out strictly according to his plans, and even though pursuing a most liberal policy toward all who wished to buy home-sites, he realized a fortune from his deals in land. He recognized that any sacrifice was allowable to a customer who would improve his property, and thus render adjacent tracts more valuable; and this is the policy steadily followed by his heirs since his death. The city of Stockton, with its miles of asphalted and macadamized streets and fine residences lighted throughout with electricity and natural gas, and with its ever-increasing wealth and importance, is a lasting monument to the enterprise and wise foresight of Charles M. Weber. Capt. Weber's personal character revealed a remarkable strength, patriotism and generosity, and a most whole-souled devotion to a chosen cause. Capt. Weber was married, in 1850, to Helen, daughter of Martin Murphy of San José, Santa Clara co., Cal., a pioneer of 1844, and had two sons and one daughter. He died at Stockton, Cal., May 4, 1881.

CHASE, Philander, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio and eighteenth in succession in the American episcopate. (See page 1, of this volume.)

McILVAINE, Charles Pettit, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio and twenty-eighth in succession in the American episcopate. (See page 2, of this volume.)

BEDELL, Gregory Thurston, third Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, and sixty-seventh in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1817, only son of Rev. Gregory Townsend and Penelope (Thurston) Bedell. His father was a clergyman of rare abilities, a powerful preacher and acceptable pastor, and during his short life (1793–1834) earned a distinguished record as one of the leading spirits in the evangelical branch of the Episcopal church. The son began his education in Philadelphia, whither his father had removed in 1822, to assume the rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, and at the age of nine years entered Dr. William A. Muhlenberg's famous school at Flushing, L. I. From there he went to Bristol College, Pennsylvania, being duly graduated in 1836, and then entered the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Va., where he completed the course in 1840. On July 19th he was ordained to the diaconate in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, by his great uncle, Bishop Richard C. Moore of Virginia, and to the priesthood by the same prelate on Aug. 29, 1841. His first charge was at Trinity Church, West Chester, Pa. (1840–43), and his second, at the Church of the Ascension, New York city (1843–59), where he succeeded Rev. Manton Eastburn, then recently consecrated bishop of Massachusetts. In October, 1859, he was consecrated assistant bishop of the diocese of Ohio, during the general convention, held at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., his former schoolmate, William H. Odenheimer and Drs. Gregg and Whipple, being on the same occasion elevated to the episcopate. The saintly Muhlenberg wrote for the consecration of these two pupils of his, the memorable verses, which contain these lines, so fittingly the epitome of the life-work of each:

G. T. Bedell

> "The church needs bishops who can preach
> As well as rule their flocks and teach.
> Like Paul, then, preach, nor aught beside
> Christ Jesus and Him crucified."

For thirteen years he worked as coadjutor to Bishop McIlvaine, "easily, lovingly, deferently, without a jar or jealousy." He speaks thus feelingly of his relations with that great man, "My assistantship has been an uninterrupted source of enjoyment. Every interview with Bishop McIlvaine has been instructive; every hour of my association with him has been enjoyment." "I have no anxieties" said Bishop McIlvaine, "Bedell is a loving son." Dr. Bedell succeeded to the bishopric on the death of his predecessor in March, 1873. He exercised the authority of the growing charge for nearly two years, when it was divided into two independent dioceses, and in April, 1875, Rev. Thomas Augustus Jagger, was consecrated bishop of Southern Ohio, Bishop Bedell retaining the northern portion of the state with the old name. Like his father he was prominent in the ranks of evangelical Episcopalians, and an able fellow-soldier of such men as Tyng, Eastburn, McIlvaine, and the earlier leaders such as Bishops Griswold and White, who made the Episcopal church famous in the early days of the national history. Under Bishop Bedell's able administration all diocesan institutions and activities, among them Kenyon College, so thoroughly associated with the lives of both his predecessors, prospered greatly. He was an able and forcible preacher, and gave many of his noblest utterances to the press. Among his published sermons are, "The Age of Indifference"; "Episcopacy, Fact and Law"; "The Way of Righteousness, a 'Railroad Sermon'"; and "The Continuity of the Church of God." Among his most notable books are, "Notiae Parochiales; Parish Statistics" (1860); "Canterbury Pilgrimage" (1878); "The Pastor: a Manual of Pastoral Theology" (1880); "Centenary of the American Episcopate" (1884), and "Memorial of Stephen H. Tyng" (1886). He also edited "Renunciation," a work from his father's pen, with additions by himself. Bishop Bedell was chosen delegate by the house of bishops to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the centennial celebration of the consecration of the first American bishop held in London in 1884, and preached the memorial sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 18th. He also attended the famous Lambeth conference of 1878, which promulgated the "quadrilateral platform" for the reunion of all Christian sects. In 1889 he resigned from the active duties of the episcopate, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. William B. Leonard, until then rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. Bishop Bedell died in New York city, March 11, 1892.

LEONARD, William Andrew, fourth Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, and 151st in succession in the American episcopate, was born at Southport, Conn., July 15, 1848. His ancestors settled at Taunton, Mass., in 1653. His grandfather, Stephen Banks Leonard, was a representative in congress from Tioga county, N. Y., in 1835–37, and again in 1839–41. His father is a banker in Brooklyn. The bishop was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., at St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. Ordained deacon, May 31, 1871, and priest, July 21, 1872, by Bishop Williams, he was assistant at Holy Trinity, Brooklyn (1871–72); rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn (1872–81), and of St. John's, Washington, D. C. (1881–89). In 1880 he founded the Brooklyn Free Library. In the same year he declined the bishopric of the missionary diocese of Washington territory, and again in 1888 declined an election as assistant bishop of southern Ohio. Upon the resignation of Bishop Bedell, in 1889, he was elected to, and accepted, the bishopric of the diocese of Ohio, being consecrated at St. Thomas' Church, New York city, Oct. 12, 1889. His residence is in Cleveland, where he has made Trinity Church his cathedral. Bishop Leonard has proved himself an able and worthy successor of the three noble men who preceded him, having discovered at once an executive ability of the highest order, and a hearty devotion to the interests of every ecclesiastical and educational institution of his diocese. He controls his diocese with a firm hand, preserving its internal unity, and jealously guarding from all attacks the "faith once delivered to the saints." His manliness of character, spiritual earnestness, and tireless energy, eminently fit him for leadership in any department, but especially for the work

W. A. Leonard

to which he has been called. One of the most striking events of his episcopate was the trial for heresy early in 1891, of the Rev. Howard MacQueary, who was suspended by order of an ecclesiastical court, for published utterances hostile to the fundamental principles of the church's faith. Bishop Leonard is author of "Via Sacra; or, Footprints of Christ" (1875); "The Christmas Festival: its Origin, History and Customs" (1876); "Music in the Western Church," a lecture on the history of psalmody (1876); "A Summary of Herbert Spencer's 'First Principles'" (1876); "A Brief History of the Christian Church "(1883), and numerous sermons, lectures, and articles. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in 1885, and by St. Stephen's, Annandale, N. Y., in 1888.

CARTER, James Coolidge, lawyer, was born at Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 14, 1827, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (White) Carter, and the youngest of eight children. He was fitted for college at Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass., and entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1850. During his college course he was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Alpha Delta Phi, and also became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He won two prizes for essays, and one for a Latin dissertation. After spending three terms in the Harvard Law School he received the regular degree of LL.B., and in 1885 was honored with the degree of LL.D., conferred by the university. He entered the law office of William Kent, son of Chancellor Kent, in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession, and soon won a place among the foremost lawyers of the city, his business increasing in volume and importance until it brought him as clients the wealthiest and most noted men of the metropolis. In 1875 Gov. Tilden appointed him a member of the commission to devise a form of municipal administration for cities in the state of New York. In 1888 Gov. Hill appointed him a member of the constitutional commission. When it was proposed to codify the common law of the state of New York, Mr. Carter opposed the measure, notably in a monograph published in 1883, entitled "The Codification of our Common Law." In 1892 Pres. Harrison appointed Mr. Carter, with Edward J. Phelps and Judge Henry W. Blodgett, as counsel to present the claims of the United States before the Behring Sea tribunal, which met in Paris in February, 1893, and adjudicated the dispute that had arisen between Great Britain and the United States. An address delivered before the State Bar Association of Virginia in 1889, on "The Provinces of the Written and the Unwritten Law," and another before the American Bar Association in 1890, on "The Ideal and the Actual in Law," attracted much attention. Mr. Carter was an original Republican, but now classes himself as an Independent. He is a member of a number of social and political organizations in New York city, including the Union League, University, and Harvard clubs, and the New York Bar Association—being president of the two last named—and the Century Association. He has great repute as an after-dinner speaker, his keen logic, clearly expressed thought, and ready wit uniting to render his utterances memorable.

ROOT, Elihu, lawyer, was born at Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845, son of Oren Root, for many years professor of mathematics in Hamilton College. He taught school and paid his way through Hamilton, subsequently studying law there, and completed the course at the University Law School in New York. He then entered the law office of Man & Parsons. His first partnership was formed with John H. Strahan, and the next with Willard Bartlett, who became a judge of the supreme court. He was connected with the municipal reform movement in 1871, and in 1879 was the Republican candidate for judge of the court of common pleas, but was defeated though polling a large vote. He was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1886 and 1887, and for many years executive member of the twenty-first assembly district. He was appointed by Pres. Arthur, U. S. attorney for the southern district of New York and served two years. He was counsel for Tweed and Ingersoll on the exposure of the frauds perpetrated upon the county of New York by the Tweed ring, was counsel for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will cases; for the executors in the Hoyt and Havemeyer will cases, and for the contestants in the Hamersley will case, also for public commissioners French and Wheeler, and for fire-chief, McCabe, in the proceedings to remove them from office; represented Commissioner Post in the proceedings by Mayor Grant to remove the dock commissioners; was one of the counsel for the sugar trust in its various litigations, and appeared for the city of New York in the acqueduct litigation. He represented Shipman, Larocque and Choate in their action against the Bank of the State of New York, arising out of Bedell's forgeries; was counsel in numerous electric light cases; is counsel for and director in several banks; attorney for several steam railroads, and the chief advisor of the syndicate controlling the Broadway railroad. He is also counsel for many large private corporations.

ABBOT, Abiel, clergyman, was born in Andover, Mass., Aug. 17, 1770, son of John and Abigail Abbot. From early life he possessed a strong love of books and a desire for knowledge. His early education was received at Phillips Academy. He then entered Harvard College, in 1788, and was graduated in 1791 with honors. Immediately on leaving Harvard he became assistant teacher at Phillips Academy, and two years later commenced preaching in a church at Haverhill, Mass., of which he became pastor in February, 1795. In 1796 he married Eunice, eldest daughter of Ebenezer Wales of Dorchester, Mass. In 1803 he accepted a call to Beverly, where he was installed on Dec. 13th, and there he remained the rest of his life in the performance of his ministerial duties. From his youth he had always been in delicate health, and his labors were frequently interrupted by sickness. On this account he spent the winter of 1827 in Charleston, S. C., and on Feb. 9, 1828, sailed for Cuba. This furnished occasion for a volume of valuable and interesting "Letters from Cuba," which were published in Boston in 1829. While on the passage home he died of yellow fever, June 7, 1828. Besides the "Letters" referred to, he published a number of sermons.

PALMER, Walter Launt, artist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1854, son of Erastus Dow and Mary (Seaman) Palmer. His father was the well-known sculptor; hence it is easy to account for the son's gifts. As a child Walter Palmer always had a pencil in his hand, and he cannot remember when he first began to draw and paint. His first instructor was Frederick E. Church, who admitted him to his studio in his "castle" on the Hudson. In 1872 the young artist had pictures accepted by the National Academy of Design. The next spring he went abroad, and after visiting Rome and other artistic centres, he settled in Paris and studied in the atelier of Carolus Duran. After a brief visit to his home, he returned to Paris, and remained until 1876. He spent also much time in Venice, and his Venetian sketches are celebrated for accuracy and grace. From 1877 to 1881 he had a studio in New York city. During much of the time he also had a studio in Albany. He regards the repose of his native city more favorable to the development of his individuality, and more conducive to sustained effort. He is a well-informed man, with affable manners and is very popular. Both of his studios are fitted up in excellent taste, and his receptions are crowded. In 1881 Mr. Palmer was elected a member of the Society of American Artists from a picture entitled "Waving Grain." In the exhibition of the same society in 1884, his picture of the "Oat Field" received next to the highest vote among the 600 pictures submitted. His largest canvas is entitled "Venice." It was shown in the exhibition of the Society of American Artists in 1882, and is now owned in Lynn, Mass. In 1887 his "January" won the second Hallgarten prize ($200) at the Academy of Design in a spirited competition. "An Early Snow," exhibited by the Society of American Artists, gained the same number of votes as Artist Murphy's picture on the first ballot for the Webb prize, but the latter from subsequent ballots received the award. "Autumn Morning" was exhibited in the Academy of Design in 1892. He won the gold medal, the only one awarded at the exhibition of the Art Club of Philadelphia in 1894, and in the same year took the first prize at the Boston Art Club Exhibition. A medal was awarded him at the World's Columbian Exposition, and he won the Evans prize for the most meritorious pictures exhibited by the Water Color Society in New York in 1895. Among a number of pictures shown in New York in 1896, were "A Venetian Panorama," "Domes of La Salute" "The End of a Winter Day," and "Under the Pines." In the representation of winter effects—drifted roads, frozen brooks, snow-laden trees—Mr. Palmer is peculiarly successful. He is a member of the Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the American Water Color Society, the Pastel Club and others. Mr. Palmer was married, in 1895, to Zoe de Vauthrin, daughter of the late Horace Wyndham of Cockermouth, England.

Walter L. Palmer

WHITTREDGE, Worthington, artist, was born in Springfield, O., May 22, 1820. His father was a farmer, whose ancestors settled at Cape Ann in 1637. By both the paternal and maternal lines Mr. Whittredge is descended from old New England families. His mother was a Worthington, and traces her genealogy six or seven generations back in New England families, numbering among her ancestors many distinguished men. While a mere boy he was sent to Cincinnati, O., for instruction in art, for which he had very early shown a taste. His talents attracted the attention of Nicholas Longworth, the great art patron of that city. Mr. Longworth and a number of other gentlemen gave the young artist orders for pictures, and in 1849 sent him to Europe. He remained abroad ten years, dividing his time between Paris, the Hague, Dusseldorf and Rome. In Dusseldorf he was for several years the pupil of Andreas Aschenbach. Upon his return to America he settled in New York city, and in 1859 exhibited in the National Academy of Design a picture entitled "The Roman Campagna." He was at once elected an associate of the National Academy, and the following year an academician. In 1865 he went West on a sketching tour, accompanying Gen. John Pope on his trip of inspection. Mr. Whittredge has held many important offices in the National Academy, and was president of the institution in 1875-76. He possesses great facility and originality as a landscape-painter. To his studies abroad may be attributed the beautiful finish of his paintings, but they are entirely free from foreign mannerisms, and his best works are those which have been inspired by the scenery of his native country. Among the more celebrated may be mentioned "A Brook in the Woods"; "The Plains at the Base of the Rocky Mountains"; and "Sunshine in the Forest."

GRAVES, Abbott Fuller, artist, was born at Weymouth, Mass., Apr. 15, 1859, son of James Griswold and Eliza Nicholls (Fuller) Graves. His father is of English descent and his mother is the daughter of Isica Fuller of Hingham, a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, first physician of Plymouth colony. On his mother's side, also, he is descended from the Norman French family of Carteret, whose estates in the island of Jersey were granted them by William the Conqueror. His maternal grandfather served in the war of 1812. When he was ten years of age he bought a few cakes of water-colors of a school companion, and with them made a portrait of the family dog. He was educated at the Institute of Technology, in Boston, but was obliged to leave before his course was completed, in order to earn his own living, and found congenial employment in a florist's establishment, where he remained for several years. His chief work, while in this position, was the decorating of houses for weddings and in this special line he gained wide reputation. Yet every available moment was spent in painting flowers, and his ambition to become an artist ended in his opening a studio in Boston. He started out with but poor prospect of paying his rent, but in two months' time was supporting himself, and was greatly encouraged by Samuel Adams Drake, the historian, who was his first patron, and Louis Aldrich, the actor. After contributing regularly to the exhibitions in Boston and New York, he went, in 1884, to Paris, where he studied under Georges Jeannin, the famous flower painter. From Paris he went to Venice and there painted a large picture representing a gondola laden with flowers and potted plants in bloom, which he named the "Flowers of Venice." In 1885 Mr. Graves returned to Boston and easily took rank with the best painters of that city, and in 1885 he was invited to take charge of the class in still life and flower painting at the recently opened Cowles Art School. In 1889 he revisited Europe and remained there three years, spending most of the time in study in Paris and establishing a permanent reputation as

a decorator, having done some remarkable work in one of the hotels in that city. He exhibited each year at the Salon, and the work shown in 1889 now hangs in one of the rooms of the Hotel Marlborough in New York. He has received medals both in the United States and in Europe—in 1887 and 1889—and in 1892 was awarded two, one of them being gold. In the painting of flowers Mr. Graves has achieved success, but he has treated still life and figures with more marked ability. The color, the texture, the grace, and moreover the more subtle characteristics of his compositions, are reproduced with the hand of a master and the feeling of a poet. Among his well-known floral paintings are "Chrysanthemum Show"; "Peonies"; "Grandmother's Window." His most noted figure compositions are "The Silent Partner"; "Next of Kin"; "Saved from the Wreck"; "A Dawn of Hope"; "The Light in the Window"; "A Labor of Love," and "The Other Side." He was married in Boston, in 1887, to Montie Mayo Aldrich, daughter of the actor. A daughter, Enid Graves, was born to them in Paris, France.

HARTLEY, Jonathan Scott, sculptor, was born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1845, son of Joseph and Margaret Hartley. His education was received in the Albany Academy, and in 1864 he began his art career in the monument yard of E. D. Palmer of Albany. Afterward going abroad, he pursued his studies in various European schools; was awarded the Royal Academy medal in 1870, and received other professional honors on the continent. After his return to America in 1870, he was prominent in founding the Art Students' League of New York city, of which he was professor of anatomy for seven years, and has twice been president (1879–80). He was also a founder and for years vice-president of the Salmagundi Sketch Club, an influential body of artists, banded together for social and professional purposes. His works cover a wide range of both ideal and real subjects; among them "The Pilgrim," at Springfield, Mass., an imposing design and standing eight feet high, is one of his greatest achievements; statue of John Ericsson, Battery park, New York. Among his ideal subjects are the "Whirlwind"; "The Defeat of Satan"; the Daguerre monument in the museum at Washington, standing ten feet high; "The Boy and the Rabbit"; "King René's Daughter"; "The Young Samaritan," and other kindred works. In portrait busts he is particularly celebrated, having executed those of Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, William Cullen Bryant, Judge Noah Davis, three busts, viz., Hawthorne, Emerson and Washington Irving, on the façade of the congressional library at Washington, and of other notable persons. By a vote of the membership in 1887, he was awarded the gold medal at the American Art Association. His works show originality, strength and subtlety in treatment, correct portraiture and symmetry. He is a member of the National Academy of Design; Society of American Artists; National Sculpture Society; of the Players' Club; the Architectural League, and other social and professional associations of the metropolis. In 1892 he published his well-known work, "Anatomy in Art," which, illustrated with elegant plates and diagrams, and supplemented with a full discussion of the art of modeling, is one of the most helpful and instructive works on the subject heretofore published. Mr. Hartley was married, in 1880, to Helen, daughter of George Inness, the well-known landscape-painter of New York city. He resides at Montclair, N. J., but occupies a commodious studio in New York city.

J. Scott Hartley

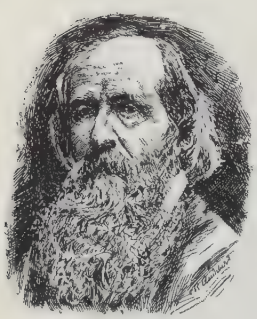
COX, Palmer, artist and author, was born in Granby, Quebec, Canada, Apr. 28, 1840, son of Michael and Sarah (Miller) Cox. His father and grandfather, both natives of Ireland, served in the British army, the latter during the war with the United States in 1812, when having received eleven wounds in as many engagements, he became a pensioner of the crown. The son was educated at the academy of his native town, where he completed his studies in 1858. Subsequently completing his apprenticeship to the trade of a carpenter and car-builder, he was, from 1863 to 1875, engaged on railroad contracts in California. From early youth Mr. Cox displayed fine ability in drawing; and his inspiration, kindled by folk stories of brownies, "and such small deer," related by a Scotch neighbor of the family, often prompted him to sketch their portraits on the fly-leaves of his school-books or the walls of his room. Realizing, however, the precarious living an artist must expect, he gave over his drawing, save for his own amusement, until a friend in California strongly advised him to take lessons and seek a market for his productions. He accordingly contributed stories and cartoons to the San Francisco papers, which were frequently copied all over the country; and in 1876 he opened a studio in New York. His characteristic creation, the "brownies," first appeared in 1880 in a series of illustrations made by him for a poem on the alphabet, by Arthur Gilman, in which each letter is represented as supported by one of these humorous figures. This led him to the composition of the "brownie" verses and pictures long so popular in "St. Nicholas" and "The Ladies' Home Journal." It is said that Mr. Cox's habit was to convey his productions to the office of "St. Nicholas" with so great secrecy that it was five years before editor and artist met. Many of these poems have since been collected into book form. Mr. Cox's books are "Squibs; or, Every-day Life Illustrated" (1874); "Hans von Pelter's Trip to Gotham"; "How Columbus Found America" and "That Stanley" (1878); "Comic Yarns" (1887); "Queer People, Such as Goblins, Giants, Merry Men and Monarchs," "Queer People with Paws and Claws" and "Queer People with Wings and Stings" (1888); also "The Brownies, Their Book" (1887); "Another Brownie Book" (1890); "The Brownies at Home" (1892); "The Brownies Around the World" (1894), and "The Brownies Through the Union" (1895). Mr Cox himself thoroughly enjoys his delightful "brownie" lore, and his New York studio is ornamented with mementoes of its spread in all parts of the world. Personally he is affable, hearty and sympathetic, a lover of children, and fond of out-door sports. He is a great reader of poetry, and possesses a remarkably retentive memory. His own writings are strongly inspired by the melodies of Burns and Scott, some of whose favorite measures he has followed and found none too lofty for his own marvelous narrations. While in California he was for six years a member of Company C, 1st regiment, N. G. C., and in 1874 was master of the Mission Lodge, F. & A. M. of San Francisco. In

Palmer Cox.

religious faith he is an Episcopalian and a member of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood of All Angels' Parish, New York city. He is unmarried.

AMES, Joseph, artist, was born in Roxbury, N. H., July 16, 1816. He early displayed a talent for portrait painting, and, after acquiring some celebrity in his native place, he opened a studio in Boston, Mass. There he was moderately successful, and after a time went to Europe to study under masters. While abroad he executed a portrait of Pius IX., which was much commended. Returning to this country, he had successively studios in Boston, Baltimore, and New York, and his work soon acquired a high reputation. Among his best-known pictures are a portrait of Prof. Felton, "The Death of Daniel Webster," "Maud Muller," and the "Old Stone Pitcher." His widow and daughter are artists of much promise. He died Oct. 30, 1872.

FLAGG, George Whiting, painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 26, 1816, son of Henry Collins and Martha (Whiting) Flagg. His father, who was a native of South Carolina and a half-brother of Washington Allston, was a resident of New Haven during the greater part of his life, being a lawyer by profession and also mayor of the city for several years. George Flagg began his career as an artist at the age of ten by making pencil likenesses of his school-mates at fifty cents apiece. He was entirely self-taught at that time. While still attending school in Charleston he received a commission to paint the portrait of a lady for $5. This enabled him to purchase his first outfit of oil colors, brushes, etc. Later he was given some rudimentary instruction by two artists in New Haven, Osgood and Bowman, and by Washington Allston. Among the works painted during this period was a portrait of Bishop England, which was considered very remarkable, in view of the painter's youth, and "The Murder of the Princes," from "Richard III.," which attracted the attention of Luman Reed, a wealthy merchant of New York and a patron of artists, who sent young Flagg to Europe to study. He was supplied also with letters of introduction to many men of note, including one from Washington Irving to Wilkie, the painter. Soon after this, Irving, on seeing an ideal picture, "The Execution," by Flagg, exclaimed, "If I had seen this before I wrote to Wilkie I would have made the letter even stronger!"



Geo W Flagg

This picture, together with others by the same hand, are now in the rooms of the Historical Society of New York city. He remained in Europe for three years, and at a later period spent six years in London. He made New Haven his home for several years and then removed to New York. Many of his best works are in the South, among them the portraits of Mrs. Gov. Aiken, Judge King and U. S. Minister Gadsden, also his "Shylock and Jessica." Among his noted historical works are "The Landing of Columbus," "The Landing of the Pilgrims" and the "Landing of the First Ocean Cable," all painted for the late James Brewster of New Haven. Referring to the first-named the "London Art Journal" said: "It is rich and harmonious in color, and the heads are distinguished by much nobility of character." One of his most beautiful ideal pictures is that of "Cordelia Watching the Sleep of Lear." His "Washington Receiving His Mother's Blessing" is one of his best-known productions, having been frequently engraved. In 1851 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design. Much of his work is purely ideal, done entirely without the aid of a model. Throughout his life he held his art sacred, scorning the fashions that arose from time to time and remaining true to the traditions in which he was reared. In later years he painted *con amore,* and maintained his interest in his profession almost to his last hour. About the year 1879 he removed to Nantucket and lived in more or less retirement for the rest of his life. He was a man of fine personal appearance, gifted as a conversationalist on many subjects, and drew about him as friends many of the most noted artists and writers of his time. His younger brother, Jared Bradley Flagg, also became an artist. George Flagg died at Nantucket, Jan. 5, 1897.

CHAPMAN, John Gadsby, artist, was born at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1808. He studied art in Italy, and first became known as an etcher and engraver on wood in New York city, where he did much good work for the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and for the publications of the New York Tract Society. In 1848 he returned to Italy, where he retained a studio until his death, though he twice revisited the United States. "The Baptism of Pocahontas," in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, is the painting by which he is best known. His versatility was remarkable — portraits, landscapes, engravings and etchings being alike within the compass of his ability. For fifty-three years he was an honorary member of the National Academy of Design. He wrote the "American Drawing-Book," a work of considerable merit, many editions of which were published. Mr. Chapman died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1890.

MARSHALL, William Edgar, artist and engraver, was born in New York city, June 30, 1837. He received a liberal education, and when he reached his majority he became a member of the National Bank Note Co., and there spent several years at bank-note engraving. He at the same time cultivated his taste for designing and did much rudimentary work with the brush. He soon developed a talent for portraiture, and his early efforts were so successful that he soon received orders for portraits which he executed on large canvas. He, on leaving the Bank Note Co., engraved large plates, employing in his portraiture only pure line, avoiding stipple or any of the expedients to produce effects outside of the legitimate methods of the old masters. Mr. Marshall went to Boston in 1860 and took commissions for portraits in oil of several well-known residents, including Oliver Wendell Holmes. In 1864 he went abroad, remaining in Europe about two years, living mostly in Paris, where he painted portraits and exhibited in the Salons of 1865–66. On returning home he took up engraving of large portraits, using the studies from his own brush and in some cases aided by his own models in clay. He engraved a Washington from Stuart's portrait that attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. He then painted and engraved a portrait of Pres. Lincoln, which became the standard portrait in oil as well as in line engraving, both of which became historic works. Many homes cherish among their best examples of art, Marshall's interpretations of the "Father" and the "Saver" of our country. Marshall, in 1871, executed a head of Christ after da Vinci for Mr. Beecher's "Life of Jesus the Christ." This work led to an original conception of the subject, and the artist, after historical research and consultation with biblical students throughout Christendom, determined to produce his conception of Jesus as he lived and moved among his brethren. He first modeled in clay an entirely unconventional head, remarkable for strength, beauty and gentleness and yet exhibiting the racial

features that would mark the son of a Syrian Jewess. From the model in clay he made a cartoon sketch which he submitted to art critics, and from the cartoon he, in 1880, painted on canvas 7 x 10 feet his "Head of Christ." This was exhibited for a short time and pronounced the grandest conception ever attempted. Mr. Marshall's plans are to take the painting to Europe before he again exhibits it in America. Mr. Marshall is best known by his portrait engravings, notably his Washington (1862); Lincoln (1866); Grant (1868); Beecher (1872). He also engraved heads of Longfellow, Blaine, Hancock, Garfield, Arthur and Harrison.

NAST, Thomas, caricaturist and painter, was born in Landau, Bavaria, Sept. 27, 1840, son of Thomas and Apollonia (Apres) Nast. His father, a musician of ability, for many years held a position in the Bavarian army, but in 1846, having received a timely warning of the approach of the revolution, which two years later convulsed Europe, he emigrated to America with his family. For some time he was a member of the famous Philharmonic Society of New York city, appeared frequently in concerts, etc., and was engaged at the old Burton Theatre, Chambers street. He died in 1856. The son was educated in the New York public schools, and displaying a decided talent for art, began at the age of fourteen, a six months' course of study with Theodore Kaufman, an artist of some note. He received no other training, whatever, and immediately thereafter was employed in taking sketches and furnishing drawings for "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." In 1860 he sketched the Heenan-Sayers prize fight in England, for the New York "Illustrated News," and soon after went to Italy to follow the army of Garibaldi in the victorious campaign through Sicily and Calabria. He contributed numerous battle-pictures to the illustrated press of New York, London, and Paris, and as an aide on Gen. Garibaldi's staff was entrusted with several diplomatic missions of delicacy and importance. He returned to the United States in February, 1861, and continued his work with the "Illustrated News" until he formed a permanent connection with "Harper's Weekly" in July, 1862. His Italian experience had given him a training in sketching battle scenes such as had been enjoyed by no other American artist; and his work in this line during the remainder of the war, as well as his numerous pictorial comments on current situations, wielded a vast influence on the side of the Union, placing "Harper's Weekly" among the foremost journals of the day. However, during the period of reconstruction, after the close of the war, Mr. Nast did his most memorable and historic work. His peerless pictorial satires accomplished more against the inevitable corruption in government affairs than all the mass of invective evoked by the trying conditions of the times. From 1870 until 1875 he produced a succession of humorous cartoons, setting forth the frauds and peculations of William M. Tweed and the "rings" which had seized control of the various departments in New York city; and, as a consequence, public opinion was stirred, the matter investigated and the rings broken up. Mr. Nast continued his work for "Harper's Weekly" until the end of 1886, but finding himself unable to support the Republican nominees in 1884, became an ardent upholder of the Cleveland ticket. For several years after 1872, he prepared and published "Nast's Illustrated Almanac" and has since illustrated the works of Petroleum V. Nasby and other comic writers, as well as an edition of "Robinson Crusoe" and furnished a set of colored caricatures of well-known men for "Bal d'Opera." A particular feature of Mr. Nast's work, apart from his wonderful portraits, is the ability to portray the individuality of his subjects by some characteristic pose or peculiarity of apparel, never leaving any uncertainty regarding the object of his satire. Thus in the rotund figure with the money-bag face, none could fail to recognize Tweed. The characteristic coat and boots with the famous Gratz Brown tag always revealed Horace Greeley, and the exaggerated eye-glasses and lank figure indicated that A. Oakey Hall was taking his turn upon the rack. Mr. Nast's work in this direction was one of the pioneer efforts in the substitution of the topical cartoon for the "leader" of the old-fashioned newspaper. While comparatively few would read and appreciate the former, the latter appealed to all classes. Tweed once remarked that the "reading" was of little account, but that it was the pictures that bothered him. A new era in journalism thus began. The spirited drawings with their varied symbolism and relentless ridicule were a power in moving popular sentiment, and compelling a righting of wrongs. Among the most noted symbols invented by Mr, Nast were the "Americus" tiger for Tammany, the Republican G. O. P. elephant, the Democratic jackass, the inflationist rag baby, the buzzard clipped dollar, the bloody shirt of anarchy, and others which have become the common stock of present-day political caricatures. As a painter Mr. Nast has produced many works which for beauty of conception and execution hold high rank in American art. His largest painting, the "Departure of the 7th Regiment from New York City in 1861," now hangs in the regimental armory; and among his other notable productions are "Peace Again" (1865); "Lincoln Entering Richmond" (1868); "Saving the Flag" (1894); "Peace in Union" (nine by twelve feet) now in the public library, Galena, Ill. (1895); "Immortal Light of Genius" (1896), painted for Sir Henry Irving; and "St. Nicholas" (1895), now hanging in the St. Nicholas Club House, New York city. In 1873, 1885 and again in 1888 Mr. Nast made lecturing tours through the United States, accompanying his entertaining and witty talks with off-hand sketches and caricatures in colored crayons and in oil on canvas. In 1892 he conducted a paper known as "Nast's Weekly," started against the New York police and continued for the presidential campaign, which contained many of his best efforts of late years. He lives at Morristown, N. J., devoting most of his time to painting and contributing an occasional cartoon to some illustrated paper. Socially he enjoys a wide popularity; is happy and sanguine in temperament, and always ready with some jest or witticism although at bottom more than ordinarily in earnest. It is the intensity of his convictions that has lent power to his pencil and made him prominent in all matters he has touched. Among the most treasured ornaments in his elegant residence are a splendid silver vase, presented to him by the Union League Club of New York city, in recognition of his services in the Federal cause; and another, canteen-shaped and with his portrait crowned in relief, presented by 3,500 officers and enlisted men in the U. S army and navy. Mr. Nast was enlisted in the 7th regiment at the time of the Orange riots in 1871, and has for many years been a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Club; also of the Union League since 1867, and of The Players' since 1889. He was married, Sept. 20, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of George and Sarah (Leach) Edwards of London, England. They have five children.

VONNOH, Robert William, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 17, 1858, of German parents, who shortly after his birth settled in Boston, where their son was brought up and educated. His early studies were principally directed at the Boston free evening drawing schools, and at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. At both of these institutions he subsequently taught. In 1881 he went to Paris, to study under Boulanger and Lefebvre at the Académie Julien, and exhibited at the salon of 1883.

R. W. Vonnoh

In the autumn of the same year he returned to Boston, and established himself as a portrait-painter, meeting with much success, especially in children's portraits, and teaching life classes in the Cowles Art School. He won the gold medal for portraiture at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association exhibition of 1884. In 1885 he was given charge of the drawing and painting classes at the schools of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The monotonous routine of the work, however, became distasteful to the young painter, who was ambitious of wider fields and greater heights, and after two years he broke away, and once more sought the congenial, artistic atmosphere of the French metropolis, where he re-entered the Académie Julien, after an absence of five years. His temperament, however, was such as courted originality, and was unwilling to let him follow any plan or course of study merely because it had become sanctioned by tradition. He cut loose, therefore, from the guidance of the academy, and betaking himself to Grez sur Loing, near the forest of Fontainebleau, in the autumn of 1887, made nature his sole mistress. "I gradually came to realize," he says, "the value of first impression and the necessity of correct value, pure color, and higher key, resulting in my soon becoming a devoted disciple of the new movement in painting." He exhibited in the salons of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891; received honorable mention, salon, 1888; medal, exposition Paris, 1889; exhibited several years at Munich exposition; was member (corresponding) Munich "Secession"; medal, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. It was not until 1891 that Mr. Vonnoh recrossed the Atlantic. He was soon called from Boston to Philadelphia, to take charge of the painting classes at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and in 1892 he was elected a member of the Society of American Artists. As a portrait painter Mr. Vonnoh has a great reputation, and his sitters in Philadelphia include many of the most distinguished descendants of the old Quaker families. Chicago has also been an active field, and he has within the past few years painted many of the notable people there, among them ladies and children. Landscape and figure have also engaged the interest of Mr. Vonnoh, and in these branches he has gained an enviable reputation.

COLE, Thomas, artist, was born at Bolton-le-Moor, Lancashire, Eng., Feb. 1, 1801. He was of American parentage, and in 1819 the family returned to America, taking up their residence at Steubenville, O., where Thomas began to study painting under a portrait-painter named Stein. At twenty-one years of age he became an itinerant portrait-painter, residing at Clairsville and Janesville, O., but met with so little success that he gave up portraiture for landscape-painting. He made studies near Pittsburgh for two winters, and endured many privations near Philadelphia. In 1825 Mr. Cole went to New York to live, and opened a studio in his father's garret on Greenwich street. He became intimately acquainted with Durand and Trumbull, and an era of prosperity now dawned upon him. Visiting the Catskills, the scenery of the Hudson river there especially attracted him, and he made it the subject of a number of paintings which at once won general recognition. In 1829 Mr. Luman Reed, an art patron of that time, sent him to Europe to complete his art education. Here he acquired a richer style, which, however, did not wholly please his friends at home. He remained there about three years, sketching and painting in England, France and Italy, but his most attractive works were executed in this country. After his return he painted two allegorical series which won him great contemporary popularity: "The Course of Empire," comprising five paintings, now in the gallery of the New York Historical Society, and the "Voyage of Life," which is familiar everywhere through Smillie's engravings. Both were painted for Samuel Ward, and the latter was visited by half a million people when it was on exhibition at the rooms of the New York Art Union in 1848. A copy of his "Voyage of Life," executed in Rome in 1841, won the praise of Thorwaldsen. His "Sicilian Landscape" (1842) and others were exhibited in Boston and New York in 1843–44. His "Mount Etna," executed in five days, and "The White Mountains" are in the Wadsworth gallery in Hartford, Conn. Among his other works are "Expulsion from Paradise," in the Lenox Library, New York; "Angels appearing to the Shepherds," in the Boston Athenæum; "Dream of Arcadia"; "Departure, Return"; "Garden of Eden"; "Titian's Goblet"; "View on the Thames"; "Cross in the Wilderness"; "L'Allegro"; "Il Penseroso"; "Mountain Ford"; "Vale of Segesta"; "Chocorua Peak"; "Catskill Creek." He wrote an unpublished dramatic poem, a novel, and some sketches of travel. He was engaged upon another ambitious series, entitled "The Cross and the World," when his death occurred at Catskill, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1847.

GILL, Rosalie Lorraine, artist, was born at Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1867, daughter of Owen A. and Rosalie (Dunderdale) Gill. Her father was a member of a Baltimore firm of tea-importers, continuing the business in which his father and grandfather had been engaged. On her mother's side Miss Gill is descended in a direct line from William Lawrence of Long Island, the eldest of three brothers, who emigrated to North America in 1644, for political reasons during the troubles that preceded the death of Charles I. They owned illustrious ancestry; descendants of Sir Robert Lawrence of Ashton Hall, Lancaster, England, who accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion to Palestine in 1191. The widow of William Lawrence was married to Sir Philip Carteret, the first colonial governor of New Jersey and in her honor Elizabethtown was named. Flushing, L. I., formerly called Lawrence's Neck, was part of the patrimony of her son, Joseph Lawrence. Her granddaughter, Abigail, was married to a British officer, Capt. (afterward Gen.) Alexander Forbes, who fought in the revolutionary war on the English side. He belonged to a noble family of which Charles Forbes, Marquis de Montalambert, was a member. Miss Gill's maternal great-grandfather was Thomas

Rosalie L. Gill

Hewitt of Torp Hall, England, who was married to a niece of Adm. Sir Sidney Smith, who defeated Napoleon at the siege of St. Jean d' Acre. Maj.-Gen. William Henry Hewitt, his son, was in command of one division of the English army in India when the mutiny of 1857 broke out. Adm. Sir William Hewitt, his grandson, was in command of the East India Squadron at the time of his death. Miss Gill early gave proof of decided artistic talent, and when she was only twelve years of age entered the Art Students' League of New York, where she pursued her studies until she was old enough to become a pupil of William M. Chase. Her work in the League was conspicuous for its strength and style, and these qualities were further developed under Mr. Chase, whose admirable technique she acquired. Four years later she went to Paris to study under Alfred Stevens, whose favorite pupil she became. Under him she painted a picture called "The Orchid," representing a child reaching for a rare flower worn on its mother's bosom. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition and was one of five canvases sent by her to the World's Columbian Exposition. Another excellent example of her style is a portrait of Miss King, daughter of the American consul at Paris. Miss Gill paints landscapes and still life, as well as portraits. She has frequently contributed to the Salon and to the exhibitions of the Society of American Artists. She has often published articles in the New York papers, marked by the same originality and brilliancy that characterize her as a conversationalist. Miss Gill still resides in Paris.

THOMPSON, Wordsworth, artist, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 27, 1840. His parents were of Maryland and Virginia stock, whose ancestors were among the earliest of the English colonists. His early education was received at home, and at Newton University. He early showed a disposition for art, but his father entertained other views for his future, and on his leaving college insisted upon his taking up the study of law. At the breaking-out of the civil war, however, he dropped his legal studies and became an illustrator for "Harper's Weekly" and the "London Illustrated News," following the fortunes of the armies along the Potomac for a time. This experience decided him in choosing art as a profession, and in December, 1861, he went abroad, living for a number of years in Paris, where he had the instruction of the eminent painters, Gleyre and Pasini, and the sculptor, Barye. In 1865 he exhibited his first picture in the Salon. His first commission was from an eccentric English gentleman, whom he met with in Switzerland, who had set his heart upon having a painting of the great Gauli glacier. Mr. Thompson, at that time a young man of twenty-five, accompanied by three mountaineers climbed to the glacier, where he spent two weeks working on the picture by day, and sleeping at night in the open air. The work was finally completed to the great pleasure of its owner, who had for some time in vain endeavored to find somebody who would undertake so reckless a task. As a traveler he has visited most countries of Europe, and worked much in Africa. Since 1868 he has made New York his headquarters, though visiting the Old World at frequent intervals. He was chosen an associate national academician in 1873, and a national academician in 1875. He is one of the most versatile of our artists, working with equal ease in several different genres. Among his works are, "A Twilight at Corsica" (1875); "The School House on the Hill" (1878); "The Market Place in Biskra" (1884); "The Advance of the Enemy" (1885); "A Sabbath Day in Troublous Times"; "A New England Homestead," for which he was awarded a medal in the exhibition of 1889; "The Parting Guests," depicting colonial life in Maryland, which is the property of the New York Historical Society; "The Review at Annapolis Md., A.D. 1776," belonging to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; "Passing the Outpost," belonging to the Union League Club of New York; "The Review of Washington's Army, Philadelphia, 1777" (owned in Springfield, Mass.). Much of Mr. Thompson's best work is owned in England. As an artist his methods are characterized by a skilful honesty, and he shows, by his brilliancy and purity of color and delicacy of execution, that he has not been slow to profit by the influence of his master, Pasini. He died at Summit, N. J., Aug. 28, 1896.

NICHOLLS, Rhoda (Holmes), artist, was born in Coventry, England, the only daughter of Rev. W. G. Holmes, who was a graduate of Oxford University and vicar of Little Hampton. From early school-days Mrs. Nicholls' talent for art was marked. After completing her education in London she studied in one of the schools of Kensington Museum. The Queen's prize (£60 a year for three years) was won, with the additional gift of £10 for high approval. After one year this prize was sacrificed to go to Italy, the brilliant color of the sunny South attracting her. Landscape-painting was studied with Vertunnis and the human figure with Camerano. Evenings were spent in the Circello Artistico, a club of professional artists, English, Spanish, Dutch, French, American and German. Each artist criticized his neighbor. As places were changed frequently, these criticisms represented every "school." This was an era in Miss Holmes' art life, and the most profitable period of her study. The Queen of Italy summoned her to receive compliments on her attainment. After three years she went to South Africa to her brother's ostrich farm of 20,000 acres. A year of painting and of horse-back riding enriched her in body, mind and estate; she returned to England with a mine of canvases. Miss Holmes had already been recognized; her pictures hung on the line in the Royal Academy exhibitions. Later, in Venice, she met Burr H. Nicholls, and after a year's time they were married in Lyminster, England, 1884, and immediately set sail for America. New York, Chicago, and Boston at once recognized her rank, and awarded her prizes. Quickness of conception, bold treatment and fine color mark all her work, while the wide reach of her subjects is remarkable. Her greatest successes have been won with her oil paintings, but she is best known by her water-colors on account of wide reproduction. Her pupils are numerous, coming from all parts of the country. June locks her door and allures her to pastures green, where the flock of students follow for out-of-door study. Mrs. Nicholls is vice-president of the New York Water-Color Club, member of the Woman's Art Club of New York and also of Canada, member of the Aquarelle Club of Rome, Italy, and of the Nineteenth Century and Barnard clubs of New York city. In 1896 she received a silver medal at the Atlanta (Georgia) international exposition on her water-color, entitled "Searching the Scriptures"; gold medal, prize fund New York, oil-colors; silver medal, Boston, oil-colors; medal, Chicago, water-colors.

GIBSON, William Hamilton, artist, author and naturalist, was born at Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850, son of Edmund Trowbridge Hastings Gib-

son, a broker of New York city. He was educated at the famous school at Washington, Conn., called the "Gunnery," from the name of its founder, Dr. Gunn, who, through the strength of his personality and masterly scholarship, nearly duplicated the famous record of Dr. Arnold of Rugby. He subsequently attended the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he followed the bent of his mind, and made practical preparation for the calling of an illustrator. He began work in 1870, contributing to natural history periodicals drawings of botanical and ornithological specimens, which were notable for their scientific detail and exactitude. Some years later he made his début as an author, in "Harper's Magazine," with a paper on "Birds of Plumage," illustrated by himself. It attracted immediate attention, and gained the author a high reputation among illustrators, and also encouraged him to follow it with other similar essays. Among periodicals on which he was regularly employed at this time were the "American Agriculturist," "Hearth and Home," and the "Art Journal." He was also a staff artist for the "American Cyclopædia"; one of the corps of illustrators for Scribner's well-known series, "Picturesque America," and among other books illustrated "The Heart of the White Mountains" (1882); "Nature's Serial Story" (1885), and many others. He was, after 1872, a regular exhibitor at the Water Color Society, and among his most noted pictures was the "Autumn Study," first shown in London in 1873, and later in Edinburgh. He has also painted "November, Rain and Mist"; "Autumnal Wood"; "Apple Blossoms"; "A Gray Day"; "Late Summer"; "Lifting Cloud Mist"; "A Corner of the Pasture"; and a sunset subject which won the prize of $250 at the New York Water Color Society in 1874. His various illustrated essays in "Harper's Magazine" have been collected and included in book form. His books treat principally of natural history and casual observations on nature, and include; "Traps and Trap-Making" (1875); "The Complete American Trapper," with a chapter on "Life in the Woods" (1876); "Pastoral Days; or, Memoirs of a New England Year" (1880); "Highways and Byways; or, Saunterings in New England" (1883); "Happy Hunting Grounds, a Tribute to the Woods and Fields" (1886); "The Master of the Gunnery" (1887); "Strolls by Starlight and Sunshine" (1891); "Sharp Eyes" (1892); a number of valuable botanical charts and "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms" (1895). The last-named work treats in a masterly and thorough manner of an interesting and important subject, and with its handsome and faithful illustrations enables the reader at a glance to distinguish the poisonous from the innocuous varieties of fungi. It is well printed, and forms one of the handsomest of recent publications. His "Complete American Trapper" was published in an enlarged and revised edition in 1882, under the title "Camp-Life in the Woods." The popularity of his books encouraged Mr. Gibson some years since to enter the field of a popular lecturer on natural history. His lectures were accompanied by illustrations in crayon and were made immensely successful by his enthusiasm and complete mastery of his subject. The most popular was that on "Cross Fertilization." Mr. Gibson long resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was justly popular with a large circle of friends. His summer home was at Washington, Conn. He was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and was enrolled in the Century, Salmagundi, Authors', Water Color, and Barnard clubs of New York city. In 1873 he was married to Emma Ludlow Blanchard of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had two sons. He died at Washington, Conn., July 16, 1896.

BELLOWS, Albert F., painter, was born at Milford, Mass., Nov. 27, 1829, son of a physician of that town, and descendant of an Englishman who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. The chief industry of his native place was the manufacture of boots and shoes, and when a lad Bellows entered a shop or office, expecting to follow this line of business, nevertheless he rebelled against it; his inclinations being toward art. At last his parents yielded to his wishes, and he went to Boston when he was sixteen years of age, to enter the office of A. B. Young, an architect. Three years later he formed a partnership with another architect, J. B. Toule, but at the end of the year he gave up the practice of this noble but exacting profession for a freer but more hazardous life as an artist, having all along employed his spare time in sketching figures, landscapes and other subjects equally satisfying to his soul. This was in 1840, and in the same year he was offered the position of principal of the New England School of Design in Boston and retained it until 1846. In that year he went abroad, visited the great exposition held in Paris, and the Louvre with its masterpieces, examined the different art schools and their methods of teaching and then settled in Antwerp, to devote several years to study at the Royal Academy. He was honored, in 1858, by election as an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters of Belgium. On his return to his native country he opened a studio in New York, and was at once elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. In 1861 he was elected an academician. In 1865 he took up water-color painting; two years later went abroad to study this branch in England and France, and in 1868 received the rare distinction of an election as honorary member of the Royal Belgian Society of Painters in Water-Colors. A period of residence in Boston followed, but he lost all his paintings, studies and other effects by the great fire of 1872, and then returned to New York to reside. He was one of the pioneers in water-color painting in this country, and was one of the early members of the American Society of Painters in Water-Colors. His later works, as a rule, represented pastoral scenery: English lanes and meadows, New England villages with their elm-shaded streets and the like, horses, cattle, and men being introduced as accessories. His color was pure and brilliant, everything was rendered with loving regard for details, and extreme refinement stamped all that came from his brush. In his water-colors he adhered to the old-school methods, using transparent washes and leaving his paper to represent the high lights. When working in oils he often laid on his colors with spatula. He contributed to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia and to the Paris exposition of 1878. Among his works in oils are "The First Pair of Boots"; "Sunday in Devonshire"; and "A New England Village"; those in water-colors include "Afternoon in Surrey" (1868); "The Thames at Windsor"; "A Devonshire Cottage"; "Autumn Woods"; "Sunday Afternoon in New England"; and "A New England Homestead." He died at Auburndale, Mass., Nov. 24, 1883.

TIFFANY, Louis Comfort, artist and decorator, was born in New York city, Feb. 18, 1848, son of Charles Lewis Tiffany, a jeweler and goldsmith. In early life he evinced a strong inclination toward the fine arts; hence his parents wisely gratified his tastes and educated him for an artist. He first studied with George Inness and Samuel Coleman in New York, then with Leon Bailly in Paris. He spent five years in Europe studying his art, viewing the great masterpieces of the past, and after extending his travels to Africa he returned to America, where, in 1870, he was made a member of the Water-Color Society. In the following year he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design and in 1880 an academician. He also became a member of the Society of American Artists. His principal pictures are the "Dock Scene" (1869); "Street Scene in Tangiers" (1878); "Study of Quimper, Brittany" (1877); "Duane Street, New York" (1878); "The Cobblers at Boufarick" (1888); "Feeding the Flamingoes" (1888); "Market Day at Nuremberg" (1892). While traveling and studying in Europe he was especially attracted toward the decorative arts in their alliance with architecture; and in consequence of this artistic bent, he organized, in 1878, a company under the title of Louis C. Tiffany and Associate Artists, for the purpose of promoting the decorative arts in America, and particularly developing the making of colored-glass windows. From this beginning sprang the Tiffany Glass Co., which under its reorganization in 1892, is known as the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Co. Mr. Louis Tiffany was always the president and art director of these organizations. Among the more important decorative and glass work executed by him are the Veteran's Room in the Seventh Regiment Armory, the Union League Club of New York city, the Chittenden memorial window in the Yale College Library at New Haven, and a number of other windows in Columbia College Library at New York, and in Memorial Hall, Harvard College. In addition to these works of art, he has made a large number of ecclesiastical windows for various denominations throughout the country, of which the most notable are to be found in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn; the Congregational Church at Pittsfield, Mass., and St James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue, New York. His domestic decorative work has been equally as successful as his ecclesiastical. Probably the most original example is the interior treatment of the house of Henry C. Havemeyer, New York. Mr. Tiffany found, however, that the decoration of private residences did not give him a field of sufficient scope and hence of late years he has turned his attention almost wholly to ecclesiastical work. Believing, as he did, that mosaic is one of the most useful materials that can be employed in the embellishment of churches, he determined to exhibit at the Columbian exposition in Chicago, a complete chapel where glass mosaic should form the principal material in the decoration. For his general design he employed northern Byzantine motives, and obtained a result which met with the commendation of lovers of art from all parts of the known world, who visited Chicago in 1893. So highly was his effort appreciated that the chapel was purchased by a patron of ecclesiastical art, and will be ultimately erected as a permanent memorial. In connection with the chapel there were numbers of glass windows, embroideries, inlays, and metal work of entirely original design and workmanship; so admirable that a number of foreign schools of art, under the patronage of their respective governments, made selections from them as objects to be placed in their national museums of industrial art. One of the most marked incidents in the artistic career of Mr. Tiffany was the revival of the mosaic theory in the construction of a colored-glass window. Believing that work executed upon this principle would give the best artistic results, but finding that the glass then obtainable in the markets of the world would not supply him with a range of color and texture of material necessary to carry out his ideas, he immediately began a series of experiments through the medium of existing glass-houses. Becoming impatient, however, of their failure to grasp his thoughts, he established works of his own, where he succeeded in producing not only many of the finest effects that were obtained in the past, but also discovered new formulas by which he could make glass unlimited in its range of color and texture. With this glass, which is known as "Tiffany favrile glass" he has not only made windows of great beauty, but also vases and different objects of artistic interest. So marked were these in their departure from anything known, and withal so thoroughly good, that they at once commanded the admiration of the artistic world of Europe, and in consequence he was made a member, on June 15, 1894, of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts of Paris.

Louis C. Tiffany

REINHART, Charles Stanley, artist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 16, 1844, son of Aaron Grantley and Catherine (McHenry) Reinhart. His paternal great-grandfather came to Pennsylvania from Lorraine in 1704, and started the first woolen mill built in the province. On the maternal side he came of the same family as James McHenry, who was secretary of war under Prests. Washington and Adams, and was also a nephew of the celebrated artist, Benjamin Franklin Reinhart. He received his preliminary education in the select schools of Pittsburgh, and afterward at Sewickley Academy, near that city. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he entered the U. S. military service, in the transportation department, and remained for three years in Virginia with the army of the Potomac. He was afterward engaged in the steel business for four years at Pittsburgh. His talent for art developed in early youth, and in 1868 he went to Europe to begin systematic study. He spent a year in the Atelier Suisse, Paris, and then became a pupil of Profs. Echter and Otto at Munich. In 1870 he returned to the United States, and began illustrating for various publishers. A cartoon contributed to "Harper's Weekly" called the attention of Harper & Bros. to his exceptional talent, and he was at once offered regular employment with them (January, 1871) which continued for six years. From 1876 to 1881 he did independent work, but in the latter year returned to their employ. Mr. Reinhart, later on, was extensively engaged in illustrating for various magazines, contributing to foreign as well as home publications. He is best known for his excellent work in black and white, in which he was without a peer. It can be truly said that he completely revo-

Charles S. Reinhart

lutionized the art of illustration, and was the founder and pioneer of the modern style of designing for book and magazine illustrations, in which America has for the past quarter of a century led the world. He was equally effective in color-work, and during a residence of over ten years in Paris, was a regular exhibitor at the Salon. Among his most noted works in oil are: "Clearing Up" and "Caught Napping" (1875); "Reconnoitering" (1876); "Rebuke" (1877); "September Morning" (1879); "Old Life Boat" (1880); "Coast of Normandy." (1882); "In a Garden" (1883); "Mussel Fisherwomen" and "Flats at Villerville" (1884); "Sunday" (1885); "English Garden," and "Fishermen of Villerville" (1886); "Washed Ashore" (1887); "Rising Tide" (1888), which was purchased by the Paris exposition in 1889, and "Awaiting the Absent" (1888). Among his water-colors are "Gathering Wood" and "Close of Day" (1877); "At the Ferry" (1878); and the "Spanish Barber" (1884). His "Washed Ashore" was awarded honorable mention at the Paris Salon of 1887, and the first gold medal at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, in 1888. He also received first gold medal and the silver medal of the Paris exposition in 1889; the second honor at the exposition at Adelaide, Australia, in 1887, and two medals at the Chicago exposition of 1893. Mr. Reinhart was an associate of the National Academy and a member of the Society of American Artists, of the American Water-Color Society, and the New York Etching Club. He was married in New York city, Nov. 19, 1873, to Emilie, daughter of Emil and Virginia Varet, and a descendant of the Marquis de Viale of St. Domingo. Mr. Reinhart died in New York city, Aug. 30, 1896, leaving two daughters and a son.

BROWN, George Loring, painter, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 2, 1814. His father, a carpenter, did not approve of his boy's fondness for drawing —a certain amount of talent having manifested itself when the latter was only seven years of age—but as is often the case with children of artistic tendencies, his mother was sympathetic, and probably it was from her that he inherited his finer instincts. He became a pupil in the Franklin school, where he won a silver medal and then, at the age of twelve, was apprenticed to Alonzo Hartwell, an artist, to learn the art of wood-engraving, his father reluctantly yielding to his son's wishes. He toiled earnestly and faithfully at this routine work, and soon had an opportunity to branch out in a more congenial line, that of making original designs of reptiles and flowers for Peter Parley's natural history books. He at the same time experimented with colors, painting some scenery for an amateur dramatic club, also a landscape, which was purchased for $50 by a gentleman who chanced to enter Hartwell's studio The possession of this, to him, vast sum, and the encouragement of Healy, the portrait painter, were incentives to continuance in this line of art-work, and with the impetuosity of youth—he was then about sixteen—he determined to go to Europe. His patron introduced him to a wealthy merchant, Mr. Cushing, who gave him $100, the sum young Brown considered sufficient to supplement what he had already earned, and against the remonstrances of his parents, who looked upon his plans only as the dreams of one deranged, he set sail in a vessel bound for Antwerp. On his arrival in that city he had only $25 left, and by the time the ship was ready to return to Boston young Brown was almost penniless, and quite disheartened at the thought of the struggles he would have to undergo if he remained in that country, whose language he could not speak. A gift of $15 from the captain of the vessel enabled him to cross the channel and get to London. John Cheney, the American engraver, was living in that city, and having been hunted up by the ambitious youth, befriended him, lending him money, and even taking him to Paris, where Brown made a special study of the works of Claude Lorraine, in the Louvre. Two years later he returned to Boston and opened a studio, also working under Washington Allston. In 1840 he returned to Europe, studying under Isabey in Paris, and then taking up his residence in Rome. Several years were spent in Florence; Antwerp, Paris, and London were revisited, and it was not until 1860 that he returned to America, where his brilliant and poetical pictures found a ready sale. His home for the remainder of his life was in South Boston. Among his most famous paintings are the "Doges' Palace and Grand Canal"; "Palermo"; "Atranti"; "Bay of Naples"; "Fountain of Trevi"; "Niagara by Moonlight" (1876); "Capri" (1878); "Doges' Palace at Sunset" (1881); "Doges' Palace at Sunrise" (1885). The Prince of Wales on his visit to America bought "The Crown of New England," representing Mt. Washington, and some New York merchants presented him with "The Bay of New York." The Art Union of Rome have "A Moonlight Scene," which was awarded a prize at one of their exhibitions. Several of Mr. Brown's paintings are in the public library at Malden, Mass., and others are owned in various cities of this country. He died at Malden, Mass., June 25, 1889.

NICOLL, James Craig, artist, was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1846. He was educated in New York principally under M. F. H. de Haas. Like all born artists, he early showed a strong predilection for the beautiful, and turned his attention to the study of painting in which he has since become so prominent. He has painted with Van Elten, but has borrowed from him little in the matter of technique or style. His talents are not confined wholly to one department, being as successful in water-colors as in oils. He has made many fine etchings, his particular forte being marine and landscape subjects, in which he is highly esteemed for his careful drawing and brilliant color, which is always faithfully true to nature. Among his many fine works in oil are "Sunlight on the Sea," "Smugglers' Landing Place," "Cliffs at Nahant," "End of the Season," etc. Those in water-colors are "On the Gulf of St. Lawrence," "Moonlight, Cape Ann," "Night," and "Evening after a Gale." He is a life member and secretary of the national Academy of Design, president of the Artists' Fund Society, and a member and office holder in all the principal art organizations of New York city. Mr. Nicoll was one of the founders of the American Water-Color Society. His pictures are in the principal collections, and he has exhibited in all the galleries in this country and in Paris. He has been awarded gold medals at New York, New Orleans International exposition, Boston, Paris exposition, and has been the recipient of decorations in other places.

OERTEL, Johannes A., artist and clergyman, was born at Fürth, near Nuremberg, Germany, Nov. 3, 1823. His father was a skilled worker in metals, and at a very early age young Oertel also exhibited high artistic talent. He, however, received only a limited instruction in art from one of his schoolteachers and at the Polytechnic Institute, Nuremberg, and eventually exchanged this enthusiasm for a determination to prepare himself for missionary work among the heathen. He began theological

studies with Rev. William Loche, an eminent clergyman of Nuremberg, who, recognizing the young man's high ability, persuaded him to study with J. M. E. Müller, a well-known engraver, and a man of deep piety. With him he remained until his twenty-fifth year, thoroughly mastering the trade of an engraver. Müller's influence led him into the direction of religious art, and lent a strongly-imaginative quality to his compositions. Further impetus in the same direction was given him at Munich under Peter von Cornelius, known as the "German Michael Angelo," Schwanthaler, and especially William von Kaulbach, whose Attic idealism appealed powerfully to the young student. When in 1848 the revolutionary movements in Europe drove many talented men out of Germany, young Oertel, with his mother and several friends, came to America. He landed in New York city almost penniless, and presently drifted to Newark, N. J., where he taught art in two seminaries, meanwhile giving himself to varied studies, and producing several paintings. He later returned to engraving, but his efforts to succeed cost him a persistent struggle for many years. After his marriage, in 1851, he lived for a considerable period mostly in or about New York city, where he became an associate of the National Academy of Design; later he returned to Westerly, R. I., where partly from choice and partly from a desire to secure a readier market than comes to religious or ideal art, he gave close study to animal life, and attained a high repute as a painter of animals. Breadwinning had even compelled him for a season to resort again to steel engraving, doing much work on bank notes, yet never losing sight of his chief aim, Christian art. Later he attained success with his pictures of army life done from studies made in Virginia during the civil war; his ideal works, like "Father Time and his Family," and his religious pieces, like "The Final Harvest," "The Walk to Emmaus," "Easter Morning," etc., and also the "Rock of Ages," which followed in rapid succession. The last by every style of reproduction of all modern paintings, speedily became one of the most popular household pictures both in this country and abroad. While living at Westerly, circumstances conduced to draw him into church work, first in leading a large Bible class and in lecturing, and soon to acting as lay reader for his sick rector. Both together by their unavoidable duties finally made it a matter of conscience with him to accept the call to the diaconate of the Episcopal church. His intention was to use art as a means of support, so that his ministry could be a free-will offering. He was consequently ordained deacon at Westerly, R. I., in 1867, and to the priesthood in his parish church at Lenoir, N. C., a few years later, the bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Thos. Atkinson, himself urging the latter advance. Ardent parish and school work now engaged his time in addition to art, for which, however, by scrupulous economy of his hours, he still made considerable leisure. He did much for his own church and for others in New York in the line of literary efforts, and labored with tools in carving and organ building. "The Shadow of the Rock," a large painting made for the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, and afterward given to the theological department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., was finished during this period. Returning in 1878 to the North he remained for several years, then went South again as rector of Christ Church, Morganton, N. C. He spent one year in Florida; another at Sewanee and Nashville, and two years as professor in an art school in St. Louis, Mo. Intensely busy at all times, he finished various productions on canvas, paintings and carvings for churches, notably for the Incarnation, Washington, D. C., and churches in Jackson, Tenn., and Glen Cove, L. I. His works were infrequently seen in art exhibits, and it seemed as if he might soon be forgotten. But he has held fast firmly to one course, and a series of four elaborate compositions, embracing the entire plan of redemption, and begun as early as 1852 and at intervals carried forward, has been his great work through all changes, vicissitudes, and plentiful discouragements. Worldly success he neither aimed for nor obtained. He has rather kept back from public view, and to use art as a preacher, an instructor, a benefactor and comforter, was his single aim. And now the first of the series, his life-work, is at last completed, and the others, he believes, may soon follow. They are named: "The Dispensations of Promise and the Law"; (setting forth the Old Testament dispensation as a preparation for the promised Messiah). Mr. Oertel was married, in 1851, to Julia Adelaide, daughter of Asa Torrey of Madison, N. J. They have had two sons.

Johannes A. Oertel.

REMINGTON, Frederic, artist, was born at Canton, N. Y., in 1831. He is of English descent, his first American ancestor, John Remington, having settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1637. He had four ancestors in the revolution, and his grandfather took part in the war of 1812. His father, Col. Samuel P. Remington, was a distinguished soldier in the civil war, editor of the Ogdensburg, N. Y., "Journal," and a leading politician in that part of the state. Frederic Remington was educated at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington, the Yale Art School, and the Art Students' League, N. Y. He early displayed a fondness for drawing, and all out-door sports, and during his stay at Yale was prominent in college athletics. He was a clerk after leaving college, then cowboy and stockman on a ranch, where he took notes and made some sketches which were the beginning of his artistic work. He had fancied himself a man of business, and succeeded with the luck usual to a highly-imaginative man. He had, in truth, without knowing it, been an artist from boyhood, and his experiences in the West seemed to have awakened him to his possibilities in that direction. He then almost literally walked into New York, and asked the editor of a leading magazine to let him draw some sketches of the Indians, a species of live stock that had given him more trouble than any other on the ranch he had abandoned. Since that time he has devoted himself to illustrating subjects connected with life in the West; the Indians, the soldiers of the plains, the cowboy, the miner, the hunter, the Mexican, have all been portrayed with a sympathy and spirit, which has made them actual characters, creations of flesh and blood, where before they had been mere shadows. Up to this time the people had thought of the soldier only for what he had done in the civil war, and of the regular army of the day as an organization containing a few heroes of that struggle; for the rest it was a little force kept out West to hold the Indians in

Frederic Remington

check. But Remington's sketches of our soldiers, in winter uniforms, and in summer slouch hats, in active duty on the plains, surprised and educated the masses of the people, as much as they interested them. He has given us stirring pictures of the plains, cowboys, and prospectors of the great West treated with a vigor and sympathy that became contagious. In the words of an admiring critic: "We almost forget that we were not alive to the merits of our soldiers—not the old mess-room heroes in the sluggish garrisons of the East—but the valorous, active youngsters on the frontier to which he has introduced us . . . that we did not always know and admire the whole army of the rough riders of the plains, the sturd lumbermen of the forest, the half-breed canoe-men, the unshorn prospectors, the dare-devil scouts, the befringed and befeathered red men, and all the rest of the Remingtoniana that must be collected some day to feast the eye, as Parkman, Roosevelt and Wister satisfy the mind." Mr. Remington's expressed purpose in art is an effort "to perpetuate the wild life of our American conquest of this great continent from remote times until the latter days," to include the French settlement of Canada, "with all the color, glitter, romance and picturesqueness that went with its beginning." He loves a horse, and Mr. Remington's horses are famous. He has said he would be proud to have carved on his tombstone, "He knew the horse." So large is the field of art in which he is nearly alone, that Mr. Remington has no time for other work. The same critic says of him: "Had he chosen to be a litterateur he might have been equally distinguished, for he is an uncommonly able writer; his inherited editorial instinct leads him into original reflections that suggest his ability to produce another 'Battle of Dorking,' or a later 'Looking Backward'; and his thought is so deliciously original and peculiarly American, it is to be regretted that he does not give it to the world." He is the author of "Pony Tracks"; and a bronze model called the "The Broncho Buster," is the achievement of his life which he claims has given him the most satisfaction. Mr. Remington is of powerful build, and robust personality, with such a temperament and such health as keeps the bloom of boyhood on his face and heart. He was married, in 1883, to Eva Adele Catem of Gloversville, N. Y. They have an artistic and beautiful home at New Rochelle, N. Y.

VAN ELTEN, Hendrik Dirk Kruseman, artist, was born at Alkmaar, Holland, Nov. 14, 1829, son of Daniel Nicolaas van Elten, born at Doesburg, Holland and a lawyer by profession, and Elizabeth Frederica (Kruseman) van Elten, a native of Haarlem. Among his ancestors were Cornelius Kruseman, a celebrated Dutch historical painter and Jan Adam Kruseman, noted as a painter of portraits. From early boyhood our artist showed fondness for drawing. He was educated at Alkmaar, and while receiving a collegiate training he spent his spare hours in working under a local drawing teacher and sketching from nature. When he was fifteen years of age he was sent to Haarlem to study under C. Lieste, a landscape-painter of repute, and remained with him for five years, spending his evenings in drawing from casts and from the nude at the Academy of Design. At the age of twenty he opened a studio of his own and also worked in the national gallery at Amsterdam, copying paintings by old masters. After this, one year was spent in a remote village in Holland, where he worked from nature, summer and winter. He then moved to Amsterdam, in summer time visiting Belgium, Germany, and the Bavarian and Tyrolean Alps. In the International Exhibition at Amsterdam, in 1860, he received the gold medal, and was elected a member of the Royal academies of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. He worked two years at Brussels, Belgium and then in 1865 emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York. He was awarded medals in Boston and New York, was elected associate member of the National Academy of Design, and in 1883 full member. He was appointed by the Netherlands government a commissioner of fine arts for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia and acted as a jury member for the awards. He was decorated by the king of Holland with the order of the Netherlands' Lion. He was elected an honorary member of the Water Color Society of Brussels; also of the American Water Color Society, of the British Society of Painter-Etchers, of the Royal Academy of Design of Amsterdam, and of the Academy of Design at Rotterdam. His principal oil paintings are "Sunday Morning," now in a private gallery in Amsterdam; "Morning in the Woods," purchased by the queen of Holland in 1860; "Lake Mohonk"; "Spring Morning"; "Evening at the Pool"; "Straggling Brook"; "Spring in the Woods"; "Late Autumn"; "Heathfield in Holland." Mr. van Elten has produced a number of works in water-colors and has devoted much time to etching. Eighty of his plates have been published, chiefly in New York and Boston. He often visits Europe and keeps himself informed with regard to the progress of art in its great centres, by observations as well as by correspondence with prominent artists. He was married, in 1874, at Amsterdam, to Margaretha Rudolpha Westerman, daughter of Pieter Westerman Holstyn and Maria Vermande of Medemblik, Holland.

FOWLER, Frank, artist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12, 1852, son of John and Margaret (Westervelt) Fowler, and is of English, French and Dutch ancestry. He was educated at the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn and by private tutors until 1869, when he went to Europe to complete his studies. Having decided to take up the study of art, he placed himself under the tutorship of Edwin White, N. A., in Florence, Italy. He remained with him until 1873, when he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Carolus-Duran, being the second American to come under the influence of that master. While studying under this painter, Mr. Fowler made the regular concours for drawing at the École des Beaux-Arts, and worked there under the direction of Yvon, then in charge of the school. While with Duran he assisted that artist in painting a ceiling for the palace of the Luxembourg. Mr. Fowler exhibited at the Salon and also at the exposition universelle of 1878. In September, 1879, he returned to New York, where he permanently established his studio. Among his most notable portraits are those of Samuel J. Tilden and Roswell P. Flower for the governor's room in the state capitol at Albany; Archbishop Corrigan, Charles A. Dana, Dr. Neftel and Madame Modjeska. At the Paris Exposition of 1889, Mr. Fowler was awarded a medal for "At the Piano," a portrait of a lady. In 1892 he was commissioned to decorate a ceiling in three panels representing "Music" and "The Dance" for the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf, New York city This work he finished in 1893. At the Columbian exposition at Chicago, Ill., 1893, he was represented by fifteen exhibits, his work attracting much attention. In the field of literature Mr. Fowler has ably represented art in well timed and valuable articles pub-

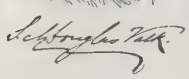
lished in periodicals and book form. His "Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon," "Oil Painting" and "Portrait and Figure Painting," are art expositions that are largely in use as text-books. Mr. Fowler is a member of the Society of American Artists, an associate of the Academy of Design, and a member of the Architectural League.

HART, James McDougal, artist, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1828. While he was an infant his parents, with his brother William, removed to America, settling in Albany, N. Y., where he received a common-school education, and when he became old enough was apprenticed to a coach-maker. Showing some artistic talent, he was at length employed to paint and decorate carriages. From this class of art he grew into landscape-painting on a small scale, and gradually displayed so much ability that, in 1851, means were furnished him to study at Dusseldorf, at that time the centre of the German school of painting. After remaining abroad several years, Mr. Hart returned to Albany, where he painted until 1857. Then removing to New York city, he at once became an associate of the National Academy of Design, and two years later an academician. He soon became noted for his landscapes, and two of these, "Summer Memory of Berkshire" and "Indian Summer," were exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1878, and the former also at the Centennial exposition of 1876. His "Drove at the Ford" is in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington; "At the Watering Trough" was in the Academy of 1885; and "Boughs for Christmas" and "So Near and Yet So Far" were in the Academy of 1884. Among his other pictures are "In Rueful Gaze the Cattle Stand"; "The Meadow Road"; A Hazy Afternoon"; "Coming"; "Orphans"; "Midsummer"; "On the Bluffs, Northport, L. I."; "Oaks in Autumn"; "In the Old Orchard"; "Morning in the Adirondacks"; "Buck and Bright"; "Summer on the Boquet River"; "Morning in the Pasture"; "Trout Brook in the Adirondacks"; "On the Croton"; "Cattle going Home"; "Peaceful Homes"; "Threatening Weather"; "Breezy Day on the Road"; "Among Friends"; "Misty Morning"; "View at Farmington"; and "Winter in the Adirondacks."

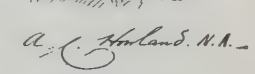
VOLK, Leonard Wells, sculptor, was born at Wellstown (now Wells), Herkimer co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1828, son of Jarrett and Elizabeth (Gesner) Volk. He was a direct descendant by the maternal line of Dominie Everardus Bogardus, the first Dutch minister in New Amsterdam. During his childhood his parents lived at Rochester and Avon, N. Y., and at Stockbridge, Mass. Until his twentieth year he spent most of his time in the marble quarries and worked in western Massachusetts where he learned the handicraft of marble-cutting, carving and lettering. In this way he earned his livelihood until his genius as a modeler was recognized, and through the aid of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, a first cousin of his wife, he was enabled to prepare himself for employment in the plastic art. In 1848 he engaged in the marble business in St. Louis, and while there modeled two alto-relievos, his first commission being from Archbishop Kenrick. He modeled a portrait bust of Father Matthew in 1850, and copied in marble a bust of Henry Clay, the first work of the kind executed west of the Mississippi. In 1855, after renewed offers of assistance from Senator Douglas, he went abroad and spent two years in study in Rome and Florence, working under the direction of Thomas Crawford and others. On his return he settled in Chicago, Ill., and the first work in which he engaged was modeling a bust of his patron, the first ever undertaken in that city. During the memorable canvass between Douglas and Lincoln in 1858, he made a full life-size statue of the former in marble, and two years later he executed a portrait bust of Lincoln from life, which he afterward chiseled in marble. This was destroyed in the Historical Society building during the great fire in 1871. He also made, in 1860, the life mask of the face and casts of the hands of Lincoln in plaster, the precious originals of which are now preserved in the National Museum, Washington. Both these distinguished men gave the artist many sittings, enabling him to perpetuate their forms and features in two monumental masterpieces. After his nomination for the presidency, Mr. Lincoln in introducing the artist to a circle of friends, humorously remarked: "In two or three days after Mr. Volk commenced my bust there was the animal himself." Mr. Volk was elected a member of the Chicago Academy in 1867 and was for eight years its president. He revisited Italy to execute important works in 1868–69 and 1871–72. To him was intrusted the design and execution of the colossal monument in Chicago, to the memory of Senator Douglas. It was begun in 1866 and completed in 1881. The monument consists of a granite shaft surmounted by a bronze statue of the distinguished senator. At the angles of base are four bronze figures emblematic of Illinois, History, Justice and Eloquence. He also designed and executed the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Rochester, N. Y., an elaborate work, surmounted with a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, and with the four pedestals projecting from the corners supporting bronze statues, representing the four arms of the service, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry and Marine; on each side of the base are four tablets in bronze, representing the bombardment of Sumter, the encounter between the Monitor and Merrimac, a scene in the last day of the battle of Gettysburg, and the surrendor of Lee at Appomattox. One base contains quotations from Pres. Lincoln's oration at Gettysburg, and bronze seals of the United States and the state of New York. Among his other important works are: the statuary for the Henry Keep mausoleum at Watertown, N. Y.; life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the state house, Springfield, Ill. (1876); life-size statue in bronze of Judge Joshua Knickerbocker; a heroic statue in bronze of Gen. James Shields, erected by the state of Illinois, in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.; and ideal statues of Faith and "Ione." Among his portrait busts are those of Elihu B. Washburn, Judge David Davis, J. Young Scammon, Zachariah Chandler, Dr. Daniel Brainard, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, Thomas B. Bryan, Leonard Sweet, J. H. McVicker, Myra Bradwell, Judge James Bradwell, and Col. Hascall, U. S. A., the last in the library at West Point Military Academy, New York. Mr. Volk exhibited at the Worlds Columbian exposition at Chicago, 1893, in the Horticultural, Agricultural, Art Palace, and Illinois buildings. His efforts were crowned with well-merited success and the historic statues of the two great statesmen of Illinois, with both of whom the artist enjoyed a personal friendship, will remain from generation to generation monuments alike of the distinguished men whom they commemorate and the artist-friend who wrought into expression the strong features and ideal character of the originals. Mr. Volk organized the first art exhibition ever held in Chicago, and was also active in building up the Academy of Design, establishing art schools

in connection with it. He was one of the pioneer artists of Chicago. He was married, in 1852, to Emily Clarissa, daughter of Dr. Jonathan King Barlow of Bethany N. Y., and had two sons and two daughters, of whom Douglas Volk, the artist, and Nora Elizabeth, wife of William E. Colt of Chicago, still survive. Mr. Volk died at his summer home in Osceola, Wis., Aug. 19, 1895.

VOLK, Stephen Arnold Douglas, artist, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 23, 1856, son of Leonard Wells and Emily Clarissa (Barlow) Volk. When quite young he removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill., where he grew up in a home atmosphere conducive to artistic development, although doing no work in either drawing or painting until he was fourteen years old, when he went to Rome on a visit with his father and mother. Here he became acquainted with several artists, and growing interested in their work, began to paint for himself, although without any other instruction than what he chanced to pick up. He attended the St. Luke's Academy, the French school in Rome, and occasionally "gigis" night class, but without aid from any teacher. When the family left Rome young Volk desired to remain and continue his art work, and after some deliberation he was allowed to do so. Two Russians, Oroloski and Bogoluboff, were an especial inspiration to him about this time. His work while in Rome was chiefly landscape, scenes from the Campagna and the environs of the city. In 1873 he studied in Paris, where by means of a permit from Gérome he was admitted to his class in the École des Beaux Arts, working there for two years. In 1875 he exhibited his first work in the Salon, being one of the youngest of that year's exhibitors. The subject of this piece is a landscape and peasant girl, called "En Bretagne." Soon after, Mr. Volk returned to America, and exhibited at the Centennial in 1876. Revisiting Paris, he worked under Gérome and exhibited in the Salon of 1878 a portrait of "Miss T." He also made a sketching tour through England, spending much time in Warwickshire. Upon his return to America, in 1879, he was offered a professorship in Cooper Institute, New York city, was elected a member of the Society of American Artists, and exhibited a number of paintings, among others, "The Puritan Maiden," "Accused of Witchcraft," and a portrait of "Miss H." In 1889, at the Paris exposition, he showed "The Captives," purchased by George I. Seney of New York, and "The Bride," owned by E. J. Phelps of Minneapolis. During his residence in the latter city, Mr. Volk devoted himself to the school of fine arts, which he founded in 1886 under the auspices of the Fine Art Society, but in October, 1893, he became instructor in the Art Students' League and Cooper Institute, New York city. He was made a member of the national jury of selection for painting at the Columbian exposition, held in Chicago, 1893, and also exhibited there three pictures, "Mending the Canoe," "The Puritan Maiden," and "Portrait of Mrs. Lowry." He was awarded a medal for his exhibit. Other important pictures are "Autumn" (1893); "Flower of the Colony" (1894); "Motherhood" (1895); and the "Puritan Mother" (1897). Mr. Volk has taken much interest in the matter of art education in the public schools, having written and lectured considerably on the subject, with a view to the introduction of more artistic methods and a higher standard of teaching, as opposed to the usual mechanical systems in art instruction. He has published "Art Instruction in the Public Schools" (1894). He was married, June 25, 1881, to Marion B., daughter of William M. and Margaret (Haight) Larrabee of Chicago. They have had four children: Leonard Douglas, Wendell, Gérome and Marion Volk, the first deceased.

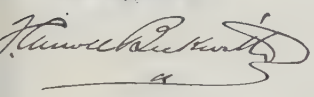


HOWLAND, Alfred Cornelius, artist, was born at Walpole, N. H., Feb. 12, 1838, son of Aaron Prentiss and Huldah (Burke) Howland. He is a descendant of John Howland of Mayflower fame, also of John Carver, a fellow passenger. His grandfather, Rev. John Howland, was a graduate of Harvard College, and for fifty years was pastor of the Congregational Church of Carver, Mass. Aaron Howland, who was an architect by profession, was the leading Republican in the town, and served three times in the state legislature. His wife, who was a native of Westminster, Vt., was a cousin of Silas Wright, the statesman. Alfred Howland was graduated at the academy in Walpole in 1855, then went to Boston to study art, but two years later removed to New York city, where he devoted his time to drawing on stone in a lithographic establishment, remaining three years. He then went to Europe, and spent a year in the academy at Dusseldorf; two years in the studio of Prof. Flamm in that city, and next became a pupil of Lambinet in Paris, where he spent two years. He returned, in 1865, to New York city, where most of his professional life has since been spent, his summers being passed at his summer home in the Berkshire Hills, at Williamstown, Mass. Mr. Howland was elected to the Artists' Fund Society in 1874, the Century Association in 1867, was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1874, and on the merits of his painting, "Driving a Bargain," now in the Layton Gallery in Milwaukee, was made a national academician in 1882. Among his important works may be mentioned "On the Road to Senlis" (France); "A Morning Stroll"; "Monday Morning"; "A Pastoral"; "Ford's Glen," exhibited at the Paris Salon; "The Pot Boiler," exhibited at Munich; "Fourth of July Parade," exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition; and "The Yale Fence," purchased by Chauncey M. Depew, and presented to the gymnasium of Yale University. Mr. Howland makes a specialty of landscapes and *genre* subjects, having a preference for quaint New England characters. He was married at Williamstown, Mass., Jan. 26, 1871, to Clara Ward of New York city, daughter of Oliver Delancey and Emily (Potter) Ward, and a descendant of Andrew Ward, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1630, and was elected a magistrate in 1636. His son, Edmund, removed to New York in 1693, and was prominent in the colony, as were some of his descendants. Through them Mrs. Howland became a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. On her mother's side she is descended from Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony.



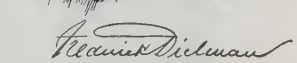
BECKWITH, James Carroll, artist, was born at Hannibal, Mo., Sept. 23, 1852, son of Charles Henry and Martha Mellissa Owen, descended from Mathew Beckwith, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1635, and settled in New England. Mr.

Beckwith's grandfather, Silas Beckwith, was a captain in the revolutionary army. His father was born in New York state, but removed to Illinois and became a prominent merchant in Chicago. Carroll Beckwith passed his early boyhood in Chicago where the first opportunities to obtain an art education were seized with avidity. It was in 1871, after the great fire, that Mr. Beckwith decided to make art his profession, his father having suffered materially in consequence of the conflagration. He studied at the National Academy of Design in New York under the direction of Prof. Wilmarth, until October, 1873, when he went to Paris and entered the atelier of Carolus Duran, subsequently studying at the École des Beaux Arts. During his stay in Paris he attained considerable success, exhibiting at the Salon and obtaining recompenses from the government national school. He visited Italy twice during this period. In 1878 he returned to this country and opened a studio in New York city; began his profession as a portrait-painter, and was at once elected an instructor in the Art Students' League. Mr. Beckwith was one of those younger painters who returned from Europe to identify themselves with the new art movement that resulted in the formation of the Fine Arts Society. Strongly imbued with the necessities of high technical achievement, these men attracted much attention and were looked upon by the older and more conservative art bodies with suspicion and disapproval. The blood of the older schools was stirred into active circulation by these younger men, and a general interest aroused. Mr. Beckwith was president of the National Free Art League, an association of 1,400 artists and others, who united to secure the removal of the famous thirty per cent. tariff duty imposed upon all works of art entered into this country. He has painted portraits of many distinguished residents of New York, including LeGrand B. Cannon, Gens. Schofield and Merritt, Col. Appleton, Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, Judge Palmer, Judge Rapallo, and many others. Among his important pictures are "Judith," "The Falconer," cycriacae portraits of Mark Twain, T. A. Janvier, Ogden and Parish families, "Mr. Isaacson," and William Walton. His works are always signed "Carroll Beckwith." He has ever been one of the most active members of the Society of American Artists, and was elected an academician in 1894, as well as a member of the American Water Color Society, and of the Society of the Painters in Pastel, and other organizations. He received honorable mention at the Paris Salon, 1887, and a medal at the universal exposition at Paris, in 1889. He was married, June 1, 1887, to Bertha, daughter of John B. Hall, a merchant of New York.



JOHNSON, Samuel Frost, artist, was born in New York city, Nov. 9, 1835, son of Richard Stryker Johnson, who was a grandson of Maj. Richard Johnson of New Jersey, a revolutionary soldier, and of Nathaniel Ogden of Newark, N. J., a quartermaster in the continental army. He received a good education and engaged in business, but after trying various trades all of which were unsatisfactory, he finally took up the study of art, of which he had always been fond, and while residing in Milwaukee, Wis., he copied oil paintings, gaining thereby a local reputation. He removed to New York city in 1857, where he studied for two years at the Academy of Design, in the antique and life classes, although his predilection had always been for landscape painting. In 1859 he went abroad, studying at Dusseldorf, Antwerp, Paris, and London. In 1871 he returned to New York city and continued his work, and since that time has been only known as Frost Johnson. He was in charge of the art and science classes of St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., as well as art lecturer during 1884–85. His "Les Pommes" and "Study of an Interior," were exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1869, and at the National Academy of Design, New York; "Good Weight" and a "Thirsty Party," at the Philadelphia Centennial exposition, 1876; "Neglected Lesson," "Does Your Mother Know You're Out?" "Love Me, Love Me Not," "Stitch in Time," and others have been exhibited in the principal American cities. In 1889 Mr. Johnson commenced his greatest conception, a painting illustrating the fourth verse of the twenty-third Psalm.

DIELMAN, Frederick, artist, was born at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 25, 1847. He came to America when eight years of age, and received his education at Calvert College, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1864. This institution was seriously crippled by the civil war, and, soon after the close of the latter, was discontinued. His first artistic work that appeared was "A Scene from a Confederate Raid in Maryland," which was published during his sixteenth year. Before and immediately after the close of the war, while still a boy, he made a number of sketches for publication, of battle-fields and other places of historic interest in Virginia and Alabama. From 1866 to 1872 he was engaged as draughtsman and topographer in the U. S. engineer offices in Fortress Monroe and Baltimore. He then gave up this pursuit to follow his original bent, and went abroad to study art as a profession; entered the Royal Academy at Munich, studied under Diez, and in 1876 returned to New York city, where his studio has since been located. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, was elected a member of the National Academy of Design in 1883, and of the Century Club in 1882. He has contributed largely to the illustration of current fiction in leading magazines, and in editions de luxe of the works of Longfellow, Tennyson, Eliot, Hawthorne, and others. He has also etched a number of plates, and was one of the founders of the New York Etching Club. The subjects of his paintings are usually of a *genre* or historical nature. Among the most noted are "The Marriage of Francis Le Baron," "The Mora Players," "Old Time Favorites," "A Girl I Know," the engraving of the latter, by Cole, is one of the masterpieces of America's first engraver on wood, having had widespread popularity. "Pomona," and a number of feminine types are among his productions, which generally bear as titles simply names such as "Christine," "Gabrielle," and are dainty bits of execution. Among the decorations of the new congressional library in Washington, he is represented by the two mosaic panels, "Law" and "History," over the mantels in the members' reading-room. These were executed in Venice from his designs. He was married, in 1883, to Lilla M., daughter of Maj.-Gen. Henry



W. Benham, corps of engineers, U. S. army, an officer who won distinction both in the Mexican war and in our civil conflict.

LAUX, August, artist, was born in the Rhine Palatinate, Bavaria, Dec. 18, 1847. His parents were natives of France, and members of his mother's family occupied important civil positions in Strasburg under the French government. One of his uncles and a cousin were well-known sculptors in Paris, and in their studio our subject obtained his first art-inspiration. Unobserved one day, he took mallet and chisel in his tiny hands, and making his first artistic effort, ruined a monument in process of completion by adding an ornament of his own design. After that he did regular work with clay and such was his talent that he had made rapid progress before his childhood days were done. In 1863 his parents removed to New York city, where he at once began regular instruction with Blassman, the sculptor, and in 1867 took up the study of painting at the National Academy of Design. His first picture was exhibited at the spring exhibition of the Academy in 1870, and such was its merit that he received numerous orders for work forthwith and an offer to teach, from Newburgh, N. Y. In 1873 Mr. Laux painted a highly artistic set of scenery for the private theatre of the Nineteenth Ward Reading Club of New York city, and thereafter was much in demand for fresco and decorative painting. He executed the elegant frescos in the houses of Andrew Garvey and Jay Gould, in the Windsor Hotel, and numerous other halls and residences. Since 1880 he has devoted his energies to the canvas, and has achieved notable success as a painter of *genre*, still-life and out-door sketcher, his pictures always fetching good prices. He has exhibited regularly at the Brooklyn Art Club, American Art Association, New York Academy of Design, and at leading exhibitions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and other large cities East and West. His work is represented in the private galleries of Mrs. D. L. Gillett of Westfield, Mass.; of Mr. S. Sohmer of New York; of Mr. A. Van Der Warken and Senator S. M. Griswold of Brooklyn; and of other well-known collectors. In 1886 Mr. Laux went to Berlin for a year of study. He was married, March 9, 1876, to Emilia Heisterhagen of Hesse Cassel, North Germany.

August Laux

KNAPP, Samuel Lorenzo, author, was born at Newburyport, Mass., June 19, 1774. He was educated at Phillips' Academy, Exeter, and afterward attended Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1804. He began the study of law under Chief-justice Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, and after his admission to the bar rapidly became known as an eminent counsellor, and was an active member of the state legislature. During the war of 1812 he commanded a regiment of state militia in defense of the coast. He became editor of the Boston "Gazette" in 1824, and also conducted the "Boston Monthly Magazine," one of the most refined periodicals of polite literature, abounding in his own tasteful contributions. In 1826 Col. Knapp established the "National Republican," which, however, existed only two years, when he resumed the profession of law at New York. He was honored with the personal friendship and intimacy of Archbishop Cheverus, at whose suggestion he received the degree of LL.D., from the college at Paris, France. His biographical memoir of the venerable prelate was one of the most elegant performances of that sort. He was one of the best writers of eulogiums and sketches of character in the Union. His work on eminent lawyers, statesmen, and men of letters, now out of print, is a model for writers of biography. He was a very popular public speaker, being very fluent, easy, winning and graceful. He was rich in anecdote, grave, lively and humorous. He had a decided disrelish for the technicalities of law; and the best of his days were devoted to literature. His "Lectures on American Literature" will always have a place in the library of the scholar, and minister to the instruction of young persons, for, in defending the literary reputation of others against the detractors of American genius, he has given a work on which his own fame may securely rest. He was the author of "The Bachelor and Other Tales," founded on American incident and character; "Advice in the Pursuit of Literature," lives of Aaron Burr, Andrew Jackson, Danie. Webster, and Thomas Eddy, and several political orations. He was editor of Hinton's "United States," and of the "Library of Useful Knowledge"; also, author of "Travels of Ali Bey in Boston and its Vicinity"; "The Genius of Free Masonry, or a Defense of the Order"; "Female Biography of Different Ages and Nations"; "Public Character, comprising sketches drawn from the Living and the Dead." His wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Gen. Amasa Davis. He died at Hopkinton, Mass., July 8, 1838.

WISMAN, James Martin, educator, was born in Williams county, O., Feb. 20, 1855, son of Eli and Susan (Olney) Wisman. His father dying when he was but a child, he was placed upon his own resources in the matter of choosing a career in life. Until his fifteenth year he attended the district schools of his native county, and then entered the Normal School at Bryan, O. At the end of a two years' course there, he became principal of the graded school of Evansport, O., and in the following year entered Oberlin College. He discontinued his studies at the end of the junior year, and accepted the superintendency of public schools at Fayette, O., holding the office for five years. After a four years' course at the Northern Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso, Ind., during the latter two years of which he taught some special classes, he was, in 1882, elected associate principal of the Fayette Normal School. In 1887 he became professor of the higher mathematics, and director of normal work in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was, in 1891, one of the principal organizers of Duquesne College, Pittsburgh, and was elected vice-president, professor of higher mathematics, and principal of the normal department. He was also associate manager of King's School of Oratory. In 1893 he was elected president of Duquesne College, which, under his able management, has become one of the most noted institutions in western Pennsylvania. Personally, Prof. Wisman is very popular. His great energy and independence of character inspire the confidence of his associates, and render him a leading spirit in educational circles. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Northern Indiana College in 1887. He is a member of the Presbyterian church

J. M. Wisman

TIMROD, Henry, poet, was born at Charleston, S. C., Dec. 8, 1829. His grandfather emigrated from Germany before the war of the revolution, and settled in Charlestown, S. C. His father, Wm. H., was a bookbinder in very straitened circumstances, and of a limited education, but with an unusually poetic temperament. In the Seminole war he commanded a corps of Germans at St. Augustine, where he contracted a disease from which he died the following year. He had remarkable conversational abilities, attracting lawyers, politicians, and editors to his shop, and holding them spellbound by his eloquence. He is most noted for his "Blue-eyed Harry," but his songs and sonnets attracted wide attention. He took great delight in the education of his son, Henry, who early showed a poetic taste, and, even in childhood, wrote unusually good verse. It was from his mother that Henry inherited the intense love of nature which so distinguished him. She was a beautiful woman, the perfection of form and face, to whom "a walk in the woods was food and drink, and the sight of a green field was joy inexpressible." Henry received his primary education in the best schools of Charleston, where he was a desk mate of Paul H. Hayne, who says that while hobnobbing over his first poem "our principal meanly assaulted us in the rear." He entered the University of Georgia at the age of sixteen, where his poetical powers blossomed out. He composed frantic verses to every pretty face, which were published, under the pseudonym of "Aglans," in the Charleston "Evening News," and the "Southern Literary Messenger." On account of monetary troubles and his own ill health, he was forced to give up his college career, and he entered the law office of James L. Petigru, but he was "too wholly a poet to keep company long with so exacting a mistress as the law." Abandoning the law, he renewed his classical studies, and became tutor in the family of a Carolina planter, but at every opportunity would return to a coterie of congenial friends in Charleston, among whom was William Gilmore Simms, who did much to foster the genius of the younger literary men of the South. This group of congenial spirits originated a Southern literary magazine, which John Russell was induced to publish, and which appeared under the name of "Russell's Magazine." In this appeared many of Timrod's best poems, which were afterwards collected into a volume, and published in Boston in 1860, and aroused considerable enthusiasm from the promise of future excellence they contained. In 1861 he published a series of stirring martial poems, "which struck a higher and finer note than had ever yet escaped his lyre," and which gave him great popularity in the South, and in this way he served his party better than with the sword. He was war correspondent of the Charleston "Mercury" at the battle of Shiloh, but being totally unfit for the camp, he returned to Columbia, and edited the "South Carolinian." There he married Katie Goodwin, the "Katie" of his poetic visions. A son was born to them on Christmas day, but died a few months after, and in his grave a large portion of the father's heart was buried. He was never himself again. Upon the burning of Columbia during Sherman's march to the sea, he lost all, and experienced the distresses of his state in their sharpest form. On March 30, 1866, he wrote: "My story for the last year: Beggary, starvation, death, bitter grief, utter want of hope. Lived on the proceeds of the gradual sale of furniture and plate. We have eaten two silver pitchers, one or two dozen silver forks, several sofas, innumerable chairs, and a huge bedstead." He could write no more verse, and would consign all he had written "to eternal oblivion for $100 in hand!" He did a little more editorial work, but could get no pay for it, and welcomed temporary employment as extra clerk to Gov. Orr, twice writing for twenty hours together. Worn by physical and mental sufferings, he could ill support these severe labors. His only relief was found in two visits to his friend, Hayne, in the Georgia pine barrens. The loss of his child, overwork, and too little food soon exhausted his strength. In September, 1867, hemorrhages began, and he died at Columbia, Oct. 7th. A small volume of his poems appeared at Boston in 1860. A plan to reissue them in London two years later fell through, causing him "unspeakable disappointment." An enlarged edition, with a pathetic sketch of his life, by Paul H. Hayne, was published in 1872. His Southern war-songs, as "Carolina," "A Cry to Arms," and the ode sung on decorating the graves of the Confederate dead at Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, in 1867, show much lyrical fire, and faithfully set forth the romantic ideas of his region in 1861, as that a patriot "might brain a tyrant with a rose or stab him with a thorn." His best known poem is a short ode written for Memorial day, 1867. Richard Henry Stoddard says that he was "the ablest poet the South has yet produced," and his friend, Paul H. Hayne, says he is "one of the truest and sweetest singers this country has given to the world."

Henry Timrod

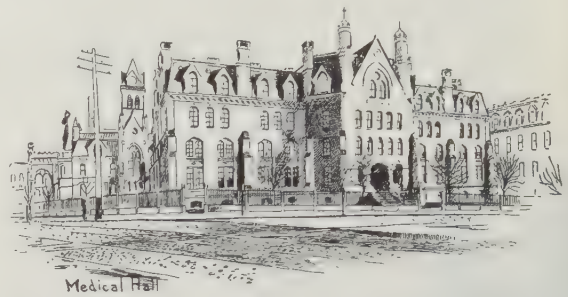
DICKINSON, Andrew Glassel, soldier, was born at Bowling Green, Caroline co., Va., Apr. 15, 1835, son of Festus Dickinson, a graduate of Dickinson College, who married Elizabeth Brashear of Frederick county, Md. The Dickinsons came to America from Dundee, Scotland, in early Colonial days, settling first in New England, thence spreading to Pennsylvania and from this colony to Virginia. The well-known American Dickinsons are all representatives of this one family. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, founder of Dickinson College, was a distinguished and wealthy leader in the revolutionary era, who prepared a remonstrance of the people of Pennsylvania, addressed to the king, and was largely instrumental in shaping the constitution and in securing its adoption. On his mother's side he has an equally honorable ancestry. His grandmother was Mrs. Magruder, an aunt of Gen. John Bankhead Magruder of the U. S. and C. S. armies, and of Com. George Magruder of the U. S. navy. The Magruders are direct descendants of the illustrious Rob Roy McGregor, head of the McGregor clan in Scotland. Andrew's early education was obtained at one of the military schools in Virginia. At the age of nineteen he removed to the Southwest, where he began a commercial career, in which he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. During the war he held the position of chief-of-staff, under Gen. J. B. Magruder. He was one of the commanding officers of the assaulting party which captured the U. S. war-steamer, Harriet Lane. During the engagement he fell, as it was supposed at the time, mortally wounded. During the latter part of the war he commanded the line of the Rio Grande, when he was called upon to organize the cotton bureau, which supplied the Texan and Trans-Mississippi department with supplies. His

A. G. Dickinson

services at this time were most useful to the army of the Confederacy and filled with adventure. When the war closed, Col. Dickinson came to New York, and associated himself with the New York Life Insurance Co. He organized a department for that company which took in Cuba and the other West Indian islands, with the whole of South and Central America and Mexico. By reason of wide travel and vast acquaintance in this great region, which gave him great familiarity with it and afforded opportunity for exercise of benevolence, and because of his liberal gifts to deserving public institutions throughout these countries, he received the cross and insignia of the order of Isabella la Catolica from the hands of the queen-regent of Spain in 1869 and the Cross of Bolivar from the United States of Venezuela. He later became a permanent resident of New York city, where he has occupied his time in philanthropic works. One of the works of this nature with which his name will always be identified, was the organization of the prosperous and influential Confederate Veterans Camp of New York, which has been the means of alleviating the sorrows of hundreds of the old Confederate soldiers, and of which organization he had the honor of being elected first commander. He was also elected the president of the Association of Southern Democrats in New York. He married, in 1861, Sue Marshall, daughter of Col. Nicholas D. Coleman of Vicksburg, Miss., and of Lucy Marshall, a niece of Chief-Justice Marshall, and has had six children.

COPE, Edward Drinker, anatomist and paleontologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1840. On his father's side he is chiefly of English descent, being of the fifth generation from Oliver Cope, who came from Wiltshire, England, to America with William Penn, and was one of the first settlers of Philadelphia. The original seat of the family was near Edgehill, in Warwickshire, and the first known ancestor was a standard-bearer in the Lancastrian army on Bosworth field, who was knighted after the battle by Henry VII. Succeeding members of the family were sheriffs and members of parliament from the South Warwickshire district. Mr. Cope's grandfather, Thomas Pim Cope, was a prominent and wealthy merchant, of Philadelphia, who established the first line of packet-boats between his city and Liverpool, was a member of the legislature in 1807, and was for many years president of the Philadelphia board of trade. The mother of our subject was formerly a Miss Edge, also of English parentage. Mr. Cope received his preliminary education at Westtown Academy, and in 1861 entered the University of Pennsylvania. He then studied comparative anatomy in the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia, and at the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1863 and 1864 he completed this line of study in Europe. On his return he was appointed professor of natural sciences at Haverford College, Pa., but he resigned in 1867. About 1870 he became paleontologist to the U. S. geological survey, first of the territories and afterward of the country west of the 100th meridian, and it is on his work in this connection that Prof. Cope's enduring reputation will chiefly rest, as in the course of his official duties, and subsequently, he discovered close upon 1,000 new species of extinct vertebrata, from which he drew important conclusions as to the evolution of that class of animals. For a number of years Prof. Cope was curator and secretary of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; in 1872 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1884 was chosen vice-president of the section of biology in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1895 was elected to the presidency of that body; besides which, he is a member of most of the American scientific societies. He was for many years until his death professor of zoölogy

Edw. D. Cope



Medical Hall

and comparative anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. He has also been elected a member of the Geological Societies of London and France, of the Royal Academies of Copenhagen and Bavaria, of the Senckenbergian Society of Natural History at Frankfort-on-the-Main, of the Zoölogical Societies of London and France, of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, etc. Prof. Cope is the author of more than 350 papers and memoirs in the publications of various scientific societies, mostly American, and of the following books: "Systematic Arrangement of the Lacertilia and Ophidia" (1884); "Primary Groups of the Batrachia Anura" (1865); "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867–68); "Systematic Arrangement of the Extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America" (1869–70); "Systematic Relations of the Fishes" (1871); "Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene Formations of Wyoming" (1873); "Cretaceous Vertebrata of the West" (1877); "Tertiary Vertebrata of the West" (1885); "Vertebrate Paleontology of New Mexico" (1875); "The Batrachia of North America" (1889); "The Reptilia Loricata and Squamata of North America" (1894). To the science of evolution he has contributed several valuable works, the most important being: "On the Origin of Genera" (1868); "Method of Creation of the Organic Types" (1871); "Consciousness in Evolution" (1875); "Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammalia" (1875); "The Origin of Will" (1877); "The Relation of Animal Motion to Animal Evolution" (1878); "The Energy of Life Evolution, and How it has Acted" (1885); "Origin of the Fittest" (1886); and "The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution" (1895). Prof. Cope was long proprietor and editor of the "American Naturalist." He received the degree of A.M. from Haverford College in 1870, while in 1885 Heidelberg University, Germany, conferred upon him that of Ph.D. He married, in 1866, Annie Pim, of the family of the celebrated John Pym, leader of the popular party in the Commons against Charles I. Prof. Cope died in Philadelphia, Apr. 12, 1897.

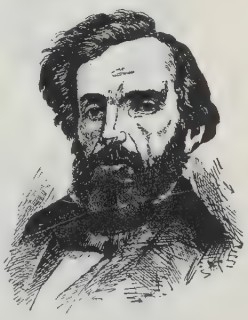
PECK, Samuel Minturn, poet, was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Nov. 4, 1854. His father, E. Wolsey Peck, was a native of New York, who removed to Alabama in 1825, where he practised law with great success, terminating his legal career as chief justice of the state of Alabama, which office he resigned ten years previous to his death, which occurred in 1888, in his eighty-ninth year. He was of Welsh and French extraction, his grandmother being a French woman. His grandfather and two of his sons fought in the battle of Saratoga. Samuel's

mother, Lucy Randall, was born in Norwich, Conn., and died in her eighty-fourth year. She was of English descent, and was related to S. J. Randall, the American statesman. Samuel's earliest education was received in the public schools of the South and West, being graduated at the University of Alabama in 1876, when, in obedience to the wishes of his family, he studied medicine, and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, but having an aversion to the profession, never practiced it. When about twenty-four years of age his taste for literary composition developed, and he contributed his first work, a lyric, entitled "The Orange Tree," to the New York "Evening Post." His verse, which is in the line of lyrics and *vers de société*, was successful from the first, and found ready acceptance from the various magazines. He has also written a number of songs, which have proved great favorites with the musical composers. He has written a great deal for the Boston "Transcript" and the New York "Home Journal," while the "Century" has published many of his later pieces. In 1886 he made a collection of his poetry, under the title of "Cap and Bells," which has already passed into a second edition. Mr. Peck's verse awakens memories of the gay French chansons and vivanelles, though there is never a suggestion of imitation. He is himself a musician, and composed both the music and words for a song that held the New York boards for months. Among his most popular lyrics are: "A Knot of Blue," which was inscribed to the boys at Yale, and has been set to music by a dozen composers; it is a favorite college song; "The Dimple in Her Cheek," "Cupid at Court," "My Little Girl." Mr. Peck's poems are included in every collection of verse issued within the last few years, and he is a valued contributor to the magazines of the country. The Boston "Post" says of his poems: "They are equal to the verses of Locker, Praed, and other writers of that class, and remind one of Holmes's earlier magazine poems."

Samuel Minturn Peck.

CLARKE, John Sleeper, actor, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1833, of English ancestry. His father died when he was very young, and his education and training were left to his mother. He was trained for the practice of the law, but all his inclinations lay in the direction of the stage, and after a few profitless months spent in the law office of Elisha B. Sprague, in Baltimore, he definitely decided to become an actor. His professional début was made as Frank Hardy, in "Paul Pry," at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, when he was eighteen years of age. In August, 1852, he became a member of the stock company playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and so rapid was his advancement, that in January following, he succeeded the elder John Drew as leading comedian of this theatre. In 1854 he became first low comedian at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore; but in August, 1855, he returned to Philadelphia as leading comedian at the Arch Street Theatre. In 1859 he was married to Asia, daughter of Junius Brutus Booth. He retired from the Arch Street Theatre in 1861, and made his début in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House, on May 15, 1861, being seen for the first time as Diggory in "The Spectre Bridegroom." In 1864, Mr. Clarke, in conjunction with William Stuart and Edwin Booth, assumed the management of the Metropolitan Opera House, which had been rechristened the Winter Garden Theatre. Until 1867 he appeared at the Winter Garden Theatre for several months in each season, being seen as one of the Dromios in "A Comedy of Errors," as Paul Pry, Bob Tyke, Bob Brierly, Maj. De Boots, and Lord Sparkle. In October, 1863, in connection with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, he purchased the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia. In January, 1866, Booth and Clarke leased the Boston Theatre, and were thus at one time the managers of theatres in the three principal cities of the country. In October, 1867, Mr. Clarke appeared at the St. James Theatre, London, as Maj. Wellington Boots, and so cordial was his reception that he decided to become a resident of London. At the Princess Theatre, in February, 1868, he was seen as Salem Scudder in "The Octoroon," and later starred with the piece through the English provinces. During an extended connection with the Strand Theatre, he played Dr. Pangloss, Ollapod, Bennington Jones, and Bob Tyke. He played Toodles, which is perhaps his finest creation as an actor, for 200 nights without interruption, when it was first produced at the Strand Theatre. He did not return to the United States until Apr. 17, 1870, when he opened an engagement which included all of the most important cities of the country. His reception everywhere took the form of an ovation, and in Philadelphia he played fifty nights to standing room only. On March 9, 1872, he opened at the Strand Theatre, London, as Ollapod, following it with Paul Pry, and in the following year he assumed the management of Charing Cross Theatre, London, and at this play-house was seen for the first time as Bob Acres in "The Rivals." His last profitable visits to the United States were made in 1879 and 1884, when he was seen as Toodles, Maj. De Boots, and Dr. Pangloss. Eccentric humor, pathos, restrained power, and splendid fidelity to nature are Mr. Clarke's essential attributes as an actor. As a brilliant and versatile comedian, he has had no superiors, and but few equals, among the players of the last thirty years.

FAY, Theodore Sedgwick, author, was born Feb. 10, 1807, in New York city. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, but his literary tastes diverted him from practicing, and at an early age contributed to the New York "Mirror," and in 1828 became one of its editors in association with G. P. Morris and N. P. Willis. In 1832 he published "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man," a collection in two volumes of his articles, including a series of papers on New York society. The next year he sailed for Europe, spending three years in travel, during which time he wrote a record of his travels called "The Minute Book," and in 1835 published his first novel, "Norman Leslie," which met with a large sale, and was dramatized with success. Mr. Fay was appointed secretary of legation at Berlin in 1835, which he filled with great satisfaction until 1853, when he was promoted to the post of minister resident in Berne, Switzerland, which position he retained until 1861, when he retired to Berlin where he continued his literary work. In 1840 he published "The Countess Ida," which was followed in 1843 by "Hoboken, a Romance of New York." Among his works are two novels: "Robert Rueful," "Sidney Clifton," and a "History of Switzerland," "Great Outlines of Geography," "A History of Germany," besides a series of critical papers on Shakespeare.



Theo. S. Fay.

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, poet, was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1808, daughter of Dr. Oliver and Margaret (Miller) Davidson. Her father was a man of intellectual tastes, and her mother, of a highly respected family, had received her education at one of the most popular institutions of learning in the state. Physically, Lucretia was fragile from infancy, but the activity of her mind was phenomenal. At the age of four years she was sent to Plattsburgh Academy, where she, in a few days, learned to read and to indite sentences in Roman letters, some placed upright, some horizontally, some obliquely, and some backwards, without any space between the words. As soon as she was able to do this, the books that were presented her by her father and her paper and pencils absorbed her attention almost exclusively, and though delighted with nature and the companionship of her schoolmates, her greatest pleasure was found in reading and composition, though she was very reluctant that any of her essays in writing should be seen, even by her parents. When she was but six years old her mother found a number of little books containing drawings and descriptive verses by Lucretia, who was so chagrined at the revelation of her secret that she destroyed them at once. But she continued to write, and when her facility for composition was recognized by her parents, she was encouraged by them in its cultivation. While she was an assiduous student, at twelve she had read most of the English poets. She was especially devoted to Shakespeare, and before she was thirteen, wrote an address to the great bard, from which the following quotation is extracted :

> "Heaven, in compassion to man's erring heart,
> Gave thee of virtue, then of vice, a part :
> Lest we in wonder here, should bow before thee,
> Break God's commandment, worship and adore thee."

During the winter of 1822, she wrote a poetical romance entitled "Rodri," but burned nearly all of it, and at the same time she wrote a tragedy "The Reward of Ambition." Among her productions of the year following were: "A Hymn on Creation," "The Exit from Egyptian Bondage," and many chapters of the Bible versified. On Nov. 24, 1824, through the liberality of Moss Kent, an old friend of Mrs. Davidson, Lucretia left home to enter Mrs. Willard's seminary at Troy, where her health, always precarious, failed under the pressure of study and composition which she could never be prevailed upon to abandon, and she returned to Plattsburgh to spend the spring vacation. Association with her parents and youthful friends revived her health and spirits, and on May 12th she proceeded to Albany to enter Miss Gilbert's school, where it was hoped, among new surroundings, her health might become established. The hope was futile. She returned home to die. Miss Davidson was beautiful in person and her character was not less beautiful, her nature devotional, sympathetic and artistic. She promised to become one of America's greatest women poets, and by many is regarded as such, though she died just one month before reaching her seventeenth birthday. Her published poems, the longest of which are "Amir Khan," written at sixteen, and "Chicomico," written at fourteen, comprise about 35,000 lines, many of which are devotional and many descriptive, are full of beautiful imagery and sentiment and often are sublimely grand. "Amir Khan and other Poems," with a sketch of her life by S. F. B. Morse, was published in 1829, and a new edition, edited by her brother, M. D. Davidson, with illustrations by Darley (1871). Robert Southey, England's poet laureate, regarded her as a marvel among the daughters of song, and Sparks' "American Biography" contains an appreciative memoir of Miss Davidson, written by Miss Sedgwick. This memoir accompanies her "Literary Remains," which are dedicated to Washington Irving (Philadelphia, 1841, revised edition, Boston, 1859). Her death occurred Aug. 27, 1825.

L. M. Davidson

DAVIDSON, Margaret Miller, poet, and sister of Lucretia Maria Davidson, was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., March 26, 1823. Like her sister, she was fragile from birth, and early showed intellectual precocity. At the age of four years she was placed under the tuition of a lady in Canada, where she acquired the rudiments of an education. On her return home her mother determined to direct the studies of the ambitious child herself, in order to avoid, if possible, the sad termination of Lucretia's education in Troy and Albany. By the time she was six years old her language assumed an elevated tone and her mind seemed filled with poetic imagery, blended with veins of religious thought, and a tendency to "lisp in numbers" was observed in her. Even at this early age, she read with avidity and delight Thomson's "Seasons," Cowper's "Task," "The Pleasures of Hope," and the works of Milton, Scott and Byron. She studied assiduously under the tuition of her mother, and, growing fragile, was taken to Saratoga Springs and New York for change of scene and air, which improved her health and gave a fresh impetus to her mind. During her visit to New York she wrote, in two days, a play entitled "The Tragedy of Alethia," which was performed by herself and some of her young friends. Her devotion to her mother, whose health was very feeble, kept her much by her bedside, and in consequence her own delicate health gave way. In the fall of 1832 excursions were made into Canada for her benefit, but while still there, in January, 1833, she had an attack of scarlet fever, which made a journey to New York advisable when she had partially recovered. Margaret recovered somewhat, and the family, fearing that the climate of Plattsburgh was too severe for her, settled at Ballston. Meanwhile she pursued her various studies; everyday produced one or another of the fugitive pieces of verse which are to be found in her "Remains," and for several months issued in manuscript form, for the amusement of the family, a weekly paper called "The Juvenile Aspirant." Her health still was the cause of anxiety, and in September, 1835, the family removed to "Ruremont" on Long Island sound, near New York, hoping that the sea air would prove beneficial, but it was willed otherwise, for she fell a victim to consumption and in 1838 the family removed, on her account, to Saratoga, where she died. "Lenore" is her longest poem, and contains many beautiful passages. Her shorter poems deal largely with the affections, are imbued with devotional feelings of an exalted order, and as a writer of verse, her years considered, she has no equal in the history of literature. "Her Literary Remains," with a biography by Washington Irving, were published in Philadelphia, in 1841; (revised edition, with the works of her sister, Bos-

Margaret M. Davidson

ton, 1859). Her death occurred Nov. 25, 1838. Her remains were interred at Ballston.

ANGELL, George Thorndike, philanthropist, was born at Southbridge, Mass., June 5, 1823, son of George and Rebekah (Thorndike) Angell. His father was for many years a clergyman at Southbridge, where he died in 1827; his mother was a daughter of Lieut. Paul Thorndike of Tewksbury, Mass., and a woman of saintly character. In 1842 he entered Brown University, but in the following year changed to Dartmouth College, and partly by his own efforts, partly aided by his mother, went through the course, to graduation in 1846. He began the study of law with Richard Fletcher of Boston, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and at the same time undertook teaching in a Boston school. In 1849 he entered the office of Charles G. Loring, a distinguished counsellor of the Massachusetts bar. He also studied at the Harvard University Law School, and being admitted to the bar in 1851, formed a copartnership with Judge Samuel E. Sewall of Boston, an eminent lawyer of the state, and was soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice. In 1864 several cases of extreme cruelty to animals led him to provide by will, that a portion of his property, after his decease, should be devoted to circulating, in schools and elsewhere, information calculated to secure for them a higher protection. In 1868 Mr. Angell entered upon the work of protecting animals in Massachusetts; and, with Mrs. Wm. Appleton and others, founded the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was elected president. Mr. Angell from the start saw the absolute necessity of humane education. He established "Our Dumb Animals," the first periodical of its kind in the world, and caused his society to print 200,000 copies of its first number. In 1869 he visited Europe, partly for the restoration of his health, but largely in the interests of humanity. He was received most cordially by the British Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before which he laid his plans, and related a history of the work already accomplished in the United States. In England he urged the Royal Society to establish "The Animal World," and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to form the "Ladies Humane Educational Committee of England." The organization has given a wide circulation to humane literature and education in Great Britain. In 1869 he attended and took an active part in the congress of the societies of the world at Zurich, Switzerland, and in his reports to that body declared that the purpose of the Massachusetts Society was to unite all religious and political parties on one platform, not only to insure the protection of animals, but also to prevent crimes, unnecessary wars and forms of violence. In 1870 he went to Chicago, and there organized the Illinois Humane Society. Subsequently he visited, and aided in organizing many similar societies, in the western and southern states. In 1882 he caused to be formed in his Boston offices the American Band of Mercy, which now (1897) numbers over 27,000 branches. Since 1869 Mr. Angell has written numerous pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles on the protection of animals and other humane subjects. He has addressed many audiences as far south as New Orleans and as far west as North Dakota, among which have been the legislatures of several states, conventions of clergymen, teachers and others, large union meetings of churches, scientific meetings, universities, colleges, high, normal and other schools. In 1889 he obtained from the Massachusetts legislature the incorporation of the American Humane Education Society, the first organization of its kind in the world, which has employed missionaries, given numerous large prizes for humane essays, stories, etc., and printed more than 117,000,000 pages of humane literature in a single year. He is an honorary member of a large number of European and American societies. As a director of the American Social Science Association, he has given much time to the investigation of the growth and increase of crime in the United States, and to the means of preventing it; delivering many lectures upon the subject before conventions and associations in many large cities, besides writing for the newspapers on the same subject. He has also given much time and money to investigating and publishing information in regard to the sale of poisonous and adulterated foods and other articles, and in advocating the organization of public health associations. Mr. Angell has been president of the American Humane Education Society, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the American Band of Mercy, since their formation, and given thousands of dollars to aid in carrying on their work. As editor of "Our Dumb Animals" he sends that paper each month to every newspaper office in North America, north of Mexico, also to nearly all the professional and educated men of his own state, to members of congress and officers in other states, and to the various humane societies throughout the civilized world. Many of his publications have been translated into foreign languages, both European and Asiatic. In 1872 he was married to Mrs. Eliza A. (Mattoon) Martin of Northfield, Mass., who has been of great assistance to him in his humane work.

Geo. T. Angell

PRENTISS, Seargent Smith, orator, was born in Portland, Me., Sept. 30, 1808, son of William and Abigail (Lewis) Prentiss. His father (1778–1826) was by profession a sea-captain, who, on retiring from active life, settled in Portland, Me. The family is an old and prominent one in New England, the earliest American ancestor being Henry Prentice, who came from England before 1640, and died June 9, 1654 (O. S.). He was admitted a freeman of Cambridge, Mass., March 22, 1653, was an extensive land-owner in Cambridge and Sudbury, and was included on Rev. Jonathan Mitchell's list of the earliest members of the First Church. The line is continued from him through his son, Solomon Prentice (1646–1719), and Hepzibah Dunn (or Dunton), his wife; his son, Deacon Henry Prentice (1693–1778), a brick maker and owner of the famous Fresh Pond property in Cambridge, and Elizabeth Rand, his wife; his son, Caleb Prentice (1722–72), —he deeded to the town of Cambridge "ten perches of land on which to build a court house"—and Lydia Whittemore, his wife; his son, Capt. Samuel Prentiss (1753–1815), a Harvard graduate of 1771, postmaster of Gorham, Me. (1777–1808), and Rebecca Cook, his wife, parents of Capt. William Prentiss. Seargent S. Prentiss was educated at the academy in Gorham, Me., whither his father had removed during the war of 1812, and entering Bowdoin College, was graduated in 1826. After studying law for one year in the office of Judge Pierce of Gorham, he set out for the far West. For a few

months he tarried in Cincinnati, O., and then going to Natchez, Miss., he obtained a situation as tutor in a private family, completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1829. Almost at once he attained front rank in his profession in the state. In 1832 he removed to Vicksburg, and his first appearance before the circuit court there is thus described by John M. Chilton: "There arrived, from Natchez, a limping youth in plain garb, but in whose bearing there was a manly, indeed, almost a haughty, mien; in whose cheek a rich glow, telling the influence of more northern climes; in whose eye, a keen but meditative expression; and in whose voice and conversation a vivacity and originality that attracted every one, and drew around him, wherever he appeared, a knot of listeners, whose curiosity invariably yielded in a few moments to admiration and delight. There was then a buzz of inquiry, succeeded by a pleased look of friendly recognition, and a closer approach, and in most instances an introduction, to the object of this general attraction, so soon as it was told that the stranger was S. S. Prentiss of Natchez. His fame had preceded him, and men were surprised to see only beardless youth in one whose speeches and learning, and wit, and fine social qualities, had already rendered him at Natchez 'the observed of all observers.'" From his settlement at Vicksburg his career as a lawyer was one of remarkable success; and it were hard to say in what department of his profession he most excelled, whether in the varied contests of the *nisi prius* courts, in an argument on a difficult question of legal construction, or in discussing a fundamental principle of jurisprudence. In 1833, at the age of twenty-four, he appeared before the supreme court at Washington, where, in spite of his youth, he at once attracted the notice of Chief-justice Marshall. "I made a speech three or four hours long (he wrote to his mother); and I suppose you will say I have acquired a great deal of brass since I left home, when I tell you that I was not at all abashed or alarmed in addressing so grave a set of men as their honors the judges of the supreme court of the United States." In attending the circuit courts of Mississippi he had experiences of the roughest sort, and many hairbreadth escapes. He wrote: "I travel entirely on horseback; and have had to swim, on my horse, over creeks and bayous that would astonish you Northerners. Beyond Pearl river I had to ride, and repeatedly to swim, through a swamp four miles in extent, in which the water was all the time up to the horse's belly. What do you think of that for a lawyer's life?" In 1835 he was induced to run for the legislature of Mississippi. He was elected, and at once took a foremost position as leader of his party. The next summer he visited his home, and by a speech at a Whig political meeting in Portland, on July 4th, he so electrified his hearers by his eloquence that he was pronounced in the East the most finished orator of his time. In the winter of 1836–37, he won the great "Commons" suit, which involved a considerable portion of the town of Vicksburg. He became a candidate for a seat in congress in 1837, and made a remarkable canvass. He visited forty-five counties in a sparsely-settled country, traveling on horseback thirty miles each day for ten weeks, and spoke each day two hours. He had announced his engagements beforehand, and never missed one. Mississippi was a strong Jackson state, but Mr. Prentiss carried it for the Whigs. His seat was contested by his Democratic opponent, Col. Claiborne, and his speech in the house of representatives at Washington in favor of his claim, gained for him a national reputation. It occupied three days in its delivery. He had not spoken long before intelligence of his wonderful oratory reached the senate chamber and drew its members to the other house. Rumors of his speech ran through the city, and before it was concluded, the anxiety to hear him became intense. The galleries of the house became densely packed, chiefly with ladies, and the lobbies were crowded with foreign ministers, heads of departments, judges, officers of the army and navy, and distinguished citizens. Among the charmed auditors were the first American statesmen of the time, who then occupied seats in both branches of congress—John Quincy Adams leading those of the representatives, and Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, of the senate. The entire self-possession of Mr. Prentiss, then only twenty-nine years of age, never forsook him in such an august presence. There was no straining for effect, no trick of oratory; but, from the first to the last sentence, everything in manner, as in matter, seemed perfectly natural, as if he were addressing a jury on an ordinary question of law. This feature of his speech—this evidence of sincerity in every word—with the almost boyish beauty of his face, bound his distinguished audience as with a magic spell. When, at the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Webster left the hall, he remarked to a friend, with his comprehensive brevity, "Nobody can equal that!" Mr. Prentiss was rejected by the casting vote of the speaker, Mr. Polk, and the election sent back to the people; when, after another extraordinary canvass, he was triumphantly returned. After the adjournment of congress he visited his mother in Portland. About this time a great reception was given to Mr. Webster, as defender of the constitution, in Faneuil Hall, and Mr. Prentiss was invited to be present and address the assemblage. He was called upon late in the evening, and after a succession of very able speakers, but he held the vast audience spell-bound. Gov. Everett, who presided at the banquet, referring to Mr. Prentiss' address, wrote: "It seemed to me the most wonderful specimen of sententious fluency I had ever witnessed. The words poured from his lips in a torrent but the sentences were correctly formed, the matter grave and important, the train of thought distinctly pursued, the illustrations wonderfully happy, drawn from a wide range of reading, and aided by a brilliant imagination. That it was a carefully-prepared speech, no one could believe for a moment. It was the overflow of a full mind, swelling in the joyous excitement of the friendly reception, kindling with the glowing themes suggested by the occasion, and not unmoved by the genius of the place. Sitting by Mr. Webster, I asked him if he had ever heard anything like it? He answered, 'Never, except from Mr. Prentiss himself.'" Political life was exceedingly distasteful to Mr. Prentiss, and he soon abandoned it and returned with fresh zeal to the practice of his profession. The applauses of the world seemed never for an instant to deceive him. He wrote after a great speech at Nashville, addressed, it was estimated, to 40,000 people: "They heap compliments upon me till I am almost crushed beneath them." In 1845 a case involving the validity of his title to the "Commons" property, was decided against him in the supreme court of the United States; thus wresting from him at a blow that property and the costly buildings which he had erected upon it. In consequence of this misfortune and of his abhorrence of repudiation, which, in spite of his determined opposition, had, unhappily, been foisted upon

his adopted state, he removed to New Orleans, La., in 1846. Here, notwithstanding that he had to master a new system of law, he at once took his natural position as a leader of the bar; and but for failing health, ending in his death, would no doubt have in the end repaired his shattered fortunes and made himself a still more brilliant name among the remarkable men of the country. In 1842 he was married to Mary Jane Williams of Natchez, and had four children. From the moment of first leaving home, he had carried on a constant correspondence with his mother, sisters, and brothers in the North; and he kept it up while he lived. He took a special interest in the education of his youngest brother, and at one time had planned to join him in Germany for purposes of study and travel. All the later years of his life were years of unwearied toil and struggle. Mr. Prentiss was a natural orator. Even as a boy he attracted attention by the readiness and charm of his speech. But all this would have contributed little toward giving him his marvellous power over the popular mind and heart, had he not added to the rare gifts of nature the most diligent culture, a deep study of life and character, and a wonderful knowledge of books. The whole treasury of general literature—more especially of English poetry and fiction—was at his command; Shakespeare, Milton, and Byron he almost knew by heart; with the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," and Sir Walter Scott, he seemed to be equally familiar; and from all these sources he drew endless illustrations in aid of his argument, whether it was addressed to a jury, to a judge, to the people, or to the legislative assembly. Henry Clay said of him: "Mr. Prentiss was distinguished, as a public speaker, by a rich, chaste, and boundless imagination, the exhaustless resources of which, in beautiful language and happy illustrations, he brought to the aid of a logical power, which he wielded to a very great extent. Always ready and prompt, his conceptions seemed to me almost intuitive. His voice was fine, softened, and I think, improved, by a slight lisp, which an attentive observer could discern. The great theatres of eloquence and public speaking in the United States are the legislative hall, the forum, and the stump, without adverting to the pulpit. I have known some of my contemporaries eminently successful on one of these theatres, without being able to exhibit any remarkable ability on the others. Mr. Prentiss was brilliant and successful on them all." He died at Natchez, Miss., July 1, 1850.

JOY, Thomas, colonist, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1610. The family name has been frequently spelled Jay and Joye, and in England the variation includes Jaye, Joie and Jaie. He came to New England soon after the settlement of Boston, and there, as appears from the "Book of Possessions" and the records of early conveyances, became the owner of much property. The mansions of Gov. Hutchinson and Sir Charles Henry Frankland and the home of Paul Revere were built upon his land, and on its border was the historic North Meeting-House where Increase and Cotton Mather preached. His possessions also included many acres in Hingham and Lynn, besides extensive tracts purchased from Indians in Maine and the interior of Massachusetts. He was called a house carpenter, filling the requirements of architect and builder in the little capital of his day, and is known to have constructed many residences, wharves, bridges and warehouses in Boston, Charlestown and Muddy Brook (now Brookline). Up to 1646 his life was filled with a reasonable measure of success, but in that year his spirit of independence brought him into collision with the authorities of the colony. He was a signer of the famous "remonstrance and petition" of 1646, often called "Dr. Child's Memorial," on account of the prominence of Robert Child in its support, and with such men as Samuel Maverick, John Dand and David Yale, protested against the narrow policy of the colonial government, which, since 1631, had restricted the right of suffrage to members of the local churches. More than three-fourths of the adult male population were thus excluded from any participation in public affairs, but the prayer to extend to them the privileges of citizenship, all the burdens of which they were required to bear equally with the freemen, was rudely denied by the authorities, and the further effort on the part of the petitioners to renew the claims before the British parliament was met with imprisonment and heavy fines. Subsequently on account of continued persecution by the magistrates, most of the signers of this memorable remonstrance left the colony never to return. Thomas Joy took up his abode at Hingham, where he probably joined the church of which the Rev. Peter Hobart was minister, and established interests which continued until his death. About 1656 the policy of the colonial government was materially changed and public opinion so liberalized as to favor sentiments that scarcely ten years

ORIGINAL TOWN HOUSE OF BOSTON AND FIRST STATE HOUSE OF MASS.

before had seemed revolutionary. In this altered condition of affairs Joy renewed his active part in the business and social life of the capital, and became entrusted with the execution of the most important public work yet undertaken in New England —the design and construction of the town house of Boston. This building was made possible largely through the liberality of Capt. Robert Keayne, a public-spirited citizen who died in 1656, and in his will had made provision for the construction of a market place and conduit "with some convenient roome or too for the courts to meete in both in Winter & Sumer, and so [also] for the Townesmen and comissrs of the Towne . . . in the same building or the like," besides a "convenient roome for a Library, & gallery or some other handsome roome for the Elders to meete in; . . . also a roome for an Armory and a place for merchants." The amount bequeathed for this purpose was more than doubled by popular subscription. On Aug. 1, 1657, the committee awarded the contract to Thomas Joy and partner for a "very substantiall and Comely building sixty-one foot in Length and thirty-six foot in

Breadth from outside to outside, set upon twenty-one Pillers of full ten foot high between Pedestall & Capitall, . . . the wholl Building to Jetty over three foot without the Pillers everie way, . . . according to A modell or draught Presented us by the sd Tho: Joy." The building was completed in 1658 and payment made two years later. Its site was in the open space at the head of what is now State street. It was destroyed by fire in 1711, and on its site was erected the brick building which, as the old state house, is still one of the most venerated monuments of colonial Boston. The accompanying drawing of this first state house is a copy of one made by George A. Clough, an architect of Boston, from the descriptions given in the original contract, now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is the first attempt at restoration that has ever been made. In his "Boston Hymn," read in Music Hall, Boston, Jan. 1, 1863, Emerson thus celebrates this ancient structure:

> "And here in a pine state-house
> They shall choose men to rule
> In every needed faculty,
> In church and state and school."

The armory for which provision was made in the original contract was for the use of the artillery company, organized in 1637, and still existing as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Thomas Joy was a member, and upon its roll for two and a half centuries are some of the most worthy and distinguished names in the history of Boston. Thomas Joy became a "freeman" of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1665, one year after the passage of a law making it possible for non-freemen who were not church members, to become citizens, providing that they were approved by the religious and secular authorities. Mr. Joy was married, in 1636, to Joan, only daughter of Capt. John Gallop, owner of Gallop's island in Boston harbor and the hero of the famous encounter with Indians off Block island which was the forerunner of the Pequod war. They had ten children whose descendants are now scattered throughout the United States. A fuller sketch of his life is included in "Thomas Joy and his Descendants," a genealogical record (New York, 1897). He died in Boston, Oct. 21, 1678.

PATTI, Adelina, singer, was born in Madrid, Spain, Feb. 19, 1843. Her mother at the time of her birth was prima donna at the Grand Theatre in Madrid. Her father, Salvatore Patti, deciding to try his fortunes in the new world, came to the United States in 1844, and became one of the managers of the Italian Opera House in Chambers street, New York. Adelina Patti received her first musical training from her half-brother, Ettore Barili, and made her first appearance in concerts at Tripler's Hall, New York, at the age of seven, and four years latter she appeared with Gottschalk, the pianist, who made a tour with her to the West Indies. She made her début in Italian opera in New York on Nov. 24, 1859, the opera being "Lucia di Lammermoor," and received a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome, literally taking the town by storm. The New York "Herald" of the following day said: "A young lady not yet seventeen, almost an American by birth, having arrived here when an infant, belonging to an Italian family, sang last night the favorite rôle of débutantes, 'Lucia di Lammermoor.' . Miss Patti sang with sympathetic tenderness —a rare gift in one so young— and increased the enthusiasm of the audience to a positive furore. . . Everyone predicts a career for this young artist, and who knows but the managers may find in her a long-looked-for sensation?" Following this she resumed her studies for two years, and then at the age of eighteen made her first appearance before the London public at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden. Her English début was made as Amina in "La Sonnambula," and her superior rendition of the part made her success complete and instantaneous. Her clear soprano voice, artistic skill, engaging manners and winning personality at once made her a popular idol, while thoughtful critics recognized in her a singer of the first order of excellence. Following Amina she appeared as Lucia and as Violetta in "La Traviata." As Martha in the opera of that name and as Rosina in "Il Barbiere" she gave fresh proof of her versatility, her extraordinary talent and her abundant endowments as an actress. From 1862 until 1868 Madame Patti sang at the Theatre Italien in Paris, and her reception in the French capital equalled in warmth and enthusiasm that which had already been extended her in London. While at the Theatre Italien she created the title rôle in Verdi's "La Jeanne d' Arc," and was also seen for the first time in "Il Trovatore." In 1864 she was seen for the first time as Margherita in Gounod's "Faust," and her rendition was pronounced superior to that of any prima donna who had previously assumed the character. Her success as Juliet in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" was also phenomenal. She made repeated tours of Europe and Great Britain, each trip adding to her fame and popularity, and for over twenty-five consecutive seasons sang in concerts at Covent Garden, London. In 1881 Patti revisited the United States after an absence of twenty-two years, and for the next three years gave a series of performances throughout the principal cities, under the management of Col. J. H. Mapleson. This period was the high noon of her success. She was receiving $5,000 a night, the largest amount, it is said, ever paid a singer or actor for one performance, and her reception, and the excitement and enthusiasm her singing created was unprecedented. Of her first engagement in San Francisco, Col. Mapleson in his "Memoirs" says: "On the day of the performance it took the whole of the police force to protect the theatre from the overwhelming crowds pressing for tickets, although it had been announced that no more were to be had. Long before daylight the would-be purchasers of Patti tickets had collected and formed into line, reaching the length of some three or four streets; and from this time until the close of the engagement, some four weeks afterward, that line was never broken at any period of the day or night. A brisk trade was done in the hiring of camp stools, for which the modest sum of 4s. was charged. A similar amount was levied for a cup of coffee or a slice of bread and butter. As the line got hungry, dinners were served, also suppers. High prices were paid to obtain a place in the line, as the head of it approached the box-office; resulting only in disappointment to the intending buyer, who was, of course, unable to procure a ticket. Large squads of police were on duty the whole time, and they were busily employed in keeping the line in its place, and in defeating outsiders in their attempts to make a gap in it. Later on it was announced that a limited number of gallery tickets would be sold, when a rush was made, carrying away the whole of the windows, glass, statuary, plants, etc. Ticket speculators were now offering seats at from £4 to £10 each, places in the fifth row of the dress circle fetching as much as £4, being 400 per cent. above the box-office price." The next season she

Adelina Patti.

sang in London, and returned again to America in 1886. In 1888 and 1889 she visited South America, being paid $5,000 a night and a share in the profits when the receipts exceeded $10,000. In December, 1889, she received the sum of $4,000 for singing "Home, Sweet Home" at the opening of the Auditorium in Chicago. She returned to America again in 1892 and 1893. In December, 1894, she was commanded by Queen Victoria, to sing at Windsor, on which occasion she was presented with an ornament in rubies and diamonds bearing the letters V. R. I. and also received an autograph portrait of Queen Victoria. She was twice married. Her first husband was the Marquis de Caux, a French nobleman, to whom she was married in 1868, and from whom she was divorced a few years later, the union proving a most unhappy one. She is now the wife of Signor Nicolini, a tenor singer. Her home is at Craigy-nos Castle in South Wales, where she entertains in princely style and is visited by many royalties and notabilities and possesses an almost unique collection of autograph portraits given to her by all the European sovereigns. She is the only woman singer who possesses the Zartliche order attached to the blue ribbon of St. Andrée, which was presented to her by the late czar. In 1897 Madame Patti received the freedom of the Ancient Borough of Brecon, being the first woman who has received this honor.

KENNEDY, Anthony, agriculturist and statesman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1811. His father, John Kennedy, born in Londonderry, Ireland, was of Scotch descent, and came to this country while a boy with his elder brothers, Andrew and Anthony, who became very prosperous merchants of Philadelphia before the revolutionary war, and contributed largely of their means toward the assistance of the colonies in their struggle against Great Britain. A branch house was established in Baltimore, which they placed in charge of their younger brother John, who was subsequently married to Ann Clayton, daughter of Philip Pendleton, of Berkeley county, Va. He died at an advanced age, leaving four sons, John T., Andrew, Philip P. and Anthony Kennedy, all born in Baltimore. When ten years of age Anthony Kennedy removed with his father to an estate inherited by his mother in Virginia, and received his education at Jefferson Academy at Charleston, Jefferson county, in that state. After his graduation he began the study of the law, but abandoned it to engage in agriculture. He was married early in life, and being drawn into the service of the Whig party, he became one of its leaders in his section of the state, and represented his county in the legislature from 1838 to 1842. He also filled for more than ten years the position of magistrate on the bench of the county court under the old constitution, a position which at that time was one of dignity and honor. In 1847 he was unanimously nominated by a Whig convention over several prominent competitors for congress in the tenth district, composing the six upper counties of the valley of Virginia, at that time represented by Henry Bedinger, and only failed of an election by a small vote. In 1850 he was tendered by Pres. Fillmore the consulship to Havana, Cuba, as the successor of Gen. Campbell of South Carolina, but declined the appointment, and in the following year was married to his second wife, who was a daughter of Christopher Hughes, one of the most prosperous merchants of Baltimore, and took up his permanent residence in that city. His ability at once gave him prominence and influence in Maryland politics, and in 1856 he was elected to the house of delegates from Baltimore, and was chosen by the general assembly U. S. senator from Maryland for a full term, from 1857 to 1863, to succeed Thomas G. Pratt. He made an excellent record in that body, serving on the committees on naval affairs, District of Columbia, private land claims and other committees, and commanded the respect both of his constituents and associates by his conscientious and able discharge of duty. He became an earnest supporter of Mr. Buchanan's administration, but was always a Union man. During the troublous times in Baltimore, on Apr. 20, 1861, he was sent by the mayor to Washington as one of the committee which induced the president to stop the passage of troops through or around the city until the excitement in Baltimore abated. In 1867 he was elected to the state constitutional convention from Baltimore county, and took a leading part in the framing of that important instrument. After that time Mr. Kennedy withdrew entirely from active participation in political affairs, residing quietly on his farm near Ellicott City, a calm but not uninterested observer of passing events until his death at Annapolis, Md., July 31, 1892.

KONTZ, Anton Louis, financier, was born in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20, 1851, son of Ernest Christian and Mary Elizabeth (Trabert) Kontz. His father was a farmer and shoe manufacturer, and on his farm, near Atlanta, Anton spent four years, but passed his childhood in Atlanta, where he still continues to reside. He attended the best schools of Atlanta, and afterward, by the advice of his friend, Alexander H. Stephens, took a course of several years at the noted school of Richard Malcolm Johnston, in Maryland. For sixteen years he was with Pullman's Palace Car Co., and, by rapidly-earned promotions, became superintendent, but resigned in 1891, to give to his private business the attention which its increasing importance required. He has attracted especial attention by his successful administration of large estates. In 1889 he was elected a member of the city council of Atlanta, defeating his opponent, a highly respected and worthy citizen, by 1,900 majority, probably the largest ever given in a similar contest. While councilman he was chairman of the committee on parks and of the water-works committee, a member of the finance committee and board of water commissioners. As chairman of the committee he took a leading part in moulding the plans which have given Atlanta a water supply unsurpassed in the country. For a number of years he has been a member of the city board of education, and has been prominent in the successful organization and management of a number of financial institutions. He was a leader in the formation of the Stephens Club (now the Young Men's Democratic League), one of the most influential political organizations in the South. Mr. Kontz is not a politician, but is interested in every movement for the public good. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church, and all organized charities find in him a cheerful supporter and colaborer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is now grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state of Georgia. In 1895 he was treasurer of the Cotton States and International Exposition Co., and contributed largely to the success of the exposition by his able management of its finances. He is now secretary of the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county. His thorough familiarity with the German language enables him to greatly extend his business relations.

FLAGG, Edward Octavus, clergyman and poet, was born at Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 13, 1824. His father was a son of Henry Collins Flagg, a graduate of Yale College, and mayor of New Haven, Conn., for five years. His mother was Martha, daughter of William Joseph Whiting, a lawyer of New Haven, who was also a graduate of Yale. His grandfather, Henry Collins Flagg, Sr., was a surgeon in the continental army on the staff of Gen. Nathanael Greene. The parents of Edward Octavus Flagg removed to New Haven when he was seven years of age, and there he attended the first "Lancasterian School" established in the United States, of which he became head scholar and was, at the age of thirteen, offered a position as assistant in a public school at Skaneateles. He subsequently studied at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and then entered Trinity College where he took high stand as a scholar. He next studied divinity in New Haven, Conn., and at the age of twenty-five was ordained deacon. On being admitted to the priesthood he became first rector of Trinity Church, at Norwich, Conn., and while there established a church at Yantic. The delicate health of his wife, who was the daughter of Gen. William Gibbs MacNeill, brevetted by the state of Rhode Island for quelling the Dorr insurrection, compelled him after a service of two and a half years to go South. He became associate rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, but he left there after six months for New Orleans, where he was appointed rector pro tem. of Trinity Church. He declined a call to a permanent rectorship. In 1854 he accepted a call to St. Paul's Church, at Paterson, N. J., but in 1856 resigned, having in the meantime lost his wife and only child. He spent nine months traveling in Europe, and on his return took charge of All Saints' Church, New York, where he continued until the autumn of 1861. He afterward founded the Church of the Resurrection in the city of New York, of which he was rector for more than seven years, and still later became assistant at Grace Church. After nearly six years' service there he resigned. For three years, subsequently, he was rector of St. Mark's, Tarrytown. He was appointed chaplain of the 9th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and in that capacity officiated on many important occasions. He was married a second time, in 1860, to Mary Letitia, daughter of Joshua B. Ferris of Stamford, Conn. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of New York in 1866. He has often delivered courses of lectures on literature and history in New York and elsewhere, and for many years has contributed both in prose and verse to the press. One of his poems, entitled "Live It Down," has been widely copied, set to music and sung. Another poem was written by request and delivered before the Alpha Delta Phi Society at its fifty-second convention at Middletown, Conn., in 1884. A collection of his poetical works was published in 1889. A second volume was issued in 1895 with many additional pieces, entitled "Poems and Later Poems."

Edward Octavus Flagg

PARKHURST, John Gibson, diplomat, was born at Oneida Castle, N. Y., son of Stephen and Sally Parkhurst. He is descended from English, Welsh and Scotch ancestors, some of whom were early settlers in New England. Receiving a classical education at Oneida Academy, he was admitted to the New York bar in 1847, and practiced law in Oneida county until 1849, when he removed to Coldwater, Mich., and formed a partnership with Lieut.-Gov. George A. Coe. He practiced law in that state until September, 1861. In 1860 he represented his district as delegate to the Democratic national conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, and acted as secretary of the convention at Charleston, the proceedings of which he prepared for publication. At that time he expressed his belief that the South was determined to set up a government of its own, and declared that it was the duty of all loyal citizens to be prepared to defend the Union. In 1861 he entered the army, and was appointed by Gov. Blair as lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Michigan infantry. He was mustered into the service in September, 1861, and in October reported for duty to Gen. Sherman in Kentucky. In February, 1862, his regiment was ordered to engage in the advance on Nashville. Subsequently he was appointed military governor of Murfreesboro. In the battle of Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, after holding his position for nearly eight hours against a greatly superior force commanded by Gen. Forrest, and losing one-third of his command, he was captured and held a prisoner for four months. After his exchange he was appointed, December, 1862, on Gen. Thomas' staff as provost marshal of the 14th army corps. He received his commission as colonel, Feb. 6, 1868. In commemoration of his gallant services at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, the state of Michigan erected a statue of Gen. Parkhurst in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, at the place where he, with his provost guard, arrested the stragglers and reorganized the retreating troops. As an illustration of the spirit which he displayed on this occasion it is related that an officer who was fleeing from the field confronted him saying, "Get out of my way! I rank you." "By the Eternal," answered Parkhurst, "no man who tries to run away ranks me." After the promotion of Gen. Thomas he retained the position of provost-marshal-general of the army of the Cumberland until the close of the war. During this time he engaged in all the battles in which the army of the Cumberland participated. For gallantry and meritorious conduct at the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, and was mustered out of service Nov. 10, 1865. Returning to civil life, he opened a law office at Nashville, Tenn., remaining there until August, 1866, when he removed to Coldwater, Mich. He was appointed by Pres. Johnson, U. S. marshal of the eastern district of Michigan; was nominated in 1866 lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket; and was special agent of the U. S. treasury department from 1867 to 1869. In 1872 he was nominated by the liberal Republicans and Democrats as representative to congress for the 3rd congressional district. In 1876 he was Democratic candidate for state treasurer. He has since been conspicuous in politics, being a delegate to almost every Democratic state convention and also to several national conventions. Since the war he has been prominent in military circles; was one of the committee which erected the Garfield monument in Washington; has been commander of the Loyal Legion of the state of Michigan, besides holding other positions of honor. In 1888 he was tendered

John G. Parkhurst

the U. S. mission to Russia by Pres. Cleveland. Declining this offer, he was appointed to succeed Judge Lambert Tree as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Belgium, and filled the position with credit and honor until the close of Pres. Cleveland's first administration. At the termination of his official career in Belgium he returned to Coldwater, Mich. Although not at present engaged in the active practice of law, he is a member of the American Bar Association. Personally Gen. Parkhurst is a man of culture and refinement; of genial disposition, affable manners and distinguished address; patriotic and public spirited, interested in the cause of education, active in all matters which relate to the general welfare, and is held in universal esteem by his fellow citizens. Gen. Parkhurst was married, in 1852, to Amelia C., daughter of Samuel P. Noyes; she died July 26, 1861, leaving two daughters, Kate Amelia, who was married to Frank G. Goodyear of Hastings, Mich., and Margaret Powers, who was married to Prof. William Carey Morey of Rochester, N. Y. In 1863 Gen. Parkhurst was married to Josephine B., daughter of Nathan B. Reeves of Murfreesboro, Tenn., who died June 20, 1871. In 1874 he was married to Mrs. Frances J. Fiske, daughter of Nathan Roberts of Lenox, N. Y.

DICKERMAN, Charles Heber, manufacturer, was born in Harford, Susquehanna co., Pa., Feb. 3, 1843. His father, Clark Dickerman, was one of the leading physicians of the state, and the family traces its ancestry back to 1635, when Thomas Dickerman came from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass. He received his education in the public schools and at Harvard University, and was for several years a teacher in the public schools of Susquehanna and Luzerne counties. In 1862 he was registered as a law student in the office of Daniel S. Dickinson, Binghamton, N. Y., but in 1863 abandoned law practice, and accepted a position with Carter & Son, coal operators, at Beaver Meadow, Carbon co., Pa. In 1868 he removed to Bethlehem, Pa., and engaged in the coal commission business, and in 1869 he became interested in the Chapman Slate Co., of Northampton county, Pa., miners and manufacturers of roofing slate and other slate products, being elected secretary of the company, and in 1870 chosen general manager. In 1880 he became associated with S. W. Murray in the manufacture of freight cars, and removed to Milton, Northumberland co., Pa., where he has since resided. Mr. Dickerman is secretary and treasurer of Murray, Dougal & Co., Limited, and president of the First National Bank of Milton. He has always been an unswerving, uncompromising Democrat, and a fearless, outspoken advocate of his party's principles. For three years he was chairman of the county committee, and during his term of office conducted successful campaigns for the party. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892, and was endorsed for congress in 1896 by Northumberland and Columbia counties, but failed to secure the district nomination. Mr. Dickerman is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, March 10, 1869, at Beaver Meadow, Carbon co., Pa., to Joy I., daughter of William Carter, a native of Cornwall, England, where Mrs. Dickerman was born. They have four children: Adelia Margaret; William Carter, who was graduated at Lehigh University in June, 1896; Grace Beatrice, and Joy Chandler Dickerman.

C. H. Dickerman

EDSEN, Eduard P., lawyer and author, was born at Husum, Province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. His education was received in the schools of his home, and later at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. After graduation he spent four years in continuous travel, and in November, 1875, landed in Portland, Ore. Being quite reduced in ready money, he set about looking for employment, and finally succeeded in obtaining a situation on a farm near Sandy Post-office, Ore. Here he remained until March, 1876, when he engaged for one season in salmon-fishing at Brookfield, Wahkiakum co., Washington. Afterward, returning to Portland, he took a course in a business college, and at the same time studied English with a private tutor. From March until August, 1877, he was employed as a deckhand on the steamboat Annie Faxon, plying between Celilo and Wallula on the Columbia river; and then for six months was engaged in lumbering at Walla Walla, Wash. In the spring of 1878 he found employment in John H. Stahl's City brewery at Walla Walla, and by his energy and faithfulness in every duty, was rapidly advanced to the post of bookkeeper and general manager. He began the study of law in the intervals of business duties, but having made an unfortunate investment of a large part of his savings in the Yankee fork and Wood river mines in Idaho, he formed a partnership in 1881 with Judge V. D. Lambert, to conduct an insurance and real estate agency under the name of Lambert & Edsen. In the summer of 1883, in search of a larger field for business operations, he visited Tacoma, Port Townsend, and Olympia, and finally locating in Seattle in December, was, in the following January, admitted to the bar. A large practice was immediately opened to him, which, from his intimate knowledge of no less than seven languages, included a large part of the "foreign" law business of the city; and he soon found himself not only prosperous in affairs, and a recognized leader of the bar, but also, from his affable and kindly manners, a universal favorite. In November, 1889, he formed a partnership with Will H. Thompson and John E. Humphries, under the style of Thompson, Edsen & Humphries. It is now one of the leading law firms of the Pacific coast. Mr. Edsen has also been a moving factor in the militia organizations of the state of Washington, having in 1884 founded Company D, N.G.W., of which he was the first captain. He is an expert drill-master, whose skill has been frequently recognized by prizes and high honors in competitive drills. The Rainier division, No. 18, U. R. K. of P., organized by him in 1892, ranked among the best in competition at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and New Westminster, B. C., being awarded prizes on each occasion. Mr. Edsen was recently reappointed judge-advocate-general of the Washington brigade, a position which he has held with distinction since June 15, 1892. He has always been a Republican in politics, but, although often urged, has steadily refused elective office. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in his state. His membership in social and fraternal organizations is extensive, and includes the three

Eduard P. Edsen

branches of the K. of P., Knights of Malta, Knights of the Golden Eagle, U. A. O. D., the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Chosen Friends, and four branches of the I. O. O. F. He was one of the founders of the Seattle Turn Verein, and since 1889 has been president of the George Washington branch Irish National League. He also belongs to a number of charitable institutions. In 1894 he was representative of the state of Washington at the world's fair, Antwerp, being present at its formal opening by King Leopold II. on May 5th. Mr. Edsen has made numerous creditable contributions to periodical literature in both prose and verse, having shown particular ability in the latter by his clever mastery of frontier and miner dialects. Of powerful physique and commanding presence, he is what he appears, a man of untiring energy and unlimited resource.

DENNIS, Graham Barclay, financier, was born in London, England, June 1, 1855, son of Mendenhall John and Sophia Dennis. His father, a native of London and a graduate of Oxford and Heidelberg universities, is a Presbyterian minister and linguistic scholar of note; his mother is of German extraction. Their children have all attained to distinction, and are successes in their various lines of effort. The early life of Graham B. Dennis was mostly passed in Cincinnati, O. He was known as a diligent student, and as a child showed remarkable spirit and business aptitude, his earliest experience being at the age of eight in the selling of newspapers; the ambition and determination to succeed has characterized his every effort. His earlier school life closed at the age of fourteen, and in deference to his parents' desire that he should embrace some profession, to which his life-work should be devoted, undertook that of pharmaceutical chemistry. In 1872 he was called to Dayton, O., where he assumed a clerkship with a large tobacco manufacturing concern, but the following year he undertook a course of study at Bethany College, West Virginia. From 1875 to 1877 he was city editor of the Dayton, O., "Daily Journal," and thereafter for two years its business manager. In 1879 he severed his connection with that journal for the purpose of introducing an electrical postage stamp canceller of his own invention. Scientifically and mechanically it was a success. In 1880 he organized, and was the head of the firm of G. B. Dennis & Co., Dayton, O., and its senior member, its business comprising the organization of stock companies, discounts and general banking. For a number of years he gave his attention to this enterprise, and incidentally to the publication of an agricultural newspaper, the "Farmer's Home," of which he was also the originator, and which proved a profitable undertaking. In 1885, with health impaired, he removed to the city of Spokane, Wash. After investigating the natural resources of the surrounding country, and their relation to this growing town, and being convinced of its destiny to become an important commercial centre, he began the publication of the "Spokane Miner," a sixteen-page journal devoted to the mining interests of the northwest. He invested extensively in Spokane real estate and engaged in various enterprises for the development of the city. In 1885 he organized the Muscovite Mica Mining Co., a corporation, the personnel of which were Chicago capitalists, to purchase and develop the great mica mines in Idaho. He is still the general manager, and a member of the board of directors. In 1887 he organized the Ross Park Street Railway Co., and built the first electric railway in the northwest at Spokane, one of the best equipped railways in the country, and was for two years its president. Since its organization, in December, 1892—of this he was the author—Mr. Dennis has been the president and general manager of the Old Dominion Mining and Concentrating Co. of Spokane, and under his direction and management the mines in Stevens county have been systematically developed. He is also president of the Idler Mining Co., and the Summit Mining Co., holding positions of trust in other similar concerns. At the first convention, held Oct. 2, 1895, of the Northwest Mining Association, which embraces within its supervision the states of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and British Columbia, an organization of strength, character and usefulness, Mr. Dennis was accorded the distinguished honor of election to the presidency, which he still occupies. As a delegate from this association to the parliament of British Columbia, at Victoria, B. C. in April, 1896, he successfully combatted the implied two per cent. tax upon the gross output of the mines in British Columbia, an eminent piece of legislative accomplishment and a great service to the mining interests within the Dominion. In politics and public life Mr. Dennis has taken an equally prominent position. He was a member of the city council of Spokane for two years from 1886. In 1890 he was a member of the board of public education, and, as chairman of its committee on buildings, was the author of the large and magnificent public school edifices which adorn that city. He is one of the heaviest realty owners, and has made his investments with characteristic judgment and foresight. In 1890 he was a moving spirit in the establishment of the Northwestern Industrial Exposition Co. at Spokane, and was chosen its first vice-president. He is a trustee, member of the executive board and treasurer of the Jenkins University, Spokane, founded by Col. David P. Jenkins with a large endowment. In all his manifold interests, mining, realty, public and private trusts, Mr. Dennis is recognized as a leader and authority. His splendid executive ability and unflinching integrity have caused his election to many offices of great responsibility, while his courtesy and kindliness have won him a wide circle of friends. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and in politics a firm Republican. He was married, in 1879, to Hester Leota, daughter of Capt. John Bradley of Dayton, O., and they have three children.

G. B. Dennis

DAVIS, Joseph John, lawyer, was born in Franklin, now Vance county, N. C., Apr. 13, 1828. He was educated at Wake Forest College and at the University of North Carolina, where he studied law under Judge Battle, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1850, and LL.D. in 1887. He located first at Oxford, N. C., then removed to Louisburg, N. C. He entered the Confederate army as a captain in the 47th North Carolina regiment, and was present in all its engagements until captured at Gettysburg and imprisoned at Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. At the latter place he established a law school among the prisoners. He represented Franklin county in the assembly in 1866; was elected to congress in 1874 and served continuously for six years. Here he took strong grounds on matters of industrial interests and stood high in Democratic councils. He was appointed a justice of the North Carolina supreme court in February, 1887, to succeed Judge Ashe, and was elected to the same position in 1888. His opinions

are found in North Carolina Reports, vols. 96–110. No judge ever had more completely the confidence of the people than Judge Davis. His name was the synonym of candor, honesty and singleness of purpose. He died in Louisburg, N. C., while still in office, Aug. 7, 1892.

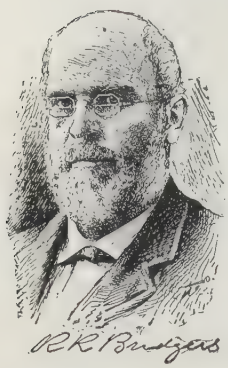
JANNEY, Samuel McPherson, Quaker minister and author, was born in Loudon county, Va., Jan. 11, 1801. His ancestors were from Cheshire and had been among the earliest converts to Quakerism. They were also among the first Quaker settlers in Loudon county, whither they had removed from Bucks county, Pa., about 1745. On the division in his sect, about 1827, he became a Hicksite and labored long in the work of the ministry. He visited nearly or quite all of Friends' meetings in America. He was liberal in his attitude toward the orthodox branch, earnest in promoting a better educational system in Virginia, and constant in his efforts to advance the cause of emancipation. He was once presented by the Grand Jury for a paper on emancipation. During the civil war he was useful in ameliorating the terrors of war for the Virginia counties lying on the border by reason of his intercession with the Federal government and the respect entertained for him by the Confederates. In 1869 he was appointed, by Pres. Grant, superintendent of Indian affairs, and served until 1871. Mr. Janney was a poet of no mean ability and also found his pen facile in dealing with a great variety of subjects. Prominent among his published writings are "The Country School House," a prize poem (1825); "Conversations on Religious Subjects" (1835, 3d. edition, 1843); "The Last of the Lenape, and other Poems" (1839); "The Teacher's Gift," a volume of prose and verse essays (1840); "An Historical View of the Christian Church during the Middle Ages" (1847); "Life of William Penn" (1852, 3d. edition, 1856); "Life of George Fox" (1853); "History of the Religious Society of Friends, from its Rise to the year 1828" (4 vols., 1859–67); "An American View of the Causes which have led to the Decline of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland" (1868); "An Examination of the Causes which lead to the Separation of Friends in America in 1827–28" (1870); and "Summary of Christian Doctrines as held by the Friends," "Vital Religion and the Means of promoting it" and "Peace Principles Exemplified in the early History of Pennsylvania" (1876). Of his "History of the Religious Society of Friends" the New York "Nation" says: "We commend it to the reading of persons of all sects, and not least to the young, for an insight into spiritual purity and fidelity to the inner light such as are not likely to be exhibited again, certainly not in our day, in the formation of a new society." He also wrote an autobiography, replete with the interesting incidents of his own career, which was published in Philadelphia in 1881. Mr. Janney died in Loudon county, Va., Apr. 30, 1880.

LOCKEY, Richard, financier, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 11, 1845, third of the nine children of John and Mary (Raw) Lockey. In 1846 his parents removed to the United States, and settling in Dubuque, Ia., reared their children amid such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of a frontier town. Leaving school at the age of twelve, the son secured a situation in a country store, but after three years in this place began working in the lead-mines of Dubuque. After several unsuccessful attempts to enlist in the Federal service, he finally joined the Fremont hussars at Patterson, Mo., in November, 1862, and accompanied Gen. Davidson's expedition through southeastern Missouri and Arkansas. During 1863 he was with Gen. Asboth in Kentucky; and early in 1864 went with Sherman's command from Vicksburg and into Alabama, returning then to join Gen. Banks' Red river expedition. At this time he was given charge of the quartermaster and commissary departments of Gen. Smith's command, but in the fall of 1864 was taken dangerously ill and obliged to return home. Then taking a full business course at Bayliss' Commercial College, Dubuque, he spent the winter of 1865–66 settling up the quartermaster's accounts of the 4th Missouri cavalry at St. Louis. In the spring of 1866 he went to Helena, Mon., where he was first employed in building the Truitt and Plaisted ditch. He was then a clerk for three years, and subsequently read law in the offices of Col. Sanders and Chumasero & Chadwick for another year and a half. In 1871 he engaged in mercantile business in Helena, and in 1876 opened a branch store in Bozeman, where he manufactured, on contract, large quantities of hard bread for the military and Indian departments. In 1881 he sold out the Bozeman store to his two brothers, and the Helena store to Wm. H. Ulm, and turned his attention to real estate, insurance and abstracts. He is a recognized authority in that line in Montana; is largely interested in real estate, mines, and other enterprises; and is president of the Helena Trust Co. and the Lockey Investment Co. All his undertakings have been characterized by a knowledge of organization and such zeal and energy that success was assured. Mr. Lockey is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, including Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Shrine, the I. O. O. F., and other societies; and has served his third term as grand receiver of the grand lodge A. O. U. W. of Montana. In 1868 he assisted in the organization of the Good Templars order in Helena. He has been twice a member of the board of education, and is a vice-president of the board of trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University, of which he is the largest benefactor. Mr. Lockey is justly esteemed for public spirit, which he has evidenced by the gift of Lockey Avenue Park to the city of Helena, and of a site for the state capitol. A life-long Republican, he served creditably as a member of the state legislature in 1892, and in 1896 was a candidate for the state senate. Among his friends he is widely known as the "Duke of Last Chance," from having been many years presiding officer of the House of Lords, a burlesque legislative assembly, whose sessions are enlivened by his quaint humor and original applications of parliamentary law. He was married, June 5, 1870, to Emily E. Jeffrey of Leavenworth, Kan., and has had five children, two of whom still survive.

Richard Lockey

BRIDGERS, Robert Rufus, railroad president, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Nov. 28, 1819. He was graduated with first honors at the University of North Carolina in 1841, and was admitted to the bar within a week. He represented his native county in the North Carolina assembly in 1844, and then devoted himself to law and planting. He became a large planter, declined the office of attorney-general, a judgeship of the circuit court, and a nomination for congress: but was again a member of assembly from Edgecombe in 1856, 1858 and 1860, rapidly becoming a recognized leader. He was a member of the Confederate congress during the whole of its existence, serving on the military committee and also as a member of the special finance com-

mittee during the second term. He proposed to the congress to buy cotton and ship it to Europe as a basis of credit. Six months before the downfall of the Confederacy, Pres. Davis offered him the secretaryship of the treasury. The offer came too late and was declined. During the war period he and his brother rebuilt the High Shoals Iron Works. They soon became the second in size and importance in the Confederacy, and did much work for the government. At the close of the war Mr. Bridgers was elected president of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, mainly in recognition of the foresight displayed by him in having proposed to invest the earnings of the road in cotton while the war was in progress. The road then had a schedule time of ten miles per hour, but by hard work he saved it from foreclosure. He, with the counsel and financial aid of W. T. Walters and B. F. Newcomer, built up the "Atlantic Coast Line," one of the most important systems in the South. He was elected president of the W. and W. railroad twenty times by unanimous vote, and was also president of other roads of the system, and in addition, he was for thirteen years general manager of the system. He died in Columbia, S. C., Dec. 10, 1888, while addressing a committee of the South Carolina legislature.



R K Bridgers

BULKLEY, Peter, clergyman and founder of Concord, Mass., was born in Odell, Bedfordshire, England, Jan. 31, 1585. He was the son of Rev. Edward Bulkley, D.D., for many years curate of Odell, and mentioned with respect by John Fox in the "Book of Martyrs." At the age of sixteen the son was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and while still a "junior bachelor" was chosen fellow; and then proceeded bachelor of divinity. His first and only living in England was in his father's old parish at Odell, but after a twenty-one years' service he was silenced for non-conformity by Archbishop Laud; and in 1635, disposing of his estates, he embarked for New England with other colonists. After several months' residence in Cambridge, he removed further inland, and founded a town which he called Concord, a place repeatedly made famous in our country's history. Here he established the twelfth church of the colony, and continued its pastor during the remainder of his life. He was a forcible preacher and rigidly attached to Puritan principles, but having a hasty temper and strong feelings, he frequently caused offense by the severity of his utterances. During his pastorate he became involved in a serious dispute with the ruling elder of his society, which became so bitter that an ecclesiastical council was called and the elder required to abdicate his seat. Bulkley records that from this experience he learned to "know more of God, more of himself and more of men." He was held in high esteem by his brother ministers, and was noted for charitable and kindly actions. Mather speaks of him as a "most excellent scholar, a person of extensive reading, who gave advice to young students." Being possessed of considerable property at the time of his arrival in the colony, he invested extensively in lands at Concord; and repeatedly donated large tracts to deserving persons, who, as Eliot tells us, "became respectable men among the yeomanry." He was also a benefactor of Harvard College in the days of its early struggles for existence, and at his death bequeathed his large collection of books to its library. He was an author of considerable ability, and published several sermons and Latin poems, which were well received. Of one of his books, "The Gospel Covenant; or, the Covenant of Grace Reopened" (1646), Pastor Shepard of Cambridge says, "The church of God is bound to bless God for the holy, judicious and learned labors of this aged servant of Christ, who has taken pains to discover . . . the great mystery of godliness wrapt up in the covenant." Several of his Latin poems are preserved in Mather's "History of New England," and his elegy on the death of Rev. Thomas Hooker is incorporated in Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial." This elegy is entitled "A Lamentation for the death of that Precious and Worthy Minister of Jesus Christ, Mr. Thomas Hooker, who died July 7, 1647, as the sun was setting. The same hour of the day died blessed Calvin, that glorious light"; and begins:

> "Let Hartford mourn, and say, *I've lost a treasure;*
> Let all New England mourn at God's displeasure,
> In taking from us one more gracious
> Than is the gold of Ophir precious."

Pastor Bulkley died at Concord, Mass., March 6, 1659, and was succeeded in his church by his son Edward. Another of his sons, Rev. Gershom Bulkley, was a Harvard graduate of 1655, and long a fellow of the college.

BYNNER, Edwin Lassetter, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1842. His father, Edwin Bynner, was an Englishman of Welsh descent, while his mother, Caroline Edgarton, the daughter of a well-to-do Massachusetts farmer, came of a family which settled in New England in 1645. At the age of five the child went to live on a small farm belonging to his mother, at Harvard, Mass., there attending the country district school until ten years of age. He was then taken to Worcester, Mass., and having completed his education at the Worcester Academy, he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Dwight Foster. Afterward he entered Harvard Law School, and having been awarded the degree of LL.B. in 1865, was admitted to the bar of three different states: Massachusetts, Missouri and New York, practicing in each successively. He was two years in St. Louis, and then spent a like period of time in New York city, whence he returned to Massachusetts, and took up his residence in Boston. There he devoted himself to literature, in which he had already had some success, both with the magazines and the book-reading public. Mr. Bynner was one of the writers on the "Memorial History of Boston," and through his work in this connection his attention was first drawn to the rich field for historical fiction which he afterward exploited so well. In 1890 he became a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His principal published works are: "Nimport" (Boston, 1877); "Tritons" (1878); "Damen's Ghost" (1881); "Penelope's Suitors" (1884); "Agnes Surriage" (1886); "The Uncloseted Skeleton," written in conjunction with Lucretia Hale (1887); "The Begum's Daughter" (1889), and a collection of nine stories for little people, entitled "The Chase of the Meteor" (1891), and "Zachary Phips" (1892). Mr. Bynner was a prolific contributor to the "Atlantic," "Harper's Monthly," "Boston Advertiser," "St. Nicholas," "Youths' Companion," and other magazines. He died in Boston, Aug. 5, 1893

Edwin Lassetter Bynner

HOWARTH, Ellen Clementine (Doran), poet, was born at Cooperstown, N. Y., May 20, 1827. Her father, a calico printer, was so poor that at the age of seven she was obliged to leave school and go to work in a factory for the support of the family. About 1846 she was married to Joseph Howarth, a calico printer, with whom she removed to Trenton, N. J. A few years later, her husband having lost his sight, she was again compelled to work for the support of the family. This she did by caning chairs and washing, and at the same time she began composing her poems, which at first appeared in local papers over the signature "Clementine." Her verses rapidly won popularity, especially during the civil war, and some of them have been set to music. In 1864 she published "The Wind Harp, and Other Poems," and three years afterwards it was followed by another collection of "Poems," with an introduction by Richard Watson Gilder. Her best known poems are: "'Tis But a Little Faded Flower" and "Thou Wilt Never Grow Old." She died in Trenton, N. J., Dec. 23, 1899.

FORREST, Joseph King Cummins, editor, was born in Cork, Ireland, Nov. 26, 1820, son of John and Lydia Mouk (Lawrence) Forrest. He came to the United States in 1840 with his parents, and settled in Kane county, Ill. Shortly afterward he removed to Chicago, where he taught school (1842–43), and took up newspaper work, writing editorials for the "Journal"; the "Tribune," of which he was was one of the founders; the "Democrat," on which he assisted the Hon. John Wentworth, and the "Republican," under Charles A. Dana. He was the first managing editor of the "Inter-Ocean," and was later appointed one of the editors of the "Daily News" and the "Record," serving many years. The "Old Time Facts and Fancies" were written over the *nom de plume*, "An Old Timer," and many political, commercial and financial articles were signed by him "Now or Never." He pursued the editorial profession for more than half a century. In 1854 he was elected clerk of Cook county recorder's court, and in 1873 was appointed city clerk by Mayor Colvin. Gov. Yates appointed him aid-de-camp on his personal staff and inspector of Illinois troops in the field, with the rank of colonel, and he served thus from 1860 to the close of the civil war. He was married, Nov. 8, 1851, to Sarah Paddock, daughter of Alvin Calhoun. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1896.

TUCKER, John Randolph, jurist and statesman, was born at Winchester, Va., Dec. 24, 1823, son of Henry St. George Tucker, the jurist, and Ann Eveline (Hunter) Tucker. He was first educated at a private school in his native place, then studied at Richmond Academy and at the University of Virginia, and at the age of twenty-one was graduated at the law department of the latter institution. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession at Winchester. In 1852 and 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket. In May, 1857, he was elected attorney-general of Virginia to fill an unexpired term, and being re-elected in 1859 and in 1863, served in this office until 1865, when he was dispossessed of it by the results of the war. Five years later he became professor of equity and public law in Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and filled this chair until 1874. In that year he was elected to congress from the 10th Virginia district, and sat until 1887, serving for eight years as a member of the committee on ways and means, of which he was also chairman for some time; was for four years chairman of the judiciary committee in the 48th and 49th congresses, and was a member of the committee on civil service reform. On leaving congress he returned to Washington and Lee University, and subsequently became dean of its law school. In 1887 Yale University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. John Randolph Tucker was a powerful orator, and during the debates on the tariff he vigorously opposed the protective policy. Among his most notable speeches are those on the electoral commission bill; the constitutionality of the presidential count of 1876; the Hawaiian treaty in 1876; the use of the army at the polls in 1879; Chinese immigration in 1883; on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Jackson in Richmond, and addresses delivered before the Social Science Association in 1877, and before the Yale Law School in 1887. He was president of the American Bar Association in 1892–93. He died at Lexington, Va., Feb. 13, 1897.

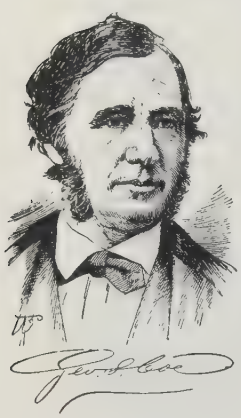
THEAKER, Thomas Clarke, commissioner of patents, was born in York county, Pa., Feb. 1, 1812. He was well educated, and at the age of eighteen removed to Bridgeport, O. There he devoted most of his time to the occupation of a machinist and a millwright. In 1859 he was elected a representative from Ohio on the Republican ticket to the 36th congress, and was on the committees on militia and enrolled bills, serving until 1861; renominated for the ensuing congress, he met with defeat. Theaker was subsequently appointed one of a board of commissioners to examine into the affairs of the patent office, and on Aug. 17, 1865, was appointed by Pres. Johnson commissioner of patents, which office he filled until June 6, 1868. He died at Oakland, Md., July 16, 1883.

MAXWELL, Augustus Emmett, jurist, was born at Elberton, Ga., Sept. 21, 1820, son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Fortson) Maxwell, grandson of John, great-grandson of Thomas, and great-great-grandson of Joel Maxwell. His parents were natives of Georgia, who removed to Alabama when the son was two years of age. He was educated at the University of Virginia, but was not graduated. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and after practicing at Eutaw, Ala., for two years removed to Tallahassee, Fla. In 1847 he was elected to the Florida legislature; was secretary of state in 1848, and in 1849 became a member of the state senate. He served in the national congress from December, 1853, until March 3, 1857, and was then appointed by Pres. Buchanan navy agent at Pensacola, Fla. Upon the organization of the Confederate congress he served as senator. In 1866 he was appointed judge of the supreme court, but owing to the complications of the reconstruction period he resigned his office. He served as president of the Pensacola and Montgomery railroad. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the first judicial circuit court, holding the office until his resignation in 1885. Two years later he was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court, succeeding George G. McWhorter, who had been chief-justice for two years (1885–87), and he served until 1889. His opinions are found in the Florida reports from 1887 to 1891. He was twice married: first, in 1843, to Sarah R. Brockenbrough, who died in 1847, and again in 1853 to Julia H. Anderson.

PEPPER, George Seckel, philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1808. He was educated at Princeton College, and on graduation was admitted to the bar in his native city (1830). He did not practice, but gave all his time to managing the vast estate left to him by his father, which amounted to several million dollars. He was one of the most liberal donors to educational and charitable objects; was connected with the leading financial institutions of Philadelphia, and was president of the American Academy of Music; president of the Rittenhouse Club, and director of the Investment Co. and of the United Security and Trust Co. In 1884 he was also chosen president of the Pennsyl-

vania Academy of Fine Arts as the successor of James L. Claghorn, who had been president from 1872 until 1884, and he held this office until his death. Out of his fortune he bequeathed a total of $854,000 to relatives and personal friends, and the remainder of his estate left for public purposes as follows: $150,000 for a public library; $60,000 to the University of Pennsylvania; $50,000 each to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, to the Presbyterian Hospital, to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to Pennsylvania Hospital and to the hospital of Jefferson Medical College, and the rest to more than forty similar institutions. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., May 2, 1890.

COE, George Simmons, financier, was born in Newport, R. I., March 27, 1817. His opportunities for education were limited to the common schools of New England, and at the age of fourteen he was placed as clerk and bookkeeper in a country store. In 1838 he went to New York to enter the service of Prime, Ward & King, at that time the leading bankers of the country. Six years later he removed to Cincinnati, O., where he did a limited banking and commission business. He then became cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co. of New York. After an unsuccessful attempt to establish a banking business of his own, he was appointed cashier of the American Exchange Bank in 1854, in a few months becoming vice-president, and in 1860 president, a position he held for over thirty years. At that time the banks of New York had just established the Clearing House Association. Mr. Coe conceived the idea of bringing together the banks and the clearing house in such a way that they could report every day the amount of their coin reserve and liabilities; then banks having an excess of surplus could surrender a sufficient amount to the others to make the general condition the same. He also suggested the organization of a committee of banking officers empowered to receive in trust the securities or assets of banks needing assistance, and to issue certificates of trust to them based upon those assets. This was the origin of clearing house certificates, which are particularly intended to prevent serious financial panics. This system was most efficacious in 1861, when the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia organized themselves into an association to purchase and sell at par $50,000,000 of treasury notes to supply the necessities of the war, and in the great financial crisis of 1873, caused by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., when it was revived with excellent national effect. There was probably no banker in the United States better read in the literature and history of banking and finance than Mr. Coe, or a more skilled expert in all financial matters. His papers on financial questions and on the system started by him are greatly valued in the financial world. He was an intimate friend of Pres. Lincoln and Sec. Chase, and during the dark days of the civil war was frequently summoned to consult with the officers of the administration concerning financial questions of importance. He was president of the National Bankers' Association in 1881, also treasurer of the Children's Aid Society and trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of other corporations. He died at Englewood, N. J., May 4, 1896.



FOOTE, Elisha, lawyer, was born at Lee, Berkshire co., Mass., Aug. 1, 1809, son of Elisha and Delia (Battle) Foote. He received his education at the Albany Institute, and afterwards read law with Judge Daniel Cady at Johnstown, N. Y., gaining the means of subsistence by teaching and surveying. After being admitted to the bar he settled for practice at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; later became district-attorney of Seneca county, and was judge of the court of common pleas there. Having made several valuable inventions, and being particularly well versed in patent law, he was appointed to the board of appeals at the U. S. patent office in 1864, and subsequently succeeded to the post of commissioner of patents. In this capacity he served from July, 1868, until April, 1869. Elisha Foote was married, Aug. 12, 1841, to Eunice Newton. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1883.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1728, son of Rev. Edward Holyoke, who for many years was president of Harvard, and Margaret Appleton. He was graduated at Harvard at the age of eighteen, and three years later received the degree of A.M. He studied medicine with Dr. Berry, of Ipswich, and in 1749 settled in Salem, Mass., where he resided until his death, practicing his profession for eighty years. He also took deep interest in classical and scientific studies, and made some research in astronomy. He was a founder and the first president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, to which he subsequently bequeathed his voluminous diaries and books, and was a member and in 1814–20 president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He won great distinction as a surgeon, and at the age of ninety-two successfully performed a difficult operation. His one-hundredth birthday was celebrated in Boston by a public dinner given him by fifty physicians, on which occasion he smoked his pipe and gave an appropriate toast. Soon afterwards he began a work entitled "Some Changes in the Manners, Dress, Dwellings and Employments of the Inhabitants of Salem." He was twice married, and by his second wife had twelve children. His son, Samuel, was a musician and composer. Dr. Holyoke died at Salem, Mass., March 21, 1829.

SLENKER, Elmina Drake ("Aunt Elmina"), author, was born at Orangeville, Dutchess co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1827, daughter of Thomas Drake, a Quaker preacher, who, indulging in greater Freethinking tendencies than was agreeable to his brethren, was expelled from the congregation. His house was straightway converted into a sort of liberal sanctuary, where abolitionists and radicals of every kind found a welcome. The daughter studied in the district schools, and taught as occasion offered. She began a literary career at the age of fourteen, principally as a writer for a water-cure journal, but with such success that at the age of twenty-six she had received letters from sixty different parties addressed with matrimonial intent. From the number she selected Isaac Slenker, a liberal and reformer, to whom she was married in 1856. In 1880–81 Mrs. Slenker was a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Physiologist and Family Physician." At different times she had charge of special departments in the Boston "Investigator" and "Southland," published in Louisiana. She also edited "The Little Freethinker," and published "Studying the Bible" (1876); "John's Way" (1878); "The Darwins" (1879); "Mary Jones" (1879), and "Little Lessons" (1887).

LAMSON, Charles Marion, clergyman, was born at North Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843, son of Charles Edwin and Elizabeth S. (Cook) Lamson. He obtained his preliminary education at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and then studied at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1864. He was instructor at Williston Seminary in 1864–65,

and the following two years was instructor in Latin and in English literature at Amherst. He received, in 1867, the degree of A.M., and in the same year went to Saxony, Germany, studying theology in Halle University. He was instructor in English at Amherst College in 1868–69, and pastor of the Porter Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass., 1869–71. He was called from Brockton to take charge of the Salem Street Congregational Church, in Worcester, Mass., where he remained for fourteen years. He went to the North Congregational Church in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1885, and thence to Hartford, Conn., where he was pastor of the First Church of Christ from 1894 until his death. In 1885 Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and three years later he was chosen a trustee of that institution. Dr. Lamson was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, a director of the Home Missionary Society, and filled the office of president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, from Oct. 14, 1897, until his death. He was married at Amherst, Mass., Dec. 25, 1869, to Helena F., daughter of Richard B. Bridgman, and had five children. He died at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1899.

DONELSON, Andrew Jackson, lawyer and diplomat, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1800. His mother, a beautiful and accomplished woman, was the favorite niece of Andrew Jackson, and was hostess of the White House during the latter's administration. He was educated at the University of Nashville and at the U. S. Military Academy, graduating at the latter institution at the age of twenty. He was then commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and became aid-de-camp to his uncle, Gen. Jackson, then governor of the recently acquired territory of Florida. He served until 1822, when he became assistant to the board of engineers, and on resigning in February of that year from the army went to Lexington, Ky., to study law at Transylvania University. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and soon engaged in cotton planting on his estates in Bolivar county, Miss. In 1829–37 he was confidential adviser and private secretary to Pres. Jackson. In 1844 Pres. Tyler appointed him chargé d'affaires to the republic of Texas to negotiate a new annexation treaty, one having failed of approval by the senate, and two years afterwards Pres. Polk appointed him U. S. minister to Prussia. He served until 1848, and then was U. S. minister to Germany, resigning in 1849. He edited the Washington "Union" in 1851–52, and in 1853 joined the Native American party, being nominated in 1856 candidate for vice-president, with Millard Fillmore for president. Upon the election of Buchanan he retired from public life and turned his attention to planting. He was the author of "Reports of Explorations" (1855). After the civil war he engaged in the practice of law in Memphis, Tenn., where he died June 26, 1871.

RANDOLPH, Lewis Van Syckle Fitz, financier, was born at Somerville, Somerset co., N. J., May 16, 1838, son of Enoch Manning and Mary Ann (Van Syckle) Fitz Randolph. His father (1807–48), a native of New Jersey, was a teacher by profession, and was also a manufacturer. The earliest American ancestor was Edward Fitz Randolph, a native of Nottingham, England, who emigrated to Scituate, Mass., in 1630, removing to Barnstable in 1639, and finally to Piscataway, N. J., in 1669. The line of descent runs through his son, Joseph, and his wife, Hannah Conger; through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Rebekah Drake; through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Esther Bradish; through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Mary Laing; through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Mary Manning, parents of Enoch Manning Fitz Randolph. Lewis V. F. Randolph was educated in the schools of Plainfield, N. J., with a view to pursuing a college course, but the early death of his father compelled him to enter business instead. His first employment was for three years in a mercantile way, and for nearly ten years (1854–63) he was in the American Exchange Bank, New York. In 1863 he enlisted in the New Jersey militia, and served until after the battle of Gettysburg. He was discharged ill of a fever contracted in the service. In the following year he became private secretary to the president of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., and was soon after assigned to the company's money department in Chicago. After six months there he was recalled to the financial office in New York city, and was elected assistant treasurer. In 1873 he was chosen a director, and in 1874 treasurer of the company. He resigned in 1885, and in the following year he became secretary to the executors of the Samuel J. Tilden estate, and later secretary of the Tilden Trust Library Corporation. Through the five years occupied in litigation over this estate such was the success of the management in investment of funds, and in the careful attention to doubtful assets that the original $5,000,000 was increased to over $7,000,000. In writing of Mr. Randolph's part in this achievement, John Bigelow, biographer of Mr. Tilden, says: "I feel it to be a duty, as it certainly is a pleasure, for me here to make a public acknowledgment of his invaluable services, and formally to recognize the very substantial obligations under which his varied accomplishments as a business manager, his indefatigable assiduity and his high personal character have placed all who are, or may hereafter be, in any way interested in this estate." Mr. Randolph was president of the Kanona and Prattsburg, and of the Carolina and Cumberland Gap railroad companies; of the Illinois and Iowa Fuel Co.; of the Atlantic Safe Deposit Co.; of the Lee-Foster Land and Cattle Co.; of the Excelsior Steamboat Co., and of the Atlantic Trust Co.; receiver of the New York Iron Mine; director of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co., and of the Iron Cliffs Co., and trustee of several large estates and of various benevolent societies and institutions. In 1881 and 1882 he was mayor of Plainfield, N. J. In 1901 he published a volume of poems entitled "Survivals." He was married, May 16, 1867, to Emily Caroline, daughter of Matthias Price, of Newark, N. J., and had five daughters.

L. V. F. Randolph

WHEELER, Royal T., jurist, was born in Vermont, in 1810. In his youth his parents removed to Ohio, where he was educated and studied law. After being admitted to the bar he emigrated to Fayetteville, Ark., in 1837, and entered into partnership with William S. Oldham, subsequently a judge of the supreme court of that state. In 1839 he was married to Emily Walker, of Fayetteville, and soon after removed to Nacogdoches, Tex., where he practiced his profession. He was for a while law partner of Kendreth L. Anderson. In 1842 he was elected district-attorney, and two years later was promoted to the district bench, which made him also a judge of the supreme court. Upon the organization of the state government Gov. Henderson nominated him, with John Hemphill and Abner S. Lipscomb, the first three judges of the supreme court. This office was subsequently

changed to an elective one, the judges being elected by the people for a term of six years. Judge Wheeler was twice re-elected, and in 1858 became chief-justice. His decisions extend through twenty-six volumes of Texas reports, and are characterized by a profound knowledge of law, a thorough comprehension of the facts in all their legal bearings, and by an exposition of legal principles so lucid and logical that his views readily received the homage of assent and satisfaction. His name is perpetuated by Wheeler county, Tex. He died by his own hand in April, 1864.

WILDER, Sampson Vryling Stoddard, merchant, was born at Bolton, Mass., May 20, 1780, son of Levi and Sarah (Stoddard) Wilder. He was originally intended for the ministry, but on his father's death, which occurred when he was thirteen years of age, he became a merchant's clerk in Gardner. Subsequently he entered into business in Boston, and in 1803 was sent out to purchase goods in Paris, France, where for twenty years he was the successful agent and partner of large mercantile houses in Boston and New York. During this period he visited this country from time to time as business required, thus making sixteen voyages across the Atlantic. Having business in London, Mr. Wilder made the acquaintance of Rowland Hill, Bogue, Burder, and other eminent clergymen, through whose influence he became interested in the formation and work of Bible and tract societies. Residing mostly in Paris, Mr. Wilder was the medium of intercourse between the Christian workers of Great Britain, America and the Continent. Upon his return to Bolton, in 1823, he took an active interest in the New England Tract Society at Andover. In 1812 the Religious Tract Society of New York was founded, and two years later the New England Tract Society, which changed its name to the American Tract Society, and removed from Andover to Boston in 1823. In 1825 the American Tract Society was organized in New York, to include local societies, and the Boston society became an auxiliary of it until 1859. Mr. Wilder became the first president of the national society in 1825, and held the office until 1842, when he was succeeded by Theodore Frelinghuysen. At the same time he was also connected with many similar organizations, becoming one of the most notable figures of the Bible and tract movement, to which he liberally contributed out of his means. In 1830 he removed to New York, where he engaged in banking and financial operations, in connection with the house of Hottinguers in Paris, and later with the Bank of the United States. In 1842 he retired from business to private life, and the same year resigned also the offices he held in the various religious organizations. Ten years later he removed to Elizabeth, N. J., where he spent the rest of his life, residing during summers at White lake, Sullivan co., N. Y., where he wrote seventy-seven matins for his grandsons. His religious tracts were widely circulated. Mr. Wilder was married to Electa Barrell, of Northampton, Mass., June 15, 1814, and died at Elizabeth, N. J., April 2, 1865.

HOSMER, Stephen Titus, jurist, was born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 10, 1763, son of Titus and Lydia (Lord) Hosmer. He entered Yale College, but his studies there were interrupted by the suspension of the college during the revolution, after which he completed his course under Dr. Dwight, and was graduated in 1782. He read law under Hon. Samuel William Johnson and Hon. Oliver Ellsworth, who on the early death of his father became his guardian. He settled in practice in his profession at Middletown. He had inherited no patrimony, and was dependent entirely upon his own exertions, which proved adequate to afford him the success he desired, and he secured an extensive practice, which he enjoyed up to the time of his elevation to the bench of the superior court in 1815. He studied law continuously in the midst of his successful practice, the contents of his books becoming so fixed in his mind from repeated reading and the exercise of a wonderful gift of memory that he could cite at will the authorities necessary to support his cases. He was repeatedly elected one of the state councilors. In 1815 he was appointed judge of the superior court, and after the adoption of the state constitution, in 1818, the supreme court was organized, and he was appointed chief-justice, serving from 1819 to 1833, when his term ceased by virtue of a law of Connecticut. He was distinguished for his extraordinary legal learning, and was classed with Chief-Justice Parsons, of Massachusetts, and Chancelor Kent, of New York. His attainments in theology, history and general literature were also very extensive. Judge Hosmer received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1823. He was married, Jan. 4, 1785, to Lucia, daughter of Gen. Samuel Holden Parsons, a distinguished general in the American revolution. He died at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 6. 1834.

HITCHCOCK, Phineas Warrener, senator, was born at New Lebanon, N.Y., Nov. 30, 1831. He was graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1855; was admitted to the bar, and began to practice at Omaha, Neb., in 1857. He was appointed by Pres. Lincoln marshal of Nebraska territory in 1861, and held the office until his election to the house of representatives as a Republican in 1864. He held the office of surveyor-general of the new state of Nebraska (1867–69), and in 1870 he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877. He was actively instrumental in the formulation of the timber laws while in the senate, and served on the committees on territories and on the Pacific railroad. He was a member of the national committee appointed to convey the remains of Pres. Lincoln to Illinois for interment. He died at Omaha, Neb., July 10, 1881.

CROZIER, Robert, jurist and U. S. senator, was born in Ohio in 1827. Soon after his admission to the bar he went to Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of practicing his profession. There he was for a period engaged on the staff of the "Daily Times," and from 1857 to 1858 served as a member of the territorial council. In 1861 he became U. S. attorney for the district of Kansas, in which capacity he served two years. He was elected chief-justice of the Kansas supreme court on Nov. 3, 1863, but did not take his seat on the bench until Jan. 5, 1864, continuing to officiate in that capacity until Jan. 14, 1867. In 1873 he was appointed by Gov. Osborn a member of the U. S. senate, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, and represented Kansas in that body from Nov. 24, 1873, to Feb. 13, 1874, when James M. Harvey was elected to fill the vacancy. He then resumed private practice, and in 1876 served as judge of the 1st district of Kansas. Judge Crozier held membership in the board of directors of the Kansas Historical Society, from 1886 until 1879. He died at Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 2, 1895.

DRAPER, William Henry, physician, was born at Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 14, 1830, son of George and Lucy R. (Barnard) Draper. After graduation at Columbia College in 1851, he pursued his professional studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking the degree of M.D. in 1855. In the same year he also received the degree of A.M. from Columbia. He was a member of the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital in 1855–56, and the following two years spent abroad, studying in London and Paris. On his return to the United States he settled for general practice in New York city,

and in 1867 entered the medical department of Columbia as lecturer on diseases of the kidneys. In 1871 he became professor of diseases of the skin, holding this position until 1879, and in 1880 he was appointed professor of clinical medicine at Columbia College, which chair he occupied until his death. Dr. Draper was a member of the attending staff of St. Luke's, New York and Roosevelt hospitals, and a member of the consulting staffs of St. Luke's, New York, Roosevelt, Presbyterian and Trinity hospitals. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1886; of the Association of American Physicians in 1888; a trustee of Columbia College since 1889, and for several years filled the office of president of the alumni association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was the author of numerous papers contributed to medical periodicals. He died in New York city, April 26, 1901.

RUMSEY, Benjamin, statesman, was born in Maryland about 1730, son of William and Sabina (Bladenburgh) Rumsey. His grandfather, Charles Rumsey, emigrated from Wales to America about 1665, landed at Charleston, S. C., where he lived for some years, removed afterwards to New York, then to Philadelphia, and finally to Maryland, settling and taking up lands at the head of Bohemia river in Cecil county. His son, Benjamin Rumsey's father, was a distinguished surveyor, who laid out Frederickstown, and is said to have assisted in locating the temporary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, in 1739. Benjamin Rumsey was elected by the Maryland convention, Dec. 29, 1775, one of a committee of five to prepare a draft of instructions for the representatives of the province in congress, and on Jan. 1st of the next year he was made a member of a committee appointed to report resolutions for raising, clothing and victualling the provincial forces. He became a member of the council of safety on May 25th following; was elected by the convention to the Continental congress on Nov. 10th, and on Dec. 22, 1778, was commissioned chief-justice of Maryland. Judge Rumsey was married to Mary Hall.

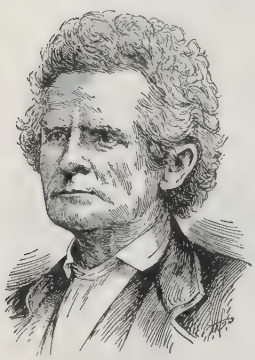
ROBINSON, John Mitchell, jurist, was born in Caroline county, Md., Dec. 6, 1827, son of Peter and Sarah (Mitchell) Robinson, and a descendant of Rev. Ralph Robinson, a distinguished Protestant clergyman of England, during the Reformation. John Mitchell Robinson was educated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1847. He then studied law, and on being admitted to the bar in November, 1849, settled in Centreville, Md., for the practice of his profession. In January, 1850, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Kent county, and, upon the adoption of the constitution of 1851, was elected state attorney for Queen Anne's county. He filled the latter office until 1855, and nine years later was appointed judge of the circuit court for Kent and Queen Anne's counties. In 1867 he became a judge of the court of appeals, holding this post until May 9, 1893, when he was appointed chief-justice of the court, a position he retained until his death. During the thirty years he was on the appellate bench of Maryland, Judge Robinson delivered upward of 400 opinions. He was married, in 1857, to Marianna Emory, and died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1896.

LEYPOLDT, Frederick, bibliographer, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, Nov. 17, 1835, son of Frederick and Louisa Leypoldt. His father was a butcher and after leaving school at the age of sixteen, the son was forced to learn his father's trade. Possessed of a warm poetic temperament he strongly disliked this occupation, and finally ran away from home. He visited several cities of Germany, but after meeting with many adversities he worked his way home again, and once more tried to conform to his father's wishes. At last he gained his parents' consent to go to America and earn his own living. He landed in New York in 1854, and soon succeeded in obtaining a position in the foreign book-store of F. W. Christern. After two years' work he returned to Germany, intending to find employment in the book trade, but he leaned toward American institutions and in the fall of 1857 returned to America. He found a situation waiting for him at Christern's. Mr. Christern became a warm friend of Leypoldt, and, perceiving his energy and ambition, helped him to set up in business for himself in Philadelphia. In the fall of 1859 the latter accordingly opened a store there with a well-selected stock of books in all languages. His store soon became noted and he counted among his patrons many prominent citizens of Philadelphia. When, with the outbreak of the civil war, the high duties on books and periodicals almost stopped importation, Leypoldt added an English department and determined to publish. His first venture was Andersen's "Ice Maiden and other Tales," which proved successful. It was followed by Leland's translation of Heine's "Book of Songs," and Charles Brooks' translation of Kortum's "Jobsiad." Then came Lady Wallace's translation of "Mendelssohn's Letters," Liszt's "Life of Chopin," and Polko's "Musical Sketches," all of which were well received. Leypoldt also introduced Doré to Americans, publishing a Dante album of photographic reproductions of the great artist's work. As the war continued foreign editions of books for the study of modern languages could not be imported, and Leypoldt conceived a plan of reprinting such books as were best adapted for American students. Under the anagram of "F. Pylodet" he edited a successful series of French text-books, and also published some German verse and some translations into German. In 1864 he established a branch house in New York and shortly afterward removed the retail foreign branch of his Philadelphia business to the same city. In 1865 he went into partnership with Henry Holt, the publisher, and under the firm name of Leypoldt & Holt they soon published Charles Leland's translation of "Memoirs of a Good for Nothing," Holt's translation of About's "Man with a Broken Ear," and other masterpieces of European authors. About 1868 Leypoldt decided to devote the remainder of his life to bibliography and sold Mr. Holt his interest in the business, but the firm name remained unchanged until 1871. He started the "Literary Bulletin," which, in 1890, became the "Trade Circular," and in January, 1872, absorbed George W. Childs' "Publishers' Circular." It was issued weekly, and in 1873 became the "Publishers' Weekly." He published an "American Catalogue" for 1869, and in 1876 began work on the "American Catalogue" proper, which was completed in 1880. His "Publishers' Uniform Trade List Annual" was begun in 1873; his "Literary News" in 1875; the "Library Journal" in 1876, and the "Index Medicus," a monthly medical bibliography, in 1880. He was among the founders of the American Book Trade Union in 1875, and of the American Library Association in 1876. In 1867 he was married to Augusta Harriet, daughter of Rudolph Garrigue, of New York city, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. He died in New York city, March 31, 1884.

ENGEL, Jacob, religionist, was a native of Switzerland, who came to America when he was very

young, and lived in Conestoga township, Pa., about the second half of the eighteenth century. He was a Mennonite and became convinced that his sect as it then was lacked religious vitality; and in connection with his brother John and several others he established a system of stated prayer-meetings. The little flock, consisting of Germans, soon increased; ministers were appointed, and meetings held in Engel's house. In 1776 they formed a separate religious organization, known as the River Brethren, which name was applied to them partly from the locality where they originated—near the Susquehanna and Conestoga—and chiefly from their baptizing only in rivers. Their services are in the German language, and are held in private houses; their bishop and preachers are chosen by vote, receive no salary and engage in secular pursuits during the week. They reject infant baptism, hold to feet-washing, baptism, the Lord's supper and communion, and wear their beards unshorn. They are strictly non-resistant, are opposed to war, and cannot therefore serve in the army. The River Brethren are commonly supposed to be a branch of the Dunkards, but they come nearer the Mennonites.

LOGAN, Stephen Trigg, jurist, was born in Franklin county, Ky., Feb. 24, 1800, son of David and Mary (Trigg) Logan, who were descended from good families of Scotch-Irish origin. He received his early education in Frankfort, Ky., where at the age of thirteen he was employed as a clerk in the office of the secretary of state. In 1817 he went to Glasgow, Ky., and studied law under his uncle, Judge Christopher Tompkins. About two years afterward he was admitted to the bar, but did not immediately commence practice. He was appointed commonwealth's attorney for the Glasgow circuit, in 1823, and discharged the duties of this office until May, 1832, when he removed to Illinois, and settled at Springfield, where he resided until his death. In the spring of 1833 he resumed the active practice of his profession. Among the distinguished barristers with whom he was associated professionally was Abraham Lincoln, who was his partner in 1841–44. In 1835 he was elected to the office of circuit judge, and served on the bench until 1837, when he resigned and resumed legal practice. In 1842 he was elected a representative from Sangamon county in the Illinois legislature. He was re-elected in 1844 and 1846, and in 1847 was a leading member of the convention which formed the constitution of the state of Illinois. In these bodies he earnestly endeavored to secure economy in public expenditures, and advocated measures providing for the payment of the state debt. In 1854 Judge Logan was again returned to the legislature, and in 1860 was a delegate from the state-at-large to the Chicago national Republican convention, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. In February of the following year he actively participated in the national peace congress, in Washington, being one of the five commissioners delegated by the governor of Illinois to represent that state. After that he withdrew from political and professional activity, and spent the rest of his life in quiet retirement, though taking a lively interest in current events. Judge Logan was married, June 25, 1823, to America F., daughter of William Bush, of Glasgow. He died in Springfield, Ill., July 17, 1880.



Stephen T. Logan

ALLEN, Henry, religionist, and founder of the sect of "Allenites," was born in Newport R. I., June 14, 1748. About 1774 he began a journey through Nova Scotia, preaching and advocating his singular doctrine. Although his mind had not been much cultivated, he made many converts to his mystical ideas, being a man of natural capacities and possessing popular talents and a warm imagination. He maintained that the souls of all the human race are emanations, or rather parts of the one Great Spirit, and that originally they had individually the powers of moral agents—that they were all present with our first parents in the Garden of Eden and participated in the first transgression. He further believed that our first parents in infancy were pure spirits; that the material world was not then created; it was produced afterwards in consequence of the fall, and only then they were clothed with material bodies. He contended that Jesus Christ was never raised from the grave, and that no human body ever will be; but when the original number of souls have had their course on earth they will all receive their reward or punishment in their original, unembodied state. The Scriptures, according to him, have only a spiritual meaning, and are not to be interpreted literally; the ordinances of the Gospel are therefore matters of indifference. Allen published a book of hymns, several treatises and sermons. The number of his followers greatly declined after his death. He died at North Hampton, N. H., Feb. 2, 1784.

ARCHER, Stevenson, jurist, was born in Harford county, Md., Oct. 11, 1786, son of John and Catherine (Harris) Archer, and a descendant of Thomas Archer and Elizabeth Stevenson, who settled in Harford county early in the seventeenth century, having come from Londonderry, Ireland. Stevenson Archer obtained his first education at an academy in Baltimore city, whereupon he entered Princeton College, and was graduated in 1808. He then read law with John Montgomery at Bel Air, and with Chancellor Johnson at Annapolis. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected to the legislature, 1809, being re-elected the following year. About this time he was also appointed paymaster of the 40th regiment of the Maryland militia. In 1811 he was elected to congress as a Democrat, and, being twice re-elected, served from Nov. 4, 1811, to March 3, 1817. He was appointed the same year U. S. judge for Mississippi territory, but resigned in 1819, and returned to Maryland. He again sat in Congress from Dec. 6, 1819, to March 3, 1821, serving as member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1824 he was appointed judge of the court of appeals, and in 1844 chief-justice of the state. Judge Archer was married, in 1811, to his second cousin, Pamelia B. Hays. He died in Baltimore, Md., June 26, 1848.

WILSON, Joseph Miller, architect and civil engineer, was born in Phœnixville, Chester co., Pa., June 20, 1838, second son of William Hasell and Jane (Miller) Wilson. He comes of a family of engineers, being fifth by line of descent to follow that profession. His father, a native of Charleston, S. C., was for many years connected with the engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad system; was president of the Belvidere Delaware railroad, and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His grandfather, Maj. John Wilson, a native of Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, early settled in Charleston, S. C., where, under Gen. Thomas Pinckney, he had charge of the construction of fortifications during the war of 1812; was subsequently commissioned major of the corps of U. S. topographical engineers; in 1818 became chief-engineer of the board of public works of South Carolina; in 1827 was appointed to make surveys for a canal or railroad line between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna river, which is now substantially the Philadelphia division of the Pennsylvania railroad. His

great-grandfather, John Wilson, was an officer in the 71st regiment, Highlanders, and served through the revolutionary war in the royal army, being most of the time on duty as assistant to Maj. Moncrief, of the royal engineers, and actively engaged at Charleston and Savannah. His great-great-grandfather, James Wilson, was a prominent engineer and architect of Stirling, Scotland. The early education of Joseph M. Wilson was received mostly under private tutors, and in 1858 he was graduated with the degree of C.E. at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. During 1858–60 he studied analytical chemistry with Prof. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, and then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as assistant engineer. During twenty-six years in this connection he was, successively, resident and principal assistant engineer, and engineer of bridges and buildings, and in the meantime designed bridges, the superstructure of which alone amounted to the total cost of nearly $7,000,000. He was also engaged on several works of importance, notably the designing and construction, with Henry Pettit, of the main building and machinery hall for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia (1876). On Jan. 1, 1876, he organized the firm of Wilson Brothers & Co., still in active existence, and since then has done an immense amount of detail and expert engineering work of various descriptions. He was chairman of the boards of expert engineers on the Washington aqueduct tunnel and other work for the U. S. government; on the terminal railroad station, Providence, R. I.; expert engineer for the New York rapid transit commission and the Brooklyn bridge approaches. He is now (1902) consulting engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading railway. He is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London; the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was a director in 1868 and vice-president (1894–95); the Franklin Institute, of which he was manager (1868–97) and president (1887–97); the American Philosophical Society, and the Century Association of New York city; and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Wilson was awarded medals and honors for designing bridges and buildings for the Centennial exposition, and also the Telford premium of the Institution of Civil Engineers. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He was one of the editors of the "Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1876" (1876–78); and his paper on "Specifications for Strength of Iron Bridges," read before the American Society of Civil Engineers (1885) was one of the first of its kind and had an important bearing on the after development of specifications for such structures. He was married, May 24, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of Judge Thomas McK. Pettit, of Philadelphia, and had two daughters.

Joseph M. Wilson

ROSS, Jonathan, jurist and senator, was born at Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1826, eldest son of Royal and Eliza (Mason) Ross, grandson of Jonathan and Lucy (Stoddard) Ross and great-grandson of Roger Ross, of Scotch descent, who served in the revolutionary war. He was educated in the St. Johnsbury Academy, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851. He earned his own education, working on a farm until twenty-one years old, and spending seven successive winters in teaching school. After his graduation he continued teaching, was appointed principal of the Chelsea Academy, and while thus engaged, studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and continued a successful practice of his profession until 1870, when he was elected to the supreme court bench. He represented St. Johnsbury in the state legislature, from 1865 to 1867, and in 1870 was elected to the state senate. During 1862–63 he held the office of state attorney for Caledonia county; in 1866 was appointed on the state board of education, serving until 1870; and in 1869 he officiated as a member of the last council of censors. As a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, he served for twenty-eight years, and from Dec. 1, 1890, as chief-justice. He served until he was appointed to the U. S. senate, Jan. 11, 1899, to fill the place of Justin S. Morrill, deceased. In the 56th congress he introduced a resolution advocating the appointment of non-partisan officials to all offices in the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. He retired Oct. 18, 1900, and acted as chairman of the board of railroad commissioners of Vermont. He was treasurer of the Passumpsic Savings Bank (1858–68), and for many years as director in the First National Bank and the Fairbanks Scale Co. Judge Ross was twice married: to Eliza A., sister of Chief-Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter, and had two sons and six daughters; and, second, to Helen A. Daggett.

GENTH, Frederick Augustus, scientist, was born at Waechtersbach, Hesse-Cassel, Germany, May 17, 1820. He received his preliminary education in a gymnasium at Hanau, after which he took a thorough course at Heidelberg University, devoting special attention to the physical sciences. He studied chemistry under Baron Von Liebig at the University of Giessen, and under Prof. Bunsen at the University of Marburg, where he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1846. At the last named institution by his cleverness in scientific experiments he attracted the attention of the authorities and was chosen assistant to Prof. Bunsen, remaining with him nearly three years. In 1848 he came to America and for two years was superintendent of the Washington silver mine in North Carolina. In 1850 he located in Philadelphia and there established a chemical laboratory for analytical investigations, scientific research and instruction. He was elected to the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, holding this position with marked ability until 1888. During the meantime he was mineralogist to the second geological survey of Pennsylvania under Prof. Lesley, and chemist to the state board of agriculture. In these positions he rendered services of the highest scientific value; and as an analytical chemist had no superior in America. He has added to the literature of chemistry many careful analyses of minerals, his name being associated with ammonia-cobalt bases which he discovered in 1846. In joint authorship with Dr. Oliver Wolcott Gibbs he furnished the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," with a monograph entitled "Researches on the Ammonia-Cobalt Bases" (1856). He is author of more than a hundred papers on subjects in chemistry and mineralogy, and in 1845 published at Marburg, Germany, "Tabellarische Uebersicht der Wichtigsten Reactionem Welche Basen in Salzen Zeigen"; in 1875, "Mineral Localities of North Carolina," republished in 1892 as bulletin 72 of the United States Geological Survey; and also published in 1874–75 the first and second preliminary reports of the mineralogical survey of Pennsylvania. Dr. Genth was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the American Chemical Society, of which he was president in 1880, honorary fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and many learned societies

in Europe. He was married, in 1851, to Minna P. Fischer, and had a son, Frederick A. Genth, Jr., born Feb. 12, 1855, who is an analytical and expert chemist in Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1893.

CLINGAN, William, patriot, resided at West Cain township, Chester co., Pa., and took a prominent part in the revolutionary struggle. He held the commission of justice of the peace by successive appointment from 1757 to 1786, and for the last six years was president of the county courts. He suffered much from the ravages of the enemy in 1777, and the same year was sent as a delegate to the Continental congress, where he represented Chester county, and was one of the signers of the articles of confederation on behalf of the state of Pennsylvania. He served until 1779, when he was appointed to receive subscriptions and transmit them to the loan officer in accordance with the resolution of congress of June 29, 1779, for borrowing $20,000,000. On March 20, 1780, he was appointed, by an act of assembly, commissioner to effect the transfer of the seal of justice in Chester county from Chester to Westchester, which, however, was not accomplished until 1786. William Clingan died at an advanced age, May 9, 1790.

BRADFORD, George Partridge, reformer and educator, was born at Duxbury, Plymouth co., Mass., Feb. 16, 1807, son of Capt. Gamaliel Bradford, a soldier of the revolution, and his wife, Elizabeth Hickling. When he was ten years old his mother died, and he became the special charge of his sister, Sarah Ripley, under whose guidance he was fitted for college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1825, and three years later at the Divinity School. While there he evinced conspicuous ability as a teacher, and was urged to stay as an instructor. After completing his theological course he preached occasionally, but never took a regular parish, as he regarded the pulpit as an inadequate medium of social service. He opened a school in Plymouth, Mass.; after a few years there continued his educational labors in several other places, and about 1842 joined the famous Brook Farm association. In addition to teaching in the community school he performed all kinds of manual and field labor. He was a fine botanist, and after leaving Brook Farm he returned to Plymouth, where he engaged in gardening. He subsequently made several trips to Europe, teaching in various places during the intervals between his travels. Mr. Bradford edited several selections from Fénelon, and contributed the chapter on "Philosophic Thought in Boston" to Winsor's "Memorial History of Boston." He died at Plymouth, Jan. 26, 1890.

CRAIK, James, physician, was born at Arbigland, Scotland, in 1730. He studied medicine with the object of becoming a surgeon in the British army, but emigrated to America and settled in Virginia. In 1754 he accompanied Gen. Washington in his expedition against the French and Indians, being previously commissioned surgeon of Col. Fry's Virginia regiment. The following year he attended Braddock in his march through the wilderness, and on July 9 assisted in dressing the wounds of the dying general after his defeat. At the close of the French war he continued the practice of his profession; accompanied Washington to the Ohio in 1770, and later settled at Port Tobacco, Md., but Washington induced him to remove to Alexandria, Va. When the revolution began, Craik was appointed to the medical department of the army, and in 1777 became assistant director-general in the hospital department. The same year he was active in disclosing the conspiracy at Newburg, the object of which was the removal of the commander-in-chief; two years later he accompanied an exploring expedition to western Virginia. He was deputed in 1780 to visit Count de Rochambeau to arrange for the establishment of hospitals to accommodate the French army, and was director-general of the hospital at Yorktown at the time Cornwallis surrendered. After the cessation of hostilities he received from Virginia 6,000 acres of land for his services. When subsequently war was threatened with France, Gen. Craik was again appointed physician-general to the army, and held that position from July 19, 1798, to June 15, 1800, when he returned to his home near Mt. Vernon. He attended George Washington in his last illness. Dr. Craik was married, Nov. 13, 1760, to Marianne, daughter of Capt. Charles and Sarah Ewell. He died at Vaucluse, Fairfax co., Va., Feb. 6, 1814.

KELLOGG, George, inventor, was born at New Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1812; brother of Albert Kellogg (1812–87), a noted botanist. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating in 1837, and was then engaged for a short while in the manufacture of machinery. In 1838 he became principal of Sumter Academy, Sumterville, S. C., and remained in this position four years. From 1842 to 1844 he was a manufacturer of pins in Birmingham, Conn. Having in the latter year invented a machine to make jack-chain at the rate of a yard a minute, he went with jack-chain, hook and eye, and pin machines to England, and in Redditch established a manufactory of hooks and eyes. Two years later he began the manufacturing of surgical instruments at Birmingham, Conn., but in 1855 removed to New York city in order to give his daughter, Clara Louise, a good musical education. He lived in New York for twelve years, manufacturing dental supplies from 1856 to 1862, and serving as a United States revenue officer from 1863 to 1866. During this period he several times testified as an expert in noted patent cases, and acted in this capacity in the suit of the Singer *vs.* the Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson companies (1857), and in the phonographic copyright suit of Graham *vs.* Pitman (1864). In 1867 he accompanied his daughter to Europe, and the following year established in London a manufactory of hats under a patent that had been issued to his brother. On returning to the United States he settled at Cold Springs, N. Y., where he engaged in various experiments. There are among his inventions a dovetailing machine (1849), a type-distributor (1852), an obstetrical forceps (1853), and an adding apparatus (1869). George Kellogg was married to Jane Elizabeth Crosby, of Middletown, Aug. 25, 1837, and had a daughter mentioned above, who was a singer of exceptional ability.

ADAMS, Alvin, expressman, was born at Andover, Windsor co., Vt., June 16, 1804. Orphaned at the age of eight, he was cared for by his elder brother, a farmer. About 1820 he removed to Woodstock, Vt., where he was employed for four years, and then went to Boston. In that city he was engaged in various occupations until 1840, and then established an express route to New York. He started on his first trip on May 4 in a very modest way by carrying small packages between the two cities. Several months later he became associated, under the firm name of Adams & Co., with Ephraim Farnsworth, who took charge of the New York office, and who was soon succeeded by William B. Dinsmore. For a number of years the business was limited to Boston, Norwich, New London and New York, but in 1850 the line was extended by the association of Adams, with the organization of the pioneer express throughout the mining camps of California, agencies being established along the entire route. In 1854 Adams & Co., Harnden & Co., Thompson & Co., and Kinsley & Co., were consoli-

dated into the Adams Express Co., and the new corporation elected as president Alvin Adams, who then disposed of his interest in California to the California Express Co. The business of the Adams Express Co. grew rapidly, extending throughout the South and West, and in 1870 to the far West. During the civil war it became the agent of the U. S. government for transporting securities, and also did a large business with the soldiers in their various camps. Mr. Adams accumulated a large fortune. He died at Watertown, Mass., Sept. 1, 1877.

BOMFORD, George, soldier and inventor, was born in New York city, in 1780. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1805; became lieutenant in the corps of engineers; was assistant engineer on the fortifications in New York harbor, 1805–08, and at Chesapeake bay, 1808–10; was two years on Governor's island, New York harbor; and in the war of 1812 served in the ordnance department with the rank of major. He was appointed assistant commissary-general of ordnance, June 18, 1812. He invented a kind of bomb cannons, combining the qualities of the gun, howitzer and mortar, which were called columbiads. These were put to good use in the war of 1812, chiefly for coast defence. They were introduced with little change into the French army under the name of the Paixhan guns, and the howitzer shell gun was remodeled in 1844 and received this name. They were further developed by Adm. Dahlgren, but were finally superseded by the Rodman type of cannon. Upon the organization of the ordnance corps he was promoted colonel and appointed chief of ordnance in May, 1832. He was in command of the ordnance bureau, Washington, until 1842, when he became inspector of arsenals, ordnance, arms and munitions of war. Col. Bomford was married to a Miss Baldwin, a niece of Joel Barlow, who bequeathed to her his beautiful country seat, "Kalorama," near Washington, D. C., which has been aptly styled the Holland House of America. Their son, James V. Bomford, born in New York city, Oct. 5, 1811, was a graduate of West Point in 1832, and a soldier in the Mexican war and later in the civil war. He retired from active service June 8, 1872. George Bomford died in Boston, Mass., March 25, 1848.

GREEN, Henry Woodhull, jurist, was born at Lawrenceville, Mercer co., N. J., Sept. 20, 1804, son of Caleb Smith and Elizabeth (Vancleve) Green. He was a descendant of William Green, who sometime prior to 1700 emigrated from England, settling in Ewing township, and was appointed one of the first judges of Hunterdon county. Henry Woodhull Green was graduated at Princeton College at the age of sixteen, and then studied law with Charles Ewing, being admitted to the bar in November, 1825. He took up practice at Trenton; was recorder of the city; represented Mercer county in the legislature in 1842, and two years afterwards was a delegate to the Whig national convention. Subsequently he was appointed chancery reporter, and on Nov. 2, 1846, chief-justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, which post he held until 1860, when he was succeeded by Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, who was chief-justice for three years. In 1860 Judge Green became chancellor of New Jersey, and remained in this office until May, 1866, when he resigned in consequence of failing health. He spent the remainder of his life in study, giving much attention to educational and charitable objects. He was a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary from 1833 until his death, and from 1860 was also president of the board. Judge Green was the author of two volumes of "Reports of Cases in the Courts in Chancery of New Jersey" (1842–46). The College of New Jersey, of which he was also a trustee, gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1850. He was married: first, to Emily Augusta, daughter of Chief-Justice Charles Ewing, and second, upon her death, to her sister, Susan Mary. He died in Trenton, N. J., Dec. 19, 1876.

BARTLETT, Homer Newton, organist, pianist and composer, was born at Olive, Ulster co., N. Y., Dec. 28, 1846. He comes from old New England stock, his mother being a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. He was precociously developed, and played on the violin at the age of five. Four years later he appeared in concerts. He then took up the study of the piano and organ, and in his fourteenth year became a church organist. In 1861 he began a regular course of musical instruction extending over seven years, studying the piano under S. B. Mills, Emil Guyon and Alfred Pease, and the organ, composition, harmony and counterpoint under Max Braun and O. F. Jacobson. In 1887 he undertook a journey to Europe, but has since then resided in New York city, where he teaches music and has been organist in several churches. At present he is organist of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York city. Mr. Bartlett has published a large number of compositions, including about sixty pieces for the pianoforte, and thirty songs, besides quartets, anthems, glees and orchestral works. His "Grande Polka de Concert" (op. 1) is one of the most popular piano pieces ever published in America. Other works are "Dance of the Gnomes," for piano, also arranged for a sextet; "Polonaise" (op. 38); "Æolian Murmurings"; "Caprice Español"; two songs without words (op. 96); "Meditation"; "A Love Song"; "The Zephyr"; "The Harlequin"; three mazurkas (op. 125); "Jehovah Nissi," a sacred march chorus that won a prize; a sextet for strings and flute, and "The Last Chieftain" a cantata (1888). Of his published songs the more conspicuous are, "Moonbeams"; "Laughing Eyes," which is a setting of "Nym Crinkle's" lyric; "Come to Me, Dearest"; "I hear the Brooklet's Murmur"; "Good Night, Dear One"; "Rosebud," and "I Had a Little Pony," contributed to "The St. Nicholas Song Book." His works in manuscript include the three-act opera, "La Valliere" (1885–86); "Ignis Fatuus," caprice for orchestra (1884); "Samuel," oratorio (1888); a "Prelude"; an incomplete opera, "Hinotito"; a "Concertstück," and two marches for the orchestra.

H. R. Bartlett.

PETERS, Thomas Minott, jurist, was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1810, son of Lemuel and Sarah (Minott) Peters. At the age of ten he removed with his parents to Lawrence county, Ala., and settled near Leighton. He was educated at La Grange College and at the University of Alabama, being graduated at the latter in 1834. He then read law at Moulton, was licensed to practice in 1836, and opened a law office in that place. At the same time he became owner of a newspaper which he edited for several years. He soon became a decided Clay Whig, and as such was elected in 1845 to the house of representatives of the Alabama general assembly from Lawrence county. In 1847 Mr. Peters was elected to the state senate. When the question of secession was raised at the beginning of 1861 he bitterly opposed it, and took the Federal side, but after the

ordinance of secession was passed he retired to private life until the close of the war. After the civil war he allied himself with the Republican party, and was a delegate in 1867 to form a new state constitution under the reconstruction policy. In 1868 he was elected a judge on the supreme bench, and in 1873 became chief-justice of Alabama. He was president of the board of trustees of the Female Academy at Moulton and was elected a member of the American Scientific Association on account of some botanic discoveries. Judge Peters was much interested in botany and made a fine collection which he presented to his alma mater in 1880. He was married, in June, 1838, to Naomi S., daughter of William Leetch, of Alabama, and had five daughters and a son. He died at Moulton, Ala., June 14, 1888.

LYALL, James, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Auchterardar, Scotland, Sept. 13, 1836, son of Charles and Mary (Cooper) Lyall. He was brought by his parents to the United States in 1839, and after attending the public schools in New York he worked in his father's shop, making and mounting Jacquard looms. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 12th New York infantry; was made first sergeant, and participated in the defense of Washington. While in the service he invented a new and simple process for enameling cloth. It was approved by the U. S. government, and he engaged extensively in the manufacture of knapsacks and haversacks, for which he received contracts from the government (1861). In filling these orders he and his brother, William, gave at one time employment to 4,000 men. In conjunction with this brother, in 1868 he founded the firm of J. & W. Lyall for manufacturing looms and other machinery used in the making of cotton goods. James Lyall invented the positive-motion shuttle, patented Aug. 11, 1868, which revolutionized the manufacture of cotton goods, and is remarkable for its advantages and simplicity. It has since been adopted by the largest mills of the United States, Europe, China and Japan, and marks the most striking improvement ever made to the loom. The motion of the shuttle is positive, *i. e.*, uniform, direct and unvarying. Its flight is indefinitely prolonged, and it has become possible to weave fabrics of any width. Besides, as the shuttle can be drawn forward and backward through the loom, the cord may be extended, a series of shuttles attached to it in a train, and a number of looms be united in one machine; in consequence of this arrangement several fabrics can be woven at once. Its other advantages consist in that it abolishes the picking sticks, requires but a small amount of power to be operated, and reduces the wear to an insignificant minimum. For this he was given, in 1869, the gold medal of honor from the American Institute of New York, being the first person to be thus rewarded. Other parts of the loom have been also improved by him, and he invented a cop press, for compressing the cotton for the shuttles, as well as other devices that have been used widely in the cotton industry. Following these inventions he established in New York the Chelsea jute mills, in which he was associated with Charles Pratt, and afterwards with his brother, David Lyall, in the firm of Buchanan & Lyall, owners of the Planet mills, Brooklyn, and with the United States Corset Co., which manufactured the first machine-made corsets produced in the world. He took out subsequent patents for different improvements on the loom in 1870, 1871, 1872, 1875 and 1877. He also received a bronze medal from the American Institute in 1871; a silver medal from the American Institute in 1873, for the best woven corset, and a bronze medal from the World's fair in Philadelphia in 1876. In 1889 he took out patents for the manufacture of a jute binder twine, and in 1894 a patent for a square woven fabric; that is, for a fabric in which the warp and filling threads pulled out from a square cut from the fabric are the same length, this fabric being extensively used in the manufacture of pneumatic tires and hose. A hose or tire made with the ordinary fabric when filled with water, or pumped up, has a tendency to squirm, and in the case of two lengths of hose coupled together when this squirming takes place they have been known to uncouple, and when the squirming takes place in a tire it is apt to come off the rim; this is due to the unequal length of the warp and filling threads, and is entirely overcome with the square woven fabric. In 1897 he took out a patent for a tire made of a fabric with a large number of warp threads, and a very few filling threads per inch. He was a life member of the American Institute; a member of the St. Andrew's Society of New York; Burns Society of New York; Twilight Park Society, and 12th Regiment Veterans Association. He was also interested in the Brighton mills for figured cotton goods, at Passaic, N. J. On Sept. 8, 1864, James Lyall was married to Margaret, daughter of Charles and Janet Telford, of Meredith Hollow, near Delhi, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and two sons. He died in New York city, Aug. 22, 1901.

James Lyall

SLIDELL, Thomas, jurist, was born in New York about 1805, a brother of the Confederate politician and statesman, John Slidell. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1825, and then spent one year in Spain, where he continued his studies and wrote a book subsequently published under the title "A Year in Spain." On returning to the United States he settled in New Orleans, La., and established himself as a lawyer, soon gaining distinction and a lucrative practice. When the constitution of 1845 was adopted the supreme court of Louisiana was organized, and Thomas Slidell became one of its associate justices. On the organization of the court under the constitution of 1852 he was elected chief-justice of Louisiana, and held this office until July, 1855, when he was assaulted by a ruffian and received injuries from which he never recovered. He then resigned and went abroad. He was associated with Judah P. Benjamin in the preparation of a "Digest of Supreme Court Decisions," of which he published a new and enlarged edition in 1839. He died in New Orleans, La., in 1860.

BREWSTER, Chauncey Bunce, fifth P. E. bishop of Connecticut, and 183d in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Windham, Conn., Sept. 5, 1848, son of Joseph and Sarah J. (Bunce) Brewster, and a direct descendant of William Brewster, a leader of the Plymouth colony in 1620. He received his early education at the Hopkins Grammar School, and after graduation at Yale, in 1868, he pursued a year's post-graduate course at the same institution. He then studied at the Berkeley Divinity School, and also served at Yale for one year as a tutor in Latin and Greek. After being ordered deacon in 1872 by Bishop Williams, whose coadjutor he afterwards became, he served as assistant rector of St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Conn. In 1873 he was ordained priest and entered upon the rectorship of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., where he remained until 1881. In that year he re-

moved to Detroit, Mich., to become rector of Christ Church in that city, and while there represented the diocese of Michigan as clerical deputy in the general convention of 1883. He was rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, Md., from 1885 to 1888, when he became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. While he was head of the last named parish, a parish house was purchased by the offerings of the people. He represented the diocese of Long Island in the general convention of 1892, and in that of 1895, and served the diocese on the standing committee. He was consecrated bishop-coadjutor, Oct. 28, 1897, and upon the death of Bishop Williams, Feb. 7, 1899, became bishop of Connecticut. Besides occasional sermons and articles in reviews, he has published "The Key of Life" (1894); and "Aspects of Revelation; the Baldwin Lectures for 1900" (1901). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1897, and by Yale University in 1898. He is a brother of the Revs. William J. and Benjamin Brewster. Bishop Brewster was married (1) to a granddaughter of Eli Whitney, the inventor; (2) to Miss Stephenson, of East Orange, N. J.

DOWNING, Fanny (Murdaugh), author, was born at Portsmouth, Va., about 1835, daughter of John W. Murdaugh, a noted lawyer of that state. She was married, in 1851, to Charles W. Downing, who was at that time serving as secretary of the state of Florida. She wrote "Nameless" (1865); "Perfect through Suffering"; "Florida," which appeared in the "Southern Home Journal," and "Five Little Girls and Two Little Boys" (1878). Among her most popular poetical works are "Pluto, the Origin of Mint Julip, being the Sad and Lamentable Fate of the Fair Minthe" (1876), which is a story in verse after the style of the "Ingoldsby Legends"; "Flowers of Shakespeare" (1882); "The Legend of Catawba," and "Dixie." Her poems show power, combined with fine scholarship. "Viola" and "Frank Dashmore" were the two pen-names under which Mrs. Downing wrote many of her works. She died about 1894.

COMEGYS, Joseph Parsons, jurist, was born at Cherbourg, Kent co., Del., Dec. 29, 1830, third son of Cornelius P. and Rubamah (Marim) Comegys. His father was governor of Delaware in 1837–41. He was educated at the Dover Academy under the direction of the Rev. Ashbel Strong; studied law in the office of John M. Clayton, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. In a few years he attained high rank in the profession, and for a long time enjoyed an extremely lucrative practice throughout Delaware. During his early life he was an ardent partisan of the Whig party; was several times elected clerk of the state house of representatives; became a member of the state legislature in 1842 and 1849; and in January, 1851, was appointed by that body on the committee of three which revised the statutes of Delaware. On the death of John M. Clayton, he was appointed by Gov. Causey to fill the vacancy thus formed in the U. S. senate, where he served from Nov. 19, 1856, to Jan. 14, 1857. He was elected a delegate to the Philadelphia national Union convention of 1866. On May 18, 1876, he was appointed chief-justice of Delaware, and retained that office until 1893. The University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1882. He was married, in 1837, to Margaret A., daughter of Walter Douglas, of Mordington Mills, Del., and a niece of the Hon. John M. Clayton, and had one son and two daughters. He died at Dover, Del., Feb. 1, 1893.

BEISSEL, Johann Conrad, religionist, was born at Eberbach, in the Palatinate, Germany, in 1690, the son of a baker. He studied theology at Halle, and became a Dunkard. To escape persecution in his own land, he fled to America about 1720, and settled in Pennsylvania, joining the Dunkard society at Mill Creek, Pa., as assistant to its pastor, Peter Baker. He soon came under the influence of Thomas Rutter, a Seventh-Day Baptist, and in 1728 published a tract, "Büchlein Vom Sabbath," expressing his conviction that it was the seventh day that was commanded by the Lord to be observed. This was the first German book published in Pennsylvania. It created some excitement and disturbance in the society at Mill Creek, and Beissel secretly retired to a hut on the banks of Cocalico creek, said to have been previously occupied by a hermit named Eldmelich. After some time many of the society at Mill Creek settled around him in solitary cottages, and adopted the original Sabbath, the seventh day, for public worship (1728). This was the first community of Seventh-Day Dunkards, or German Seventh Day Baptists. Four years later Beissel formed a monastic society, which in 1733 founded the colony of Ephrata, eight miles from Lancaster, Pa. Here a convent for sisters was erected, and a corresponding monastery for the brethren, and later other buildings arose. They adopted the Bible as their guide, and had all things in common. The strict celibacy some adopted was not made obligatory. All adopted new names, and Beissel was called Friedsam (peaceable), to which the community afterwards added the name of Gottrecht (godly). He was the spiritual head of the sect, to which he devoted all his time and labors, his secular affairs being entrusted to the management of others. He is described as a man of very strict morals, uncommon self-denial and sincere devoutness, though to a certain degree whimsical. Some of his followers regarded him as a second Christ. He was very musical, and composed many hymns and anthems in German and Latin. His hymns appeared in collections published by Benjamin Franklin in 1730, 1732, 1736, and in full in Christopher Sauer's "Zionitischer Weyrauchshügel" (1739). He also published a volume of letters, a dissertation on "Human Depravity," which in a mysterious strain deals with the nature of Adam and his capabilities before the fall, and left behind him several curious books in manuscript. The community at Ephrata, which was founded by him and was the first of its kind in America, gradually declined after his death. He died at Ephrata, Pa., July 6, 1768.

GILPIN, Edward Woodward, jurist, was born at Wilmington, Del., July 13, 1803, son of William and Ann (Dunwoody) Gilpin. Until seventeen years of age he resided with his grandparents on the Brandywine, attending the schools of that vicinity, and for a short period those at Wilmington. He then joined his father in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of a tanner and currier with a Mr. Fennimore. A year later he returned with his father to Wilmington, and continued his trade for a time. He studied law with Hon. John Wales, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He was appointed attorney-general by Gov. Comegys, Feb. 12, 1840, succeeding Gen. James Rogers; and being reappointed by Gov. Stockton, in 1845, served continuously for ten years. In 1850 he returned to the private practice of law. He was appointed chief-justice by Gov. Causey, May 6, 1857, and for nearly twenty years he presided over the civil and criminal courts, serving also as a member of the court of errors and appeals. His opinions, contained in the first four volumes of "Houston's Superior Court Reports," are practical, painstaking and thorough, being held in high esteem by all members of the bar. Judge Gilpin was for many years president of the Union National Bank, and a director in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Delaware

railroads. Though voting with the Democrats in 1856, he was a staunch Unionist, and upheld the cause of the North during the civil war. On March 15, 1842, he was married to Elenora Adelaide La Motte, who died eighteen months before her husband, survived by one child. While holding Court at Dover, Del., he died suddenly, April 29, 1876.

OBERHOLTZER, Sara Louisa (Vickers), poet and author, was born near West Chester, Pa., May 20, 1841, daughter of Paxson and Ann Thomas Lewis Vickers, and a descendant of Thomas Vickers who came to America from Plumbstead, England in 1699, and located in eastern Pennsylvania. Her paternal ancestors were Quaker preachers from the time of William Penn, and the family was active in assisting fugitive slaves. She was educated by private tutors, at Thomas Boarding School, and at the Millersville Normal School. When still in her teens she became a contributor to magazines and newspapers, having from her childhood evinced marked literary talent. In 1860 she was president of the Lionville Soldiers' Aid Society, which, under her leadership, accomplished valuable work throughout the war. She organized the American Anti-Tobacco Society in 1881, and the Longport Agassiz Microscopical Society in 1884, and was president of both for several years. She has read commemorative poems at the centennial of Chester, the anniversary at Valley Forge, the dedication of the monument at Antietam bridge, and on other occasions. In 1890 she began to introduce the school savings bank system into the schools of the United States and Canada, and the amounts thus saved by the children exceeds $1,000,000. This system was first used in France, and makes each child an individual property owner. She is the author of "Violet Lee and Other Poems" (1873); "Come for Arbutus and Other Wild Bloom," poems (1882); "Daisies of Verse" (1886), and "Souvenirs of Occasions," poems (1892); "Hope's Heart Bells," a Quaker story of eastern Pennsylvania (1883); "Dialogues and Dramas" (1884), besides numerous hymns and poems. Her letters of travel from various lands have been widely read. Mrs. Oberholtzer has devoted much time to various social and philanthropic organizations, and is an officer and member of the World's and National Woman's Temperance unions; the National Council of Women; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Equal Suffrage Association. She was married, Jan. 1, 1862, to John Oberholtzer, a merchant of Philadelphia, and has two sons.

S. L. Oberholtzer

HERR, John, religionist, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Sept. 18, 1781. His father, Francis, was the son of Emanuel Herr, one of the five sons of Hans Herr, a German, who emigrated to Lancaster county in 1710. The first impulse which led to the division in the church was given by Francis Herr, who withdrew from the old Mennonite church, thinking that its original simplicity and purity had become impaired. He attracted a number of followers who sympathized with him in his views, and they commenced to meet together for spiritual conversation and mutual edification. The formation and organization of the new sect, however, was perfected by his son, John. He had but a scanty education, but had developed a taste for religious reading, devoting to it all the time he could spare from the labors on the farm. Upon his father's death he became the leader at the above-mentioned meetings. At one of these, held during the year 1810, he in response to a request delivered a sermon which at once raised him to prominence in the Mennonite community, and he was chosen the leader of the flock. In April of the following year he was baptized by Abraham Groff, who in turn, in company with Abraham Landis, was baptized by Herr. The organization known as the Reformed Mennonite church was instituted by this trio. Herr was recognized as their pastor and was subsequently elected bishop. His eloquent preaching made many converts, and the new body extended into the neighboring cities and counties. His followers were also called Strict Mennonites, for they followed strictly the injunctions of Simon Menno in regard to foot washing, non-resistance of evil, abstinence from oaths, and separation from all excommunicated persons. They proved themselves a worthy, honest and exemplary people, but their doctrines being too rigid for general acceptance they afterwards progressed but slowly. Herr visited Canada and New York several times, and made several trips to Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, everywhere establishing congregations. He became engaged in correspondence and controversies with various clergymen of other denominations, which greatly added to his work of ministrations of church affairs. Herr wrote several volumes and pamphlets upon religious topics, all of them in German, with the exception of his "Remarkable Vision" and a controversial pamphlet entitled "A Brief and Apostolical Answer." The German works were translated into English. John Herr was married, in 1808, to Elizabeth Groff, and he died in Canada, May 3, 1850.

OLIVER, Andrew, colonial statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 28, 1706. He was the great-grandson of Thomas Oliver, a ruling elder of the church, who arrived in Boston in 1631 and died there in 1657. His grandfather, Peter, was an eminent merchant in that city, and his father, Daniel, a member of the council. Andrew Oliver received his education at Harvard, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. In 1743 he was chosen to represent Boston in the general court, and there served for three years. In 1746–65 he was a member of his majesty's council. In 1748 he was sent with his brother-in-law, Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, to Albany as a commissioner of the congress that assembled to conclude peace with the heads of the Six Nations and arrange a rectification of the frontier. In 1756 he was appointed secretary of the province, which office he filled until 1770, when he became lieutenant-governor. His fondness for wealth and power induced him to pursue a political course similar to that of Hutchinson, and he became very unpopular. In 1765 the British parliament passed the Stamp Act, and Oliver was appointed to the office of distributor of stamps. On Aug. 14th of the same year a crowd of patriotic citizens hanged him in effigy between figures of Lord Bute and George Grenville on the elm called the "Liberty Tree," and on the following morning forced him to sign his resignation from the office of stamp distributor. A few months later it was again rumored that he intended to enforce the Stamp Act, and on the day of the opening of parliament the Sons of Liberty compelled him to renew his promise with an oath before a justice of the peace, Richard Dana, that he would never attempt to collect the stamp duty. As lieutenant-governor he was subservient to the British ministry, and his letters to England, subsequently shown to Benjamin Franklin, disclosed the fact that he had urged the despatching of troops to this country and the criminal prosecution of Samuel Adams and other patriots. He wrote well on political and theological subjects,

and left some tracts. He died in Boston, Mass., March 3, 1774.

HOLLOWAY, David P., journalist and politician, was born at Waynesville, Warren co., O., Dec. 6, 1809; spent ten years of his life in Cincinnati, and in 1823 went to Richmond, Ind., where he partially learned the printing trade. Subsequently he served a four years' apprenticeship in the "Gazette" office, Cincinnati. Eventually he returned to Richmond, where he established the "Palladium," a Whig journal, in 1832, of which he was publisher and editor for many years. He early became prominent in politics, and in 1843 was elected to the house of representatives of the Indiana legislature, and in the following year was elected to the state senate, serving for nine years. In 1855 he was elected to congress as a representative from Indiana, and was prominent as chairman of the committee on agriculture. He was for eight years president of the agricultural society of Wayne county. He was appointed commissioner of patents by Pres. Lincoln, March 28, 1861, and served until Aug. 17, 1865. His son, Col. William R. Holloway, was postmaster of Indianapolis. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1883.

FISHER, Samuel Sparks, lawyer, was born in St. Joseph county, Mich., April 11, 1832, son of Dr. James C. and Eliza (Sparks) Fisher, and grandson of Rev. Samuel and Alice (Coggswell) Fisher. He spent his early years in New York city, where his father was for some time professor of chemistry in the University of New York. He was educated at Bloomfield, N. J., and West Point, N. Y., and in Philadelphia. He then studied law, and in 1854 went to Cincinnati, O., where he continued his studies, and was admitted to the bar. Turning his attention to patent law, he was for many years engaged in managing patent cases, achieving a national reputation. When the Confederate army invaded Ohio he joined the service, May 2, 1864, as colonel of the 13th Ohio national guard, and was in active service on the eastern shore of Virginia until mustered out four months later. Subsequently he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. commissioner of patents, serving from April, 1869, until November, 1870, whereupon he resumed his law practice. He was the author of six volumes of "Reports of Cases Arising Under Letters Patent for Inventions in the Circuit Court of the United States" (1868–74). Samuel Sparks Fisher was married in Morris county, N. J., Oct. 2, 1856, to Aurelia, daughter of Rev. Robert Crossette. He was drowned in the Susquehanna river, in Luzerne co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1874, while on a pleasure journey.

GRIDER, Henry, congressman, was born in Garrard county, Ky., July 16, 1796. He received a thorough education at Bowling Green and became a lawyer, but also engaged in agriculture. During the war of 1812 he served as a private, participating in Shelby's Canadian campaign. In 1827 and 1831 he was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and in 1833 was chosen to the state senate, where he served four years. He represented Kentucky in congress from 1843 to 1847, and from 1861 to 1866, serving on the revolutionary claims and mileage committees in the 37th congress; on the territories committee in the 38th, and on the territories, mileage and reconstruction committees in the 39th. He died in Warren county, Ky., Sept. 14, 1866, before the completion of his congressional term.

SIMMONS, George Frederick, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1814, son of William Simmons, a judge of the police court in his native city. After a preliminary education at the Boston Latin School he entered Harvard University in 1828, and was graduated in 1832. He then became a private tutor at Longwood, Me., and in the following year went with the family of his pupil to Europe. Returning to this country in July, 1835, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, and was graduated in 1838. On Oct. 9th of that year he was ordained as an evangelist, and immediately went to Mobile, Ala, where he began his ministry. His opposition to the institution of slavery soon made his sojourn there impossible, and in the summer of 1840, being compelled to fly for his life, he returned to Boston. There he preached in various pulpits until April, 1841, when he went to Waltham, and was installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church in that town in November. Wishing to give his undivided attention to the investigation of some theological questions, he resigned his charge in the spring of 1843, and went to Europe, where he remained until October, 1845, spending most of this period at the University of Berlin. There he was brought into very intimate relations with the renowned German historian, Neander. Upon returning he preached in Boston and New York city until February, 1848, and then accepted a call to succeed the deceased Dr. William B O. Peabody as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Springfield, Mass. He was liked by a portion of his congregation, but on account of his pronounced Abolitionist sentiments soon met with strong animosity from another part of it. In 1851 he was compelled to resign, owing to two sermons which he preached on a riotous assault that had been made in Springfield upon George Thompson, the English anti-slavery lecturer. He retired to Concord, Mass., where he engaged mainly in gardening, occasionally preaching at Groton, Woburn, Lexington, Plymouth and other places. In November, 1853, he supplied a Unitarian Church in Albany, N. Y., and in January, 1854, was installed as its pastor. After an attack of typhus fever in the summer of 1855 he returned to Concord, but did not rally. His writings include: "Who Was Jesus Christ?" (1839); "Two Sermons On the Kind Treatment and On the Emancipation Of Slaves, Preached at Mobile, With a Prefatory Statement" (1840); "A Letter to the So-Called Boston Churches, Which Are In Truth Only Parts of One Church" (1846); "The Trinity," a lecture (1849); "Public Spirit and Mobs," two sermons delivered at Springfield on the Sunday after the Thompson riot (1857), and "Faith In Christ the Condition of Salvation" (1854). A volume of six sermons was published posthumously in Boston (1855). George Frederick Simmons was married, in October, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ripley. He died at Concord, Mass., Sept. 5, 1855.

ADAMS, Thomas, patriot, was born in New Kent county, Va., about 1730, son of Ebenezer Adams, who came from England to Virginia before 1714, and received grants of 3,900 acres in New Kent and Henrico counties. He was married, about 1718, to Tabitha, daughter of Richard Cocke, and died June 13, 1735. Their son, Thomas, was clerk of Henrico and vestryman of Henrico parish from Dec. 5, 1757, to Oct. 10, 1764. About 1762 he went to England, but returned to Virginia before 1774, and on May 27 of that year he signed the "Association" entered into by the members of the house of burgesses. He was chairman of the New Kent county committee in 1774, and represented Virginia in the Continental congress in 1777–80, being one of the signers of the articles of confederation. Subsequently he removed to Augusta county, Va., and represented that district in the state senate from 1784 to 1787. He was married, in 1775, to

Elizabeth Fauntleroy, widow of his first cousin, Bowler Cocke, Jr., but left no issue. He died in Augusta county, Va., about 1788.

CABANISS, Henry Harrison, journalist, was born at Forsyth, Ga., June 21, 1848, son of Elbridge Gerry and Sarah (Chipman) Cabaniss. The first of the name in America was Henri Cabaniss, a Huguenot who came from France in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Prince George county, Va. Henri's son, Matthew, was married to Hannah Clay, a relative of Henry Clay, and was the father of George Cabaniss, who was married to Palatea Harrison; their son, Elbridge Gerry Cabaniss, who afterwards became one of the ablest lawyers of the Southern bar, and a judge famous for the soundness and justice of his rulings, was born in Green county, Ga., in 1802, and died in Atlanta in 1872. After his marriage he settled in Forsyth, Ga. Henry Harrison Cabaniss received the best education that his native town afforded, and afterwards attended the University of Georgia, where he was graduated in 1869. At the age of sixteen years he had enlisted as a private in the Confederate army, but the war was nearly at an end. He entered journalism as bookkeeper and business manager of the Atlanta "Daily New Era." In 1873 the Forsyth "Advertiser" being for sale, Mr. Cabaniss bought it and conducted it for eight years, but in 1882 returned to Atlanta, where he became business manager of the "Southern Cultivator," the best agricultural paper of the South. In 1887 he became one of the company which purchased the Atlanta "Journal," which he developed from a four-page sheet into one of the most influential dailies. The paper the company sold in 1900, and received twelve and a half times more money than was paid for it, besides having paid out $1.26 cents as dividends on every dollar of the original investment. Mr. Cabaniss was for seventeen years assistant secretary of the senate of Georgia, and was for two years president of the senate of the National Union. He is president of the Georgia Press Association, an organization composed of the best daily and weekly papers of the state. He was married, in 1870, to Sarah E. Royston, of South Carolina, and has four children. His brothers are George A. Cabaniss, Thomas B. Cabaniss (at one time a member of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, Joseph Warren Cabaniss, and Elbridge G. Cabaniss.

Henry H. Cabaniss

LANGWORTHY, Edward, patriot, was born in Savannah, Ga., of obscure parentage. He was first a pupil, then a teacher at the Bethesda Orphan House, founded by the Rev. George Whitefield. At the beginning of the revolutionary struggle he first showed himself hostile to the rebel movement, and when, at a meeting held Aug. 10, 1774, the citizens of Savannah adopted certain patriotic resolutions, he was one of the signers of a protest, published in the Georgia "Gazette" of Sept. 7th. Within a year, however, he changed his views and became warmly interested in the cause of independence. He was one of the prominent "Liberty boys," was chosen secretary of the Georgia council of safety, Dec. 11, 1775, and ultimately represented the state in the Continental congress. He served as delegate in 1777–78 and, with the two other delegates from Georgia, signed the articles of confederation. Soon after he settled in Elkton, Md., where he died about the beginning of the 19th century. He was the first to attempt a history of the state of Georgia, and collected much rare material, some of which must have been of great value owing to his peculiar position during the revolution.

CLARKE, Thomas Curtis, civil engineer, was born at Newton, Mass., Sept. 6, 1827, son of Samuel and Rebecca Parker (Hull) Clarke, a brother of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Mass., and sixth in direct descent from Thomas Clarke, mate of the Mayflower, born in 1599. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1848, the class poet. He studied hydraulic engineering under George R. Baldwin, of Woburn; architecture under Edward Cabot, of Boston; railroad engineering under Capt. John Childe, U. S. engineers. He was for twelve years engaged in a variety of work: in Alabama on the Mobile and Ohio railroad; in Canada, as a resident engineer of the Great Western railway; at Hamilton, on the Port Hope and Peterboro railway; the government survey of the Ottawa river, and the erection of government buildings in Ottawa. He practiced as civil engineer for fifty years, his specialty being bridge engineering. One of his earliest bridges was that over the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., built in fifteen months for the Burlington road. His strong point at this time was foundation and mason work, and he was one of the first American engineers to use concrete on a large scale. After the completion of the Quincy bridge he formed the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., which became one of the leading bridge concerns in the United States, having constructed over one hundred miles of bridges and viaducts, among which the most noted are the Girard avenue bridge of Philadelphia and the great Kinzua viaduct on the Erie railway in Pennsylvania, 310 feet high. He was one of the original members of the Union Bridge Co., which in a short time after its formation in 1884 became one of the largest bridge building concerns in the world. In 1888 he built the Poughkeepsie bridge over the Hudson river, and in 1890 the famous Hawkesbury bridge, New South Wales, Australia, the first bridge that was built abroad by Americans. After his withdrawal from the Union Bridge Co. he continued to practice as consulting and designing engineer, being employed by the city of New York on the Third avenue and Willis avenue bridges over the Harlem river. He was a member of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, from which he re-received the Telford medal and premium; the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president in 1896–97; the Century Association, and the American Philosophical Society. He was married, May 7, 1857, to Susan H., daughter of John D. Smith, of Port Hope, Canada, and had three sons and three daughers. Mr. Clarke's professional work was marked by breadth and solidity of learning, fine intelligence, and the most scrupulous care and fidelity. His capacity for sustained application was extraordinary and was maintained to the end of his life. He died in New York city, June 15, 1901.

HARVIE, John, patriot, was born in Gargunnock, Scotland, and at an early age emigrated to Virginia. He settled in Albemarle county and entered upon the practice of law, rapidly acquiring reputation for ability as a lawyer and with it an extensive practice. After the defeat of the western Indians at Point Pleasant, on Oct. 10, 1774, he was appointed by the general assembly of Virginia a commissioner to treat with them, and during the following two years he represented West Augusta

county in the Virginia conventions. He was elected a member of the Continental congress on May 22, 1777, and was a signer of the articles of confederation the following year. He subsequently served as purchasing agent for Virginia, was register of the land office of that state from 1780 to 1791, and on May 19, 1788, was commissioned secretary of the commonwealth. Having amassed considerable wealth, he engaged during the latter years of his life in building enterprises in Richmond, Va. While inspecting the building of the celebrated Gamble House, erected by him in that city, he was killed by falling from a ladder, Feb. 6, 1807.

WATTERSTON, George, librarian and author, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1783. He received his education at Charlotte Hall College, St. Mary's county, Md. Afterwards he studied law, and on being admitted to the bar practiced his profession in Maryland and in the District of Columbia. He served in the defence of Washington against the British in 1814. In March, 1815, he was appointed librarian of congress, being the first to hold the office, and this position he retained for fourteen consecutive years. Previous to this appointment the clerk of the house of representatives acted as librarian (1800–14). He was succeeded by John S. Meehan (1829-61) and John G. Stephenson (1861–64). He published several works, the most important of which are: "Letters from Washington" (1818); "Course of Study Preparatory to the Bar or the Senate" (1823), and "The Wanderer in Washington" (1827). Watterston was secretary to the National Washington Monument Association. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1854.

FISKE, Nathan, clergyman and author, was born at Weston, Mass., Sept. 9, 1733. After being graduated at Harvard, in 1754, he was ordained pastor of the third parish church, Brookfield, Mass., May 28, 1758, where he obtained increasing respect during his ministry of forty years. He was possessed of a serene temperament, and though his means were limited, he practiced a generous hospitality. He was a close student and a prolific writer of essays and addresses, many of the former being published in the "Massachusetts Spy," under the pseudonyms: "The Worcester Spectator" and "A Neighbor"; he also contributed to the "Massachusetts Magazine" under the pen-name "A General Observer," and his articles appeared to the number of twenty in the "Philanthropist." His son, Nathan Welby, became noted as a preacher and educator. He was the grandfather of Helen Hunt Jackson. Harvard conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1792. He published: "Sermon on the Settlement and Growth of Brookfield" (1775); "Oration on the Capture of Cornwallis" (1781); "Sermons on War Subjects" (1794); "Dudleian Lecture at Harvard" (1796). After his death appeared "The Moral Monitor" (2 vols., 1801). This work was largely used as a school reader. He preached a sermon on the night of his death and expired a few hours after retiring. He died at Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 24, 1799.

STORRS, William Lucius, jurist and congressman, was born at Middletown, Middlesex co., Conn., March 25, 1795. He was graduated at Yale College in 1814; studied law at Whitestone, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York bar in 1817, but soon returned to his native city to practice. He was elected to the state assembly in 1827–29 and also in 1834, being speaker the last term. He was a representative in congress from Connecticut from 1829 to 1833, and again from 1839 to 1841, when he resigned to accept the appointment of judge of the supreme court of Connecticut, serving from 1840 to 1856. He was chief-justice of that court from 1856 until his death. He was also professor of law in Yale College in 1846 and 1847, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Western Reserve in 1846. His decisions, which are considered remarkably able, are published in the "Connecticut Reports." He died in Hartford, June 25, 1861.

HOPKINS, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born at Northampton, Mass., April 11, 1807. He was the son of John and Lydia (Thompson) Hopkins; grandson of Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Porter) Hopkins; great-grandson of Rev. Samuel (minister of West Springfield, Mass.) and Esther (Edwards) Hopkins; great-great-grandson of John and Hannah (———) Hopkins; great-great-great-grandson of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins; and great-great-great-great grandson of John and Jane Hopkins, who settled in America in 1634. His great-grandfather, who was married to a sister of Jonathan Edwards, published "Historical Memoirs of the Housatunnuk Indians." Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827 and pursued his theological course at the Andover Seminary, where he was graduated in 1831. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry and held pastorates at Montpelier, Vt., Saco, Me., and Standish, Me. His first published work, "Lessons at the Cross," was published under the pseudonym "Samuel Hartley," in 1853, but it met with so cordial a reception that he published a new edition the same year under his own name. "The Youth of the Old Dominion," which appeared a little later, was professedly historical in its matter, and received favorable notice in "Putnam's Magazine" of July, 1856. Besides the two already mentioned he was the author of a more ambitious work entitled: "The Puritans; or, The Court, Church, and Parliament of England during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth" (3 vols., 1859-61; second edition, 1875). He was married, at Northampton, May 29, 1832, to Caroline W., daughter of Josiah Dwight, of that town. He died at Northampton, Mass., Feb. 10, 1887.

LADD, Joseph Brown, poet, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1764, son of William and Sarah Ladd. His father was a soldier of the revolution and a member of the Rhode Island legislature. Young Ladd received an elementary English education in the private schools of his native place, and afterwards improved his knowledge by studying, without instruction, mathematics, Latin and history. He early developed a passion for literature and poetry, and at the age of ten began writing verses. In 1775 his father removed to Little Compton, R. I., where he purchased a farm, on which the lad was obliged to work. A farmer's life proved uncongenial to his tastes, and after three years he was placed in a mercantile establishment and then in a printing-office in New York, but after a year was taken from the latter in consequence of a satirical poem on Dr. Samuel Hopkins, which he published at that time. His father then determined to give him as liberal an education as possible and yield to his own choice of a vocation. Accordingly he was placed at the age of fifteen with Dr. Isaac Senter, who besides giving him medical instruction aided him in the study of the classics and sciences. His professional studies lasted four years, and during this period he composed most of his poetry. A large part of it consists of amatory verses, addressed to "Amanda," an orphan heiress, to whom he was strongly attached, but whom he could not marry owing to the opposition of her guardians. This circumstance induced him to leave Newport, and on the advice of Gen. Nathanael Greene he settled in Charleston, S. C., for practice (1784). He met with success, engaged in literary pursuits, and in addition to poems contributed critical and political articles to the press of Charleston. In 1785 Gov. William Moultrie requested him to deliver the oration at the

second celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. His "Poems of Arouet," by which name he became widely known, were published posthumously, together with some of his prose writings and a memoir of his life by his sister, Elizabeth Haskins (1825). He died in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2, 1786, wounded in a duel which grew out of a newspaper controversy.

WARNER, Hiram, jurist, was born in Hampshire county, Mass., Oct. 29, 1802. He received a common-school education, with some knowledge of the classics, and at the age of seventeen emigrated to Georgia, where he taught school three years. He studied law, and upon his admission to practice, in 1825, opened an office at Knoxville, in Crawford county. From 1825 to 1831 he was a representative to the general assembly, and in 1833 was elected by the legislature one of the judges of the state superior court, serving by re election until 1840, when he resigned and renewed his practice. In 1846 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Georgia, a position he held until 1853, when he resigned. He was elected a representative to the 34th congress (1855–57), and declined a re-election. During the existence of the Know-nothing party just prior to the civil war, he wrote strong letters in opposition to the movement. He was a delegate to the southern commercial convention of 1858, to the Democratic state convention of March, 1860; and at the national Democratic convention at Charleston in that year he signed the minority protest, subsequently serving as president of the minority convention held at Richmond. He was one of the few Georgia politicians who supported the nomination of Douglas and Johnson on the presidential ticket of 1860, and was appointed one of the district electors. As a member of the Georgia secession convention in June, 1861, he opposed the disruption of the union, and after the civil war he represented Georgia in the National Union convention held in Philadelphia, Aug. 14, 1866, counseling the acceptance of reconstruction by the South. In 1867, upon the death of Judge Lumpkin, who had served as chief-justice from 1845, Judge Warner became chief-justice, officiating until the appointment of Judge Joseph E. Brown in the following year. He continued as associate justice, and in this capacity opposed the ruling that negroes were eligible to office, in June, 1869. He was again chief-justice of the state upon the resignation of Judge Lochrane in 1872, and he served until his resignation, Aug. 16, 1880, being succeeded on Sept. 3d by Hon. James Jackson. A fearless utterance of his views, an iron resolution and a rigid integrity, upheld him in popular confidence, notwithstanding his severity of demeanor and a peculiar rancor of prejudice. Though he was cold and stern in his outward aspect, the people appreciated his ability and always believed him honest. He died in Atlanta, Ga., in 1881.

ORTON, William, promoter, was born in Cuba, Allegany co., N. Y., June 14, 1826. He received a meagre common school education, and subsequently entered the Normal School at Albany, from which he graduated with honor, and immediately began teaching school at Geneva, N. Y. In 1850 he became a clerk in the book store of George H. Derby at Geneva, and upon the removal of Mr. Derby to Buffalo, N. Y., he was placed in charge of the store, which was afterwards conducted by the firm of Prince, Orton & Miller. Subsequent to 1852 the business was carried on under the style of Derby, Orton & Co., the firm consisting of William Orton, N. C. Miller and J. C. Derby, Mr. Orton having charge of the Buffalo store. Later the business was removed to New York city, and conducted under the style of Miller, Orton & Co. until 1851, when the firm went into liquidation. Mr. Orton soon afterwards became managing clerk for J. G. Gregory & Co., publishers, and in this position developed a marked and exquisite talent in the art of fine bookmaking. He was a model of industry and cultivated taste, and had an abhorrence of all vicious literature. He soon became active in politics, and being a man of fine personal appearance and a good debater was elected to the common council of New York city. His first work as a member of this body was the exposure of numerous fraudulent practices in the city government. In 1862 he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln a collector of internal revenue in New York city, being a strong Republican in sympathies and a thorough patriot. He showed such executive ability in this situation that Sec. Chase summoned him to Washington and appointed him commissioner of internal revenue at the seat of government. He resigned this position on account of ill-health, and soon afterwards accepted the presidency of the United States Telegraph Co. Mr. Orton showed marked ability as a manager, and in 1866, when the Western Union Telegraph Co. was reorganized, he was elected vice-president and soon after president of the company. From this time forth Mr. Orton was a recognized power in the great enterprises of the day. His wonderful powers of organization now had full scope, and the success of his administration became a matter of history. He was not only the president of the organization but its champion in all causes of dispute, its vigilant and untiring servant, and died a sacrifice to his work. He introduced the money order system ; effected the first reduction of rates regulating the tariff upon the basis of territorial divisions; pushed into operation the sending of messages at half rates at night. In 1878 he established the "Journal of Telegraphy." At the time of his death he was president of the International Ocean Telegraph Co. (the Cuban line, which he had bought in 1873 by a bold stroke); the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., the Pacific and Southern Atlantic Telegraph companies, and also a member of the Union League Club, of the board of trade and chamber of commerce. Mr. Orton was married, while living in Geneva, to Agnes J. Gillespie, who, with four sons and four daughters, survived him. He died in New York city April 23, 1878.

HORN, George Henry, entomologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 7, 1840, son of Philip Henry and Frances Isabella (Brock) Horn. His grandfather was a native of Germany, and came to America in 1798, settling in Baltimore, Md. At the age of thirteen George Henry entered the Central High School, where he was graduated in 1858. He then studied at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. On March 14, 1861, he received the degree of M.D. for a thesis on "Sprains." While he was yet a student in the medical school he began to work in zoölogy, and published several papers on the lower invertebrates in the "Proceedings" of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. On July 23, 1860, he became a member of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia, and in the "Proceedings" of this organization for 1860 he published his first entomological paper, entitled "Description of New North American Coleoptera in the Cabinet of the Entomological Society of Philadelphia." To entomology he subsequently gave his whole attention, and attained in this branch of science a high degree of eminence. At the beginning of the civil war Dr. Horn went to California, where he became military surgeon in the service of the Federal government, and served until the end of the war, retiring on April 16, 1866. During his stay in the West he availed himself of every opportunity to observe and collect insects, and on returning to Philadelphia presented to the academy the first of his results, "accumulated during a four years' resi-

dence in California and the adjoining territories." He was elected president of the Entomological Society on Dec. 10, 1866, and at the same time he began to build up a practice in medicine, more especially in obstetrics. In 1874 he paid a visit to Europe; and spent considerable time in London and Paris examining collections and attending the meetings of the local entomological societies, and again visited Europe in 1882 and 1888. In 1899 he was chosen to fill the chair of entomology in the University of Pennsylvania, but he never gave any instruction under this election. From 1883 until 1897 he was president of the American Entomological Society. He was vice-director of the entomological section of the Academy of Natural Sciences from its foundation, May 12, 1876, to Dec. 12, 1883; its director from this latter date until his death, and was besides connected in various capacities with more than a score of other learned societies, American and foreign. His scientific publications, which appeared mostly in the "Transactions" of the societies of which he was a member, include several hundred papers, chiefly bearing on entomology. Of these by far the greater number deal with the coleopterous fauna of America north of Mexico, but a few treat of that of Central America and Mexico. The majority are written from the monographic, systematic standpoint, and are estimated to contain studies and actual characterizations of most of the 1,900 genera accredited to North America, including 154 proposed as new, and descriptions of more than half of the 11,000 species. The most important of these papers are those on "Carabidæ" (1881), and "Silphidæ" (1889). Dr. George Henry Horn died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 24, 1897.

WESTON, Nathan, jurist, was born in Augusta, Me., July 27, 1782, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Bancroft) Weston, grandson of Stephen, great-grandson of Stephen, and great-great-grandson of John Weston, who came from Buckingham, England, in 1644, and settled in Salem, Mass. He was educated in the Hallowell Academy and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1803. He studied law, first in Augusta and then in Boston, in the office of George Blake, U. S. district attorney and a leading Democratic politician. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, and soon afterwards began practice in Augusta, residing for a time in New Gloucester, which town he represented in the general court of 1808. Under the provisions of "an act establishing circuit courts of common pleas within this commonwealth," three circuits were formed in Maine, which at that time was a part of Massachusetts. Mr. Weston was appointed chief-justice of what was called the second eastern circuit—Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset counties—and he at once won the favor of both the bar and the people. Upon the organization of the new state of Maine, in 1820, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the supreme court, and held the office for fourteen consecutive years. In 1834 he succeeded Hon. Prentiss Mellen as chief-justice. He retired from the bench in October, 1841, in consequence of the adoption of a constitutional amendment limiting the judicial tenure to seven years. His opinions are included in the first twenty volumes of Maine reports, and are lucid expositions of the law relevant to the causes heard and decided. In 1820 Judge Weston was appointed one of the trustees of Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1843. He had previously received the same degree from Dartmouth and Waterville. He was married, in 1809, to Paulina B., daughter of Daniel Cony, of Augusta, Me., and had four sons and three daughters. He died in 1859.

DUER, William, legislator and merchant, was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1747, third son of John and Frances (Frye) Duer. His father was a planter of Antigua and Dominica. His mother was the daughter of Sir Frederick Frye, who held a command in the West Indies. He received his education at Eton; became an ensign in the British army; in 1762 was appointed aid de-camp to Lord Clive and accompanied him to India, but suffering from the climate, was sent back and left the army. He remained in England until after his father's death, and in the following year (1768) went for the first time to New York to purchase lumber for the plantations. Here he made the acquaintance of Gen. Philip Schuyler, at whose suggestion he acquired a tract of timber land at Fort Miller on the Hudson and erected there large saw-mills. In 1773 he again went to England and, having procured a contract for the supply of timber for masts and spars for the British navy, returned to New York and became a citizen of the province. He was commissioned colonel of militia and was a judge of the county court, a member of the provincial congress and of the committee of safety. In 1777 he served as a member of the committee appointed by the congress to draft the first constitution of New York state. He represented New York in the Continental congress in 1777–78, and on behalf of his state signed the articles of confederation. He was appointed secretary of the treasury board in 1789 and after the organization of the finance department under the national convention that year, was made assistant secretary of the treasury under Alexander Hamilton. He was also a member of the New York state legislature. In 1792 he failed in business, and this produced the first financial panic caused by speculation in New York. The loss was estimated at about $3,000,000 and resulted in the financial ruin of a large number of persons. William Duer was married at "The Buildings," near Baskingridge, N. J., July 27, 1779, to Catharine, second daughter of Gen. William Alexander, known as Lord Sterling, and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Philip Livingston. She was a descendant also of the De Peysters and Schuylers, and at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where she resided after her marriage, "Lady Kitty" played the rôle of a brilliant society leader. William Duer died in New York city, May 7, 1799. His sons, William Alexander and John, became eminent.

HART, William, artist, was born in Paisley, Scotland, March 31, 1823. His parents were very poor, and his educational advantages of the scantiest nature. In 1831 his family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Albany, N. Y. From the age of ten to the age of fourteen he worked in a cotton factory in Troy, N. Y. In 1837 he was apprenticed to the carriage painter's trade, and during the four years of his apprenticeship gave evidence that he possessed great talent as a painter. In 1841 he became a portrait painter, and having accumulated a small sum he traveled west to Michigan, painting portraits in each town that he visited. In 1844 he returned to Albany, where he found a friend and generous patron in Dr. J. H. Ormsby, and soon began to attract notice, many of his portraits and landscapes, to which he had turned his attention, finding purchasers at good prices. In 1847 he married, and in 1849 revisited Scotland, where he remained until 1853, studying and sketching. Upon his return to the United States he became a resident of New York city, and by his labors soon established a high reputation as a strong, sustained and finished

painter. He was made an associate in 1855 and an academician in 1857. He was president of the Brooklyn Academy for three years and of the American Water-Color Society for the same length of time. His paintings are full of warmth and feeling. Mr. Hart died at Mt. Vernon, N. Y , June 17, 1894.

BANISTER, John, patriot, is supposed to have been the son of the Rev. John Banister, an eminent botanist, who was born in England, and emigrated about the close of the seventeenth century from the West Indies to Virginia, settling near Jamestown. Here he devoted himself to the study of plants, and in 1680 sent a catalogue of plants to the naturalist Ray, who published them in the second volume of his work. His own publications included: "Observations on the Natural Productions of Jamaica"; "The Insects of Virginia"; "Curiosities in Virginia"; "Observations On the Unseen Lupus"; "On Several Sorts of Snails," and "A Description of the Pistoochia or Serpentaria Virginiana, the Snakeroot." As a naturalist he was considered not inferior to Bartram, and Banister river, in Halifax county, as well as a genus of plants, Banisteria, were named in his honor. In one of his botanical excursions near the falls of the Roanoke he fell from a rock and was killed (1693). He was at the time engaged upon a work on the natural history of Virginia. John Banister, the son, was educated in England, and studied law at the Temple. He was a burgess of the assembly and afterwards a distinguished member of the convention of 1776, and of the assembly of 1777. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1777–79, and was one of the framers and a signer of the articles of confederation. In 1781 he was lieutenant-colonel of cavalry under Gen. Robert Lawson, and during the invasion of Virginia was active in repelling the enemy. Proprietor of a large estate, he suffered repeated and heavy losses from the depredations of the British, and at one time, it is said, supplied a body of troops, on their way to the south, with blankets at his own expense. A number of his letters, published in the "Bland Papers" and in Sparks' "Revolutionary Correspondence," show him as one of the best writers of his day. Col. John Banister resided at Battersea, near Petersburg, and died in 1787.

HUTSON, Richard, patriot, was born in Prince William's parish, S. C., June 12, 1747, son of the Rev. William and Mary Woodward Chardon Hutson. His father, an Independent English minister, removed with his family to Charleston when Richard was but nine years of age. Here he received his preliminary education, and afterwards entered Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1765 with the degree of A.B. He obtained the degree of A.M. in 1768, and being then admitted to the South Carolina bar practised law in Charleston for ten years. When the revolutionary struggle began he at once placed himself in the service of the cause of independence; represented South Carolina in the Continental congress of 1777–78, and signed the articles of confederation. In August, 1780, with other leading patriots of Charleston, he was sent to St. Augustine and imprisoned by the British under Sir Henry Clinton. An accomplished linguist and master of many tongues, he is said to have learned also Spanish during his confinement. He was intendant of Charleston 1783–88; chancellor 1784–91; a member of the South Carolina convention that ratified the Federal constitution in 1788, and senior judge of the chancery court in 1791. After the close of the war he lost the greater part of his property by accepting payment in Continental currency for money that was due him, which he did for the purpose of creating public confidence in the currency, and thus improving the government credit. Richard Hutson was unmarried, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1793.

COLDEN, Cadwallader David, lawyer and congressman, was born at Spring Hill, Long Island, April 4, 1769, grandson of Cadwallader Colden, royal lieutenant-governor of New York during the Stamp Act excitement, and an eminent scholar and physician. After receiving preliminary education at Jamaica, Long Island, he went to England to continue his studies. Upon his return to the United States in 1785 he studied law, and in 1791 was admitted to the bar. He first practised in New York city; then removed to Poughkeepsie in 1793, but soon resumed his residence in the metropolis, becoming the recognized leader of the bar in commercial law. In 1810 he was appointed U. S. district-attorney; in 1818 was a member of the state legislature, and in the same year succeeded Jacob Radcliff as mayor of New York city. He was a member of congress from 1821 to 1823, and in 1824–27 was a state senator. Notwithstanding his Tory ancestry, he was a strong patriot, and in the war of 1812 was colonel of a regiment of volunteers. He cordially seconded De Witt Clinton's plans of internal improvements; took a warm interest in educational subjects, and for many years was one of the governors of New York Hospital. He was an early and intimate friend of Robert Fulton, and wrote his biography. Mr. Colden was highly respected for his talents and virtues. He published, beside the "Life of Fulton," a "Memoir of the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals" (1825), and "Vindication of the Steamboat Right Granted by the State of New York." His wife was a daughter of Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York. He died in Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 7, 1834.

WINTHROP, Thomas Lindall, merchant and public servant, was born at New London, Conn., March 6, 1760, son of John Still and Jane (Borland) Winthrop, and a descendant in the fifth generation of Gov. John Winthrop. He prepared for college at Lebanon, Conn., and at the age of sixteen entered Yale, but at the end of two years was honorably dismissed, and completed his education at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1780. He then made a journey to the South for the improvement of his health, and afterwards spent some time in traveling through England, France and Holland. Returning to America, he engaged in commercial pursuits at Charleston, S. C., where he resided a few years, and then settled in Boston. On July 25, 1786, he was married to Elizabeth Bowdoin Temple, a grand-daughter of Gov. Bowdoin, of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Sir John Temple, consul-general of Great Britain in the United States. In his early life Winthrop was an active Federalist, but after the beginning of the war of 1812 he joined the Republicans, and, having retired from business, became conspicuous in public life. He was a presidential elector, served in the state senate, and in 1826 became lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, to which office he was annually re-elected until his retirement in 1832. He served for many years on the board of overseers of the University of Cambridge; was senior member of the board of visitors of that institution; acted as chairman of the committee for establishing primary schools, and devoted special attention to the promotion of agriculture, acting for thirty-six years as trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and as its president for the last ten years of his life. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the American Philosophical Society; president of the Historical Society of Massachusetts from 1835, and was connected with a large number of other American and foreign learned bodies. In 1813 he became a member of the American Antiquarian Society; in 1821 was chosen to its council; in 1828 served as vice-president, and three years later became its second president. He held this post

until his death. He had a daughter, who became the wife of Rev. Benjamin Tappan, of Augusta, Me., and five sons, one of whom, James, took the name of Bowdoin. Another son, Robert Charles, became a U. S. senator. He died in Boston, Feb. 22, 1841. His body was placed in the family tomb in Kings Chapel burying ground.

FANCHER, Enoch Lewis, jurist, was born at Red Hook, Dutchess co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1817, son of Samuel Newman and Matilda (Lewis) Fancher. After obtaining a classical education he studied law in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and subsequently served as law clerk in the office of David Graham, of New York, being admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1872 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court to fill the unexpired term of George G. Barnard, who was impeached by the senate, and took his seat upon the bench Sept. 26th of that year. In 1873 he was nominated for the same office on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Tammany Hall. In 1874 Gov. Dix nominated Judge Fancher as first arbitrator of the court of arbitration of the chamber of commerce. For a number of years there was much business before the new court, and important controversies were decided as appear by numerous decisions and opinions of Judge Fancher. He continued to practice his profession in New York until 1899, when he retired. In 1885 he was elected president of the American Bible Society, a life office, and he was also president of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and a member of the New England Society and the Union League Club. For many years he was an active member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. He published "The American Republic and Its Constitutional Government" (18—), a terse and exhaustive compendium of our system of law and government. In 1840 he was married to Mary, daughter of John Nicoll, of New Windsor, N. Y., who died without issue. He died in New York city, Feb. 9, 1900.

PHELPS, George May, electro-mechanician and inventor, was born at Watervliet, Albany co., N. Y., March 19, 1820, son of Samuel and Sophia (Barrows) Phelps. In early life he was employed in the manufacture of mathematical and astronomical instruments in the shop of his uncle, Jonas H. Phelps, in Troy. In 1850 he engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of light machinery and models. Soon after Samuel F. B. Morse had demonstrated the practicability of the magnetic telegraph, he began to manufacture telegraphic instruments and invented new apparatus as the service was developed. When later the American Telegraph Co. was formed, he sold out his own business and entered its employ as superintendent, retaining this position until after this corporation had been merged with the Western Union Telegraph Co. (1866). He then entered the latter's service, being employed until 1884, when he was retired. He devised several important modifications of the printing system of David E. Hughes, which gradually developed into the well-known "combination printer." His most important invention is the motor-printer, which was afterwards adopted on the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Co. His other inventions include the electro-magnetic speed-governor (1858); printing telegraphs (1869–78); electrical railroad signal (1869); magnetic motor (1874); printing telegraph transmitter (1877); polarized electro-magnet (1878); speaking telephone (1878); switch for electric speaking telephones (1879); carbon telephone (1879); signal-box for district and alarm telegraphs (1882); rotating type-wheels of printing telegraph (1884), and microphone transmitter (1888). Mr. Phelps was married, Jan. 18, 1840, to Sarah H. Hinman. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 18, 1888.

FREEMAN, Julia S. (Wheelock), philanthropist and author, was born in Lorain county, O., Oct. 7, 1833, daughter of Alden and Elsey (Morey) Wheelock, and a descendant of Eleazar Wheelock, first president of Dartmouth College (1770). Her father, a native of Vermont, removed to Lorain county, O., in 1830, and engaged in farming. At the age of sixteen she went to Erie county, Pa., and taught in the district school. In 1855 she removed to Jackson, Mich., where she attended the high school and taught until 1862, attending the Kalamazoo College in 1860–62. Upon learning that her brother, Orvelle, was seriously wounded she hastened to Alexandria, and finding that he was dead, she reported to the headquarters of the Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association as a volunteer worker in behalf of the sick and wounded, and was appointed a visiting and distributing agent of that society. Her work began at Alexandria, and extended to Fairfax, Washington, Baltimore, York and Harrisburg. While in Alexandria she removed many of the sick in the camps to the hospitals, looking up and supplying many individual cases. In 1863 she went to Falmouth, Va., with 4,000 pounds of goods contributed by the citizens of Michigan for distribution among the soldiers of that state, and during the battle of the Wilderness remained in Fredericksburg until the wounded were removed, working day and night. She went to White House Landing in time to meet and attend the wounded of the battle of Cold Harbor. Among her co-workers were Mrs. Gridley, of Hillsdale, Mich., mother of Capt. Gridley, of the Olympia, who won distinction in the Spanish-American war. Mrs. Freeman returned to Michigan in 1864 owing to ill-health, and while there started a fund for the soldiers by holding church socials and suppers, obtaining $400. Returning to Washington in 1865, she was appointed to the note division of the treasury office, where she served two years. She was reappointed in 1868, remaining until 1873, when she was married to Porter Cornelius Freeman, of Middleville, Barry co., Mich. They resided at the latter place eight years, and then removed to Greene county, Mo. They had two sons; one living. Mrs. Freeman was the author of "Boys in White" (1870), an account of her war experience, it having gone through three editions. She died at Quincy, Ill., June 7, 1900.

Julia S. Wheelock

TRIST, Nicholas Philip, lawyer, was born in Charlottesville, Va., June 2, 1800. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where, at the age of nineteen, he became acting assistant professor of French, but left it before graduation to devote himself to law. He studied under Thomas Jefferson, to whose granddaughter he was subsequently married, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1828 he was appointed first clerk in the U. S. treasury department, and being an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, became his private secretary after his inauguration as president in the following year. He was U. S. consul at Havana from 1834 to 1836, and was assistant secretary of state in 1845. Three years later he was sent as peace commissioner to Mexico, in which capacity he negotiated and signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848. By this treaty Mexico ceded to the United States New Mexico, a part of Arizona and California (522,955 square miles), accepted the

Rio Grande river as the boundary, and in return received $15,000,000 and was released from the payment of $3,500,000 in debts due American citizens, which the U. S. government assumed. The Mexican commissioners also asked that the ceded territory be guaranteed to freedom, to which Trist replied that if it were covered a foot thick with pure gold, on the single condition that slavery should be forever excluded, he would not entertain the offer for a moment. He afterwards resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued until his appointment by Pres. Grant as postmaster at Alexandria, Va., in 1870. Mr. Trist was the author of several official reports and translated from the French M. F. Guenon's "Treatise on Milch Cows" (1857). He died at Alexandria, Va , Feb. 11, 1874.

MALLERY, Garrick, ethnologist and soldier, was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 23, 1831. His father, Garrick Mallery (b. at Middlebury, Conn., April 17, 1784; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6, 1866), was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1808, and after studying law in Litchfield and Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to the bar in the latter place in 1811. He served four terms in the Pennsylvania legislature (1827–31), and largely aided during this period in the establishment of the Pennsylvania penitentiary system and of other internal improvements. From 1831 to 1836 he was president-judge of the 3d district, and spent the remainder of his life in private law practice in Philadelphia. Garrick Mallery, the son, was also educated at Yale, and after graduation, in 1850, devoted himself to the study of law. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, and on being admitted to the bar in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession and engaged in editorial work in Philadelphia. After the outbreak of the civil war he responded to the first call for volunteers, and on April 15, 1861, he was appointed captain in the 71st Pennsylvania regiment. He remained in actual service throughout the civil war, and received four brevets for meritorious conduct in the field, especially distinguishing himself at Fair Oaks, in the seven days' battle, at Winchester, and in the defence of Washington in 1864. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded, taken prisoner, and confined in Libby prison. He was commissioned a captain in the regular army in 1866, became judge-advocate on the staff of the commanding general in Virginia in 1869, and the following year was appointed secretary of state and adjutant-general of Virginia, with the rank of brigadier-general. In August, 1870, Gen. Mallery was detailed for meteorological service with the chief signal officer of the army, and until August, 1876, was executive officer of the Signal Service Bureau. He was then ordered to the command of Fort Rice, Dak., and while there made investigations into the sign language of the Indians, which led to his being assigned, June 13, 1877, to Maj. Powell's geological and geographical survey of the Rocky mountain region for special duty in connection with the ethnology of the North American Indians. In July, 1879, he was retired from the army, and upon the organization of the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington in the same year, he became its chief, holding this office until the end of his life. Gen. Mallery acted as chairman of the anthropological section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its meeting in 1881. He is the author of numerous publications pertaining to his special branch of investigation, the more important among them being: "A Calendar of the Dakota Nation" (1877); "The Former and Present Number of Our Indians" (1878); "Introduction to the Study of Sign Language among the North American Indians as Illustrating the Gesture Speech of Mankind" (1880); "A Collection of Gestures, Signs and Signals of the North American Indians" (1880); "Sign Language among the American Indians compared with that among other Peoples and Deaf Mutes" (1881); "Pictographs of the North American Indian" (1866); "Israelite and Indian: A Parallel in Planes of Culture" (1889); "Greeting by Gesture" (1891), and Picture Writing of the American Indians" (1893). Gen. Garrick Mallery died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, 1894.

WETHERILL, Samuel, inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1821, son of John Price Wetherill, and great-grandson of Samuel Wetherill, who were both prominent and leading citizens of Philadelphia. Samuel Wetherill was educated in his native city. Early in life he entered the white lead and chemical works of his father and uncle, and having become familiar with these branches, engaged in experiments with zinc ores with a view to substituting the latter product for white lead as a paint. These experiments having been followed to a successful issue, he engaged in 1850 with the New Jersey Zinc Co., at Newark, N. J., and two years later patented the Wetherill furnace, for the manufacture of white oxide of zinc directly from the ore. This invention consists in reducing mixed coal and ore by the direct action of heat and a cold blast upon a furnace bed with small holes, each producing the reducing flame. It was followed later by the invention of the "tower process" of separating the solid impurities, in which the fan-attachment that impels products into the collecting bags lifts by its velocity the white zinc into a tower seventy feet high, while the ashes are left at the base. By a subsequent improvement the products thus treated were made to pass through a film of water. In 1853 Wetherill, in conjunction with others, built the Lehigh zinc works, at Bethlehem, Pa., and was the first to produce metallic zinc commercially in this country. The Bethlehem works were conducted by him and his partner, Charles J. Gilbert, until 1857, during which period the works delivered 4,725 tons of white oxide of zinc. In 1854 he began to experiment for the manufacture of spelter, and afterwards experimented with vertical retorts which he patented, and in 1857 produced the ingot from which was rolled the first sheet of metallic zinc that was extracted from Pennsylvania ores. The first spelter from the Lehigh ores he produced in 1854 by passing the vapor of oxide of zinc through a bed of incandescent coal in a muffle furnace, and continued experimenting in this way until 1859. When the civil war broke out, Samuel Wetherill volunteered and recruited two companies of cavalry at Bethlehem, and was assigned to the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry with the commission of captain, Aug. 19, 1861. He was with the armies of the Potomac and the James, was promoted major in October, 1861; served as chief of staff to Gen. Kautz, and was honorably mustered out on Sept. 30, 1864. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. volunteers. He died at Oxford, Talbot co., Md., June 24, 1890.

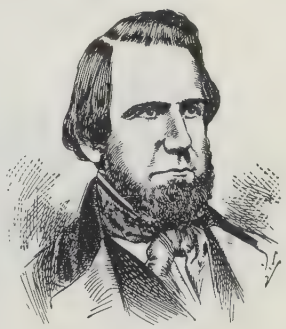
BOUVÉ, Thomas Tracy, merchant, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 14, 1815, son of Ephraim Osborn and Lydia (Tracy) Bouvé, and grandson of Jonathan Bouvé, a soldier of the revolution. He was educated at the Boston public schools, and in 1827, being twelve years of age, entered upon a business career. His efforts were attended with success, and he became a wealthy iron merchant in his native city. Subsequently he was treasurer of the Glendon Iron Co. of Pennsylvania. He was a devoted lover of nature, and gave much of his time to the study of natural science. He became connected with the Boston Society of Natural History, served it as curator and councilor, and in 1870–80 held the

post of president. In addition to scientific papers contributed to the society's proceedings, Thomas Bouvé published a "History of the Boston Society of Natural History for the First Half Century of Its Existence, Ending in 1880," and is the author of a chapter on "Natural History" in G. Lincoln's "History of Hingham." He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1850 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He was married at Hingham, Mass., Oct. 17, 1839, to Emily G., daughter of Barnabas and Rachel Lincoln. He died at Hingham, Mass., June 3, 1896.

LENTE, Frederick Divoux, physician, was born at New Berne, N. C., Dec. 23, 1823, of mixed Dutch and Huguenot extraction. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and after graduation studied at the medical department of the University of the City of New York. He was graduated at the latter institution in 1849; was house surgeon at the New York Hospital from 1848 until 1851, and then became surgeon at the West Point foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. He retained this position until 1870, when he accepted the professorship of gynecology and diseases of children at the University of the City of New York. During his stay in New York he was also assistant surgeon to the Woman's Hospital of the State of New York; surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for Sick Children, and consulting surgeon to the New York Free Dispensary for Sick Children. About 1872 he returned to Cold Spring for practice, but in the latter years of his life ill-health compelled him to live alternately at Palatka, Fla., during the winter, and at Saratoga Springs in the summer. Dr. Lente was the author of numerous medical disquisitions and papers that were partly scattered in periodical publications and partly read before the American Public Health Association, of which he was a member. He served as manager of the Hudson River State Hospital; was a founder, and in 1879 president of the American Academy of Medicine, and an active member of various other similar bodies. He was married, in 1852, to Mary Kemble, of New York city. He died at Cold Spring, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1883.

BRICKELL, Robert Coman, jurist, was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., April 4, 1824, son of Richard Benjamin and Margaret Williamson (Coman) Brickell. He was educated in Nashville, Tenn., and read law under the direction of Judge Daniel Coleman, being admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen. In 1851 he removed to Huntsville, Ala., and there formed a law partnership with Septemus D. Cahaniss, of which firm Gen. Leroy P. Walker subsequently became a member, forming a firm that was pre-eminent for strength and brilliancy. In 1873 Mr. Brickell was appointed associate justice of the supreme court by Gov. David P. Lewis, and in 1874 was chosen chief-justice of Alabama. In the latter office he succeeded Thomas M. Peters, who had held the position since 1873. Judge Brickell served until 1884, and after a period of ten years, during which George W. Stone was the chief-justice, he was again prevailed upon to accept the position, officiating from 1894 to 1898. In November of the latter year he retired to the private practice of his profession at Huntsville, Ala., and in 1899 was joined by his only son, who bears the same name. Judge Brickell published a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court," in three volumes (1872, 1874 and 1888), and the work is deemed of such importance as to be called "a monument of legal scholarship." He was elected a member of the American Social Science Association, thus becoming *ipso facto* associate member of the National Institute of Art, Science and Letters. These honors were conferred in recognition of his high position in jurisprudence; and in fact all the honors to which he attained were received without the slightest sacrifice of his modest and retiring disposition. On Nov. 29, 1876, Judge Brickell was married at Montgomery, Ala., to Mary Blassingame, daughter of Robert J. and Mary (Blassingame) Glenn. Judge Brickell died at his residence in Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 20, 1900.

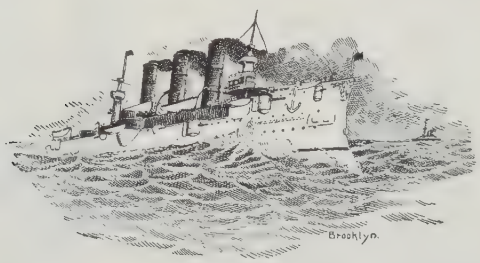
HOWE, William, inventor, was born at Spencer, Mass., May 12, 1803, son of Elijah and Fanny (Bemis) Howe. He was a descendant of Elijah and Deborah (Smith) Howe, who were citizens of Leicester, Mass., as early as 1759. Like his nephew, Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing-machine, the subject of this sketch was a man of great ingenuity. On Aug. 3, 1840, he obtained a patent on what is now widely known as the Howe truss bridge, which was an improvement on that designed by Col. S. H. Long, the first to incorporate the rectangular trussed frame in the construction of wooden bridges. The first bridge of the Howe truss pattern was built at Warren village, Mass., in 1838, for Capt. W. H. Swift, of the U. S. engineers, when chief engineer of the Boston and Albany railroad; and the second bridge, built by Mr. Howe, was constructed over the Connecticut river at Springfield, for Maj. Whistler, then engineer of the same road (1841-42). With the plain rectangular truss work Howe combined the arch principle by incorporating a curved timber running from each buttress to the centre of the span, thus utilizing two of the stiffest forms of support. This combination is now generally used in the construction of large bridges. In 1842 he designed and built the roof over the large Boston depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad; and this, though considered an exceedingly difficult and hazardous undertaking, was accomplished with entire satisfaction by the use of his patent combination. In 1845 or 1846 he made arrangements to go to Russia to superintend the structural work on the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad; but the use of his bridge had extended so rapidly throughout this country that his time was completely taken up, thus compelling him to send a representative instead. Up to the introduction of iron bridges, the Howe wooden bridge was in almost universal use on the railroads of this country and Europe; and the inventor amassed a large fortune from the sale of his patent rights. He was married, in 1828, to Azubah T. Stone, of Charlton, Mass., and had one son and two daughters, Geo. W., of Cleveland, O.; Ellen M., wife of Hiram Garretson, also of Cleveland, and Jennie, wife of John Barri, of Bridgeport, Conn. His death occurred at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19, 1852.



CHAPMAN, Reuben Atwater, jurist, was born at Russell, Hampden co., Mass., Sept. 20, 1801, son of Samuel Chapman, a New England farmer. He received but a limited education, and in 1820 went to Blanford, where he became a clerk in a store. Later he studied law, and on being admitted to the bar entered upon the practice of his profession in Westfield. He then successively resided in Monson, Ware and Springfield, and from 1840 to 1860 was associated with George Ashmun. He was appointed an associate justice of the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in 1860, and eight years later became chief-justice, which post he held until 1873. He received the degrees of A.M. from Williams College in 1836 and from Amherst in 1841, and LL.D from Amherst in 1861, and from Harvard in 1864.

Judge Chapman died while on a traveling tour, at Fluellen, Switzerland, June 28, 1873. His sister, Clarissa, was the wife of Richard Armstrong, minister of public instruction at Honolulu, H. I.

WILSON, Theodore Delavan, naval constructor, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 11, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and learned the trade of shipwright in the Brooklyn navy yard under Naval Constructor B. F. Delano. At the breaking out of the civil war he served for three months as a non-commissioned officer in company B, 13th New York regiment. In August, 1861, he was appointed a carpenter in the navy, and served on the Cambridge, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. The Cambridge was engaged in the first day's fight at Hampton Roads with the Merrimac, Yorktown and Jamestown. In December, 1863, he was ordered to New York city, and there, under Rear-Adm. Gregory, directed the building, repairing and alteration of vessels. In May, 1866, he was appointed an assistant naval constructor, and placed in charge of the construction department of the navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. In December, 1867, he was transferred to the navy yard at Philadelphia, and remained until July 3, 1869, when he was transferred to the naval academy at Annapolis as instructor in shipbuilding and naval architecture. While at that station in the summer of 1870 he was sent by the department on special duty to England and France. He was promoted to the full rank of constructor July 1, 1873, and on June 1, 1874, was placed in charge



of the construction and repair work at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. During his term of service there he was appointed a member of the first naval advisory board, organized in 1881 by Sec. Hunt to formulate a policy for rebuilding the navy. On March 3, 1882, he was appointed chief of the bureau of construction and repair, with the relative rank of commodore, and in 1886 and 1891 was renominated and confirmed by Pres. Cleveland and Pres. Harrison successively. He was more prominently identified than any other officer with the rebuilding of the navy. In all the plans of forty vessels, aggregating 158,300 tons in displacement, were prepared under his supervision, including the armored cruisers Maine, New York and Brooklyn; the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon; the Chicago, the first steel cruiser of the new navy, and its eleven sister ships, among them the Boston, Atlanta, Detroit and Minneapolis; also the gunboat Petrel. He supervised the reconstruction of the barbette battleship Puritan and the double-turreted monitors Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror and Miantonomoh, and the preparation of the designs for the coast defense battleship Monterey. Mr. Wilson obtained a patent for "air-ports," which have since come into general use in naval science, and in 1880 he patented a bolt-extractor, which has also been widely adopted. On July 12, 1893, he resigned his position, his health having become impaired, and was given two years' leave of absence, at the end of which period he was assigned to the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard. He was elected an honorary member of the Institution of Naval Architects of England, being the first American to receive that honor. He was also an honorary member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast; first vice-president of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; the Loyal Legion, and the Naval Order of the United States. He is the author of "Shipbuilding, Theoretical and Practical" (1873), used as a text-book at the Naval Academy. He had two sons, one of whom was an assistant surgeon in the navy, and two daughters. He died at Charlestown, Mass., June 29, 1896.

GILCHRIST, John James, jurist, was born at Medford, Mass., Feb. 16, 1809, son of Capt. James and Susan (Wyman) Gilchrist. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1828, and then studied law with William Briggs in Charlestown and afterwards at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practicing in Charlestown, N. H., in partnership with Henry Hubbard. He was a member of the legislature, was register of probate for Sullivan county, and in 1840 was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of the state, serving as chief-justice from 1848–55, when he was succeeded by Hon. Andrew S. Woods. In 1855 he became presiding judge of the court of claims at Washington, D. C., a position he held until his death. Previous to 1855 all private claims against the government had to take the form of petitions to congress. Such petitions had become so numerous that an act was passed by congress, Feb. 24, 1855, establishing a permanent and independent court, consisting of three members, as follows: John James Gilchrist, of New Hampshire, Isaac Blacford, of Indiana, and Geo. P. Scarburgh, of Virginia. In 1863 the number of judges was increased to five, and Hon. Joseph Casey became chief-justice. He was a native of Maryland, and a representative from Pennsylvania to the national congress from 1849–51, and was appointed by Pres. Lincoln judge of the court of claims in Washington, serving as its first chief-justice from 1863–70. The court has jurisdiction over all claims founded upon any law of congress or upon any regulation of an executive department or upon any express or implied contract with the government, as well as all claims which may be referred to it by either house of congress. Judge Gilchrist published a "Digest of New Hampshire Reports" in 1846. He was married, in August, 1836, to Sarah Dean, daughter of Henry Hubbard, governor of New Hampshire, and had two children, James and Sarah H. Gilchrist. He died in Washington, D. C., April 29, 1858.

HALE, Charles Reuben, P. E. bishop of Cairo, Ill., and 161st in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa., March 14, 1837, son of Reuben C. and Sarah I. (Mills) Hale, and a descendant of Samuel Hale, a native of England, who settled near Hartford, Conn., in 1636. He received his preparatory education at the schools of Lewistown and Philadelphia, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858. During his college course, in conjunction with two fellow students, Henry Morton, first president of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., and S. Huntington Jones, as a committee appointed by the Philomathean Society of the university, he prepared and published a treatise on the famous Rosetta stone, giving original translations of the hieroglyphic, demotic and Greek inscriptions, and elegantly illustrated with illuminated designs on stone by Mr. Morton. This work attracted notice and attention from many prominent scholars of the day. After a course of study of theology he was ordained deacon by Bishop Alonzo Potter in 1860 and priest in 1861. During the first two years of his ministry he officiated as assistant in and near Philadelphia. Early in 1863

he was appointed a chaplain in the U. S. navy, and served as assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy 1863–65, then at Newport, R. I. In 1870 he accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Auburn, N. Y., but in 1873 he removed to New York city, where he assisted in founding Episcopal missions among the foreigners resident there. Having become attached to St. Paul's parish, Baltimore, Md., in 1877, he devoted his leisure time during several years to studying the various church movements in Europe, and in correspondence with the leaders in those movements giving special attention to the teachings and polity of the Oriental churches. In the course of these studies he conceived a deep interest in the cause of church unity, of which he became a recognized leader. He published "A Visit to the Eastern Churches in the Interests of Church Unity" in 1886, and numerous articles and monographs on the Eastern churches, the "Old Catholics," and on liturgical matters. In 1886 Dr. Hale became dean of the cathedral, Davenport, Ia., and there remained until his elevation to the episcopate as titular bishop of Cairo and coadjutor to Right Rev. George F. Seymour, in the diocese of Springfield, Ill. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., in 1876, and LL.D. by Griswold College, Davenport, Ia., in 1889. He was married, in 1871, to Anna McKnight, daughter of Maj. Levi Twiggs, U.S.M.C., of Philadelphia. She died in 1884, and left no children. Bishop Hale died Dec. 25, 1900.

EUSTIS, George, jurist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1796. Graduated at Harvard in 1815, he became private secretary to his uncle William, appointed minister to Holland, and subsequently elected governor of Massachusetts. The study of law was begun at The Hague, and was continued in New Orleans, where he settled in 1821, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1822. He served in the state legislature for several terms; subsequently was secretary of state, and a commissioner of the board of currency, where he did much to give stability to the currency. For two months in 1839 he sat on the bench of the supreme court of Louisiana; on the change under the constitution in 1846, in the formation of which he aided, he accepted the office of chief-justice, and this he held until the constitution of 1852 was carried into effect in 1853. He was also attorney-general of the state. Distinguished for great learning, unwearied industry and stainless purity of conduct, he adorned every position he held, and was the peer of any of his colleagues. His son, George (1828–72), a lawyer, was a member of congress in 1855–59, and secretary of the Confederate legation in Paris during the civil war. Another son, James Biddle, also a member of the New Orleans bar, was judge-advocate in the Confederate service, and a member of the U. S. senate in 1877–79 and 1884–90. Judge Eustis died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1858.

GREENE, Benjamin Daniel, scientist, was born in Demerara, British Guiana, in 1793, while his parents were temporarily absent from Boston, their place of sojourn. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1812, and after studying law was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county in September, 1815, but finding natural history more congenial to his taste he studied medicine in the schools of Paris and Scotland, and in 1821 obtained the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. Not depending upon his profession for support, he gave most of his time to the study of natural sciences, especially botany, and collected an extensive herbarium and a valuable botanical library. These he always placed at the disposal of investigators, and in 1857 presented them to the Boston Society of Natural History. He was one of the founders of the latter body on April 28, 1830, and Thomas Nuttall having declined the presidency, he became its first president, and served until 1837. He died in Boston, Mass., in 1862, bequeathing the sum of $9,000 to the society.

BEACH, Daniel, jurist, was born at Tyrone, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1830, son of Obadiah and Mary (Lang) Beach. His first American ancestor was John Beach, of Wales, who came with the early Pilgrims and settled in Connecticut. His son, Nathaniel, was married to Sarah Porter; their son, Josiah, was married to Patience Nichols; their son, Matthew, was married to Martha Nichols, and their son, Stiles, was married to Mahitabel Brown, becoming the grandfather of Daniel Beach. Prominent among his ancestors was his maternal great-grandfather, Robert Lang, who served throughout the revolution as quartermaster of the 3d (Westchester county) New York regiment, organized early in the war, with Pierre Van Cortlandt as colonel, and was engaged in the battles along the Hudson river. Daniel Beach was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the neighboring common schools and academies. He was a student for a time at Union College, and was graduated at Alfred University in 1856. For several years he was a teacher in the schools of his native county and in New York city. He served as superintendent of schools in his native town, and also as school commissioner of Schuyler county, N. Y. He studied law, and after graduating at the Albany Law School in 1862 practised law at Watkins, N. Y. In 1864 he engaged as general counsel of the Fall Brook Coal Co. and of a railroad company owned and operated by it. Subsequently and since 1868 he has been and is now director, general counsel and vice-president of the Fall Brook Railway Co., the Fall Brook Coal Co., for several years treasurer of the latter company, and since 1876 of the Morris Run Coal Mining Co. As a director and officer he has also been connected with the construction and operation of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning railroad, the Beech Creek railroad and several others. In 1885 he was elected regent of the University of the State of New York. Alfred University conferred upon him successively the degrees of A.M., Ph.D. and LL.D., and in 1888 Hamilton College also conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. In 1862 he was married to Angelica Church, daughter of Hugh Magee, of Watkins, N. Y.

Daniel Beach

THURSTON, David, clergyman, was born at New Rowley, Mass., Feb. 6, 1779, of English extraction. His first American ancestor, Daniel Thurston, came to this country in 1635, probably from Gloucestershire, England. His father was David Thurston, of New Rowley. David was a frail child. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen, when he removed with his parents to Sedgwick, Me., where he was placed under the tuition of Rev. Daniel Merrill, pastor of the Congregational Church there. He was admitted to membership in that body when he was twenty years old, and then decided to study for the ministry. He was fitted for college by his pastor, and in 1802 entered the junior class at Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1804. He immediately began the study of theology under Rev. Dr. Burton at Thetford, Vt. In June, 1805, he

was "approbated" by the Orange Association, and began preaching, still continuing his theological studies. He was ordained in 1807, and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Winthrop, Me. He was a member of the convention at Philadelphia at which the American Anti-slavery Society was organized. He firmly adhered to anti-slavery principles, and spent a year in advocating them by lecturing through the state, his pulpit being supplied. In 1850 he went as delegate from Maine to the peace congress at Frankfort, Germany, and visited Wales, England, France, Switzerland, Prussia and Belgium. He remained pastor of the church at Winthrop until 1851, when, in compliance with his request and with the advice of the ecclesiastical council, he was dismissed. He was induced to take this step because some desired to have a younger man, and others were dissatisfied with his anti-slavery course, but lived to see his principles maintained by those who opposed him. He removed to Vassalborough, and preached there and in the neighboring parishes until 1855, when he went to the east parish in Searsport, remaining until 1858. He was then called to Litchfield, Me., and, continuing vigorous in mind and body, remained there, preaching his last sermon with his usual vigor on the day of the national fast, just after the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, seventeen days before his death. He was an efficient member of many benevolent societies, and in 1859 was elected president of the American Missionary Association, and was annually re-elected until his death. He was a member of the board of overseers of Bowdoin College; a trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary, of Hallowell and Monmouth academies for many years, and of the Maine Missionary Society for half a century. As a man of intellectual capacity, Dr. Thurston stood among the ablest men in the ministry of Maine. As a pastor he was kind, faithful and sympathetic. In 1853 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dartmouth College. He was married, in 1808, to Eunice, daughter of Hon. John Farley, of Newcastle, Me. She died four months later. He married again, in 1811, Prudence, daughter of Benjamin Brown, of Chester, N. H., and had eight children. He died at Litchfield Corner, Me., May 7, 1865.

DUPONCEAU, Peter Stephen (Pierre Étienne), philologist and author, was born at Isle de Rhé, France, June 3, 1760. After the death of his father he went to Paris, in December, 1775, and there became secretary to Count de Gébelin. Later he made the acquaintance of Baron Steuben, who prevailed upon him to accompany him to America as his secretary and aid-de-camp. On Dec. 1, 1777, they arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., and on Feb. 18 of the following year Duponceau was made captain by brevet in the army of the United States, in which capacity he assisted Steuben in preparing his system of army discipline. In 1780 he resigned his military commission on account of ill-health, and having become a citizen of the United States was appointed secretary to Robert R. Livingston, head of the department of foreign affairs, in which position he served from October, 1781, until June, 1783. He then studied law, and in June, 1785, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. He soon won a reputation as an eminent jurist, and was especially well versed in questions of civil and foreign law. Pres. Jefferson tendered him the office of chief-justice of Louisiana, which he declined. Success in the pursuit of his profession soon enabled him to give much of his attention to literary and philological objects, in which field he attained a high degree of distinction, being elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. The latter body also awarded him the Volney prize of $2,000 for the disquisition entitled, "Mémoire sur le Systême Grammatical des Langues de Quelque Nations Indiènnes de l'Amérique du Nord," written in 1835, and published in Paris three years later. Many years previous to that he published a memoir "On the Structure of the Indian Languages" (1819), and in 1838 a "Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing," in which he contended that the Chinese language is not ideographic, but lexigraphic. He was the first to draw attention to the ethnological labors of early Catholic missionaries in this country, and he published many works, original and translated, on jurisprudence, besides memoirs, essays, etc. Duponceau was a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1828 was chosen president of the American Philosophical Society. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1820 from Harvard University. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 2, 1844.

JACKSON, Abraham Reeves, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1827, son of Washington and Deborah (Lee) Jackson. After graduating at the Philadelphia Central High School he studied medicine under Dr. John Wiltbank, and at the medical department of Pennsylvania College, where he was graduated M.D. at the age of twenty-one. The next two years he practiced his profession at Kresgeville, Monroe co., Pa., and at Columbia, Warren co., N. J., and in 1850 settled at Stroudsburg, Pa , where he resided, with a few intervals, for twenty years. He was contract surgeon of the U. S. army in 1862, was made assistant medical director of the army of Virginia, and five years later was attached as surgeon to the ship Quaker City, serving on the trip made famous in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," in which he figures as "My Friend the Doctor." In 1870 Dr. Jackson removed to Chicago, Ill., where he passed the remainder of his life, devoting himself to surgical diseases of women and attaining a reputation as one of the most prominent and progressive physicians of his time. At his instance and mainly through his efforts was established the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, which was incorporated on Sept. 1, 1871, and of which he was made surgeon-in-chief. In 1872 he was appointed lecturer on diseases of women to Rush Medical College; was a founder and president of the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was editor of the "Chicago Medical Register" from May, 1874, until his death. He was a member of various medical and scientific societies, and in 1891 filled the office of president of the American Gynecological Society. The more important of his published papers are: "Successful Removal of Both Ovaries"; "Uterine Fibroid of Posterior Wall Successfully Removed"; "Fibrous Tumor of Bladder Successfully Removed"; "Non-Ovarian Menstruation"; "Vesico-Vaginal Fistula, With Cases"; "Retroversion of the Unimpregnated Womb"; "Unsuccessful Attempt to Remove Fibrous Tumor of Anterior Wall of Uterus"; "On the Treatment of Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus by Hypodermic Injection of Ergotine"; "Remarks on Intro-Uterine Polypo"; "The Ovulation Theory of Menstruation—Will It Stand?" etc. Dr. Jackson was married: first, May 16, 1850, to Harriet Hollinshead, of Stroudsburg, Pa; second, Feb. 8, 1871, to Julia Newell, of Janesville, Wis. He died in Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1892.

BINNEY, Amos, naturalist, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1803, son of Col. Amos and Hannah (Dolliver) Binney. At the age of ten he was sent to the Derby Academy at Hingham, Mass., and four years later he entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1821. He then studied medicine under Dr. George C. Shattuck, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and in 1826 took the degree of M.D. at Harvard College. He did not practice medicine, but engaged in mercantile pursuits, devoting his leisure to natural science, for

which he early developed much taste. He helped to found the Boston Society of Natural History in 1830, and continued to hold some office in that organization until his death. He was a curator (1830–32), treasurer (1832–34), corresponding secretary (1834–37), vice-president (1837–43), and president (1843). He largely contributed to the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the society, formed the nucleus of its museum by contributing his collections of minerals, shells, fossils and birds, and while a member of the Massachusetts legislature, in 1836–37, he secured for it an appropriation from the state. He also used his endeavors to sustain the state geological survey and was principally instrumental in having attached to it the commission for the zoölogical survey, the results of which have been so important. He was active in establishing the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, was a patron of American art, and was connected with all the principal scientific bodies of this country—the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. His main achievement, however, consisted in the preparation of an extensive treatise on the subject of land mollusks, for which, aside from many years of labor, he spent a large amount of money by sending exploring parties to Texas, Florida, and other regions, and in the employment of skilful artists for the making of drawings and plates. This work was edited and published posthumously by Dr. Augustus A. Gould under the title of "Terrestrial and Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States and the Adjacent Territories of North America" (3 vols., 1851–57). Dr. Amos Binney was married, Dec. 20, 1827, to his cousin, Mary Ann Binney. His son, William Greene Binney, born in Boston, Oct. 22, 1833, distinguished himself as a conchologist, and has published the following works: An edition of the complete writings of Thomas Say on the "Conchology of the United States," with a copious index (1858); a supplementary volume to his father's "Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks" (1859); "Bibliography of North American Conchology" (1863–64); "Land and Fresh Water Shells of North America" (1865), and a "Catalogue of the Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of North America" (1873). Amos Binney died in Rome, Italy, Feb. 18, 1847.

McCABE, James Dabney, clergyman and editor, was born in Richmond, Va., April 15, 1808, and came of an Irish family of ancient lineage. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1829, but some years later entered the Protestant Episcopal church and in 1845 was admitted to its ministry. After holding rectorates in Virginia, at Abingdon, East Wheeling and elsewhere, in 1856 he became associate rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md., and in 1857 associate rector of St. Stephen's, in the same city. He also had charge of other parishes in Maryland, and twice declined a bishopric. Mr. McCabe contributed to periodical literature; published a "Masonic Text Book"; and edited the "Olive Branch" and the "Odd Fellows' Magazine." His son, James Dabney, was an author of some note, as were others of the family. He died in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1, 1875.

McCABE, James Dabney, author, was born in Richmond, Va., July 30, 1842, son of James Dabney McCabe, clergyman and editor. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington. A prolific writer, he began his career with a pamphlet, "Fanaticism and Its Results. By a Southerner" (1860). Three plays by McCabe having war as their theme were performed at the Richmond Theatre in 1862–63, and a war story, "The Aide-de-Camp," was published in book form in 1863. His "Life of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, by an ex-Cadet" (1863), was reprinted in enlarged form in 1864, and his "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee" (1867) passed to a second edition in 1871. In the latter book he attributes the downfall of the Confederacy to the blunders of Jefferson Davis. He wrote verse with much facility, and some of his war poems, especially "The Sword of Harry Lee," were very popular in the South. In "The Gray Jackets" (1867), a compilation, McCabe preserved the romantic and humorous incidents of the war. In 1863 he published "The Bohemian," a Christmas book, to which his wife contributed; in 1863–64 he edited the "Magnolia Weekly." Among his later works, which included translations, some of these appearing under the pseudonym "Edward Winslow Martin," were "History of the Late War between Germany and France" (1871); "Lights and Shadows of New York Life" (1872); "History of the Grange Movement" (1874); "Centennial History of the United States" (1875); "Pathways of the Holy Land" (1877); "Our Young Folks in Africa" (1882). Mr. McCabe died in Germantown, Pa., Jan. 27, 1883.

PARIS, Walter, architect and artist, was born in London, England, Feb. 28, 1842, son of Robert and Martha (Farmer) Paris. On his father's side he is of Huguenot descent. He was educated at private schools in England, and at the age of sixteen was articled to the celebrated architect, Benjamin Ferrey, of London. He became a student of the Royal Academy and of the Architectural Association in London in 1859; was elected an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1862; in 1863 was appointed by the India office as an assistant architect to the government of Bombay, and in 1865 was raised to the position of "architect to government." In 1870 he returned to England, and relinquishing the profession of architecture devoted himself entirely to the study of water-color art. In 1872 he came to the United States, and in 1894 became a citizen. His home is in Washington, D. C., but he has spent much time, and even years, in Colorado, which has a peculiar fascination for him. Mr. Paris has been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Color, the New Gallery, the Royal Suffolk Gallery, etc., in London, and in this country he has exhibited at the American Water-Color Society, the Society of American Artists, in New York; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Boston Art Club, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Cincinnati Museum Association, and the Art Club exhibitions in Washington. He is successful with a variety of subjects, including street scenes, landscapes, marines, and the varied scenery of the Rocky mountains. His studies of the Washington blizzard in 1899 won admiration and most favorable criticism in the different exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia and other places. He has also gained enviable reputation by his skillful rendering of flowering trees, shrubs, plants and flowers treated in a decorative manner. In 1880 Mr. Paris sold, through Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy, a collection of his water-color drawings and decorative studies from nature. These were bought for the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Paris was at one time a member of the Art and Hogarth clubs in London. In America he has been a member of the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, the El Paso Club of Colorado Springs: the Cosmos

Walter Paris.

Club, and the Geographical Society in Washington. He was the founder of the Tile Club of New York city in 1877, and during the two years that he controlled it its success was perfect. Mr. Paris, in his time, has belonged to many distinguished London amateur societies, such as the Royal Amateur Society, founded by the late duke of Edinburgh; the celebrated Amateur Orchestral Society, founded by the duke of Leinster, and known as The Wandering Minstrels, and the Amateur Orchestral Society of the Civil Service. In Washington his efforts have been recognized by the amateur society known as the Georgetown Orchestra, and the honor of life membership was conferred upon him in 1886.

ROLLINS, Edward Henry, senator, was born at Somersworth (now Rollinsford), N. H., Oct. 3, 1825, son of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, and great-great-great-great-grandson of James and Hannah Rollins, the first of the family in America. He was educated in Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H., and in the Berwick (Me.) Academy, after which he engaged for a short time in teaching. In 1848 he established a drug business at Concord, N. H. During 1855–57 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, served as its presiding officer, and in 1860 was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the national Republican convention. He became chairman of the state Republican committee in 1856, and held the position until he entered congress, where he represented his state from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1867. He strenuously opposed the measure adopted in July, 1864, which doubled the land grant of the Union Pacific railroad but gave the government a first instead of second mortgage on the property. In congress he was a member of the committees on the District of Columbia, accounts, public expenditures, and the national committee which accompanied Pres. Lincoln's remains to Illinois. In 1866 he was a delegate to the loyalists' convention held at Philadelphia. He became treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. in 1869, but resigned when elected to the U. S. senate. In the upper house he served from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1883; and after retiring from that body, became president of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Concord, and a member of the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston. Sen. Rollins was married at Concord, N. H., Feb. 13, 1849, to Ellen M., daughter of John West, and had three sons, one of whom was governor of New Hampshire, and two daughters. He died at Isles of Shoals, N. H., July 31, 1889.

PLIMPTON, James Leonard, inventor, was born at Medfield, Norfolk co., Mass., April 14, 1828. His boyhood was passed on a farm, where, early developing a taste for mechanics, he learned the use of tools, drafting and other instruments, and chemicals, performing experiments in a small outbuilding formerly used for storing corn, in which he kept a turning lathe, vise, forge and various mechanical implements. At the age of sixteen he was employed in a machine shop where he was soon given charge of the drafting and gear-cutting, and remained there for a year, when he went to a large machine shop at Claremont, N. H. In less than a year he became foreman, having fifty employees under his supervision. He devoted his spare moments to study, paying especial attention to patent laws, a subject on which he eventually became an expert, assisting in many important cases. In 1849, with his brother, Henry, he established a machine-building business at Westfield, Mass., under the firm name of H. R. & J. L. Plimpton, which later engaged in designing, decorating and manufacturing fine furniture, with offices in New York city and Boston, James L. taking charge of the former office In 1862 he invented an improved roller skate and organized the New York Roller Skating Association in 1863, later erecting a building in New York city at a cost of $100,000, to be used as a skating hall. In the summer of 1866 this association leased the Atlantic House at Newport, R. I., converting a part of it into a skating rink and the amusement at once became very popular, not only in this country but in Europe.

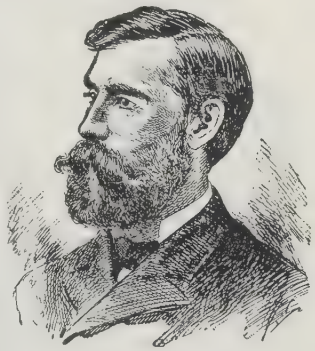
MOORE, David, clergyman, was born in Westmoreland, England, March 28, 1822, son of David and Margaret (Cloudsdale) Moore. His father was a builder, who brought his family to this country in 1834 He was educated at Clarkson and Albion academies, and under eminent private instructors. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in June, 1852; was pastor of Gaines and Murray Baptist Church, New York, 1852–55; of Leroy (New York) Baptist Church, 1855–60; of Washington Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, 1860–64, and of Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, 1864–76. The latter pastorate marked the commencement of an era of prosperity in that church, his ministry being fruitful in great revivals, which added large numbers to the membership, in raising large amounts of money for church expenses and benevolent purposes, and in stimulating the congregation to intense missionary effort in Brooklyn, which resulted in the establishment of five other independent Baptist churches—the East New York Church, Herkimer Street Church, First Church in Flatbush, the Central Church, and Marcy Avenue. Mention ought to be made also of the Edward Richardson Memorial Mission, founded in 1868, in the then degraded section known as Jackson's Hollow. The land was bought, the building erected, and the mission maintained by the contributions and labors of the members of the Washington Avenue Church. Dr. Moore's health began at length to fail, and after attempts to regain it by a European tour and a visit to the Pacific coast he resigned. During his ministry 858 persons united with the church, 365 by baptism and 493 by letter, and the total contributions for benevolent and church purposes amounted to about $325,000. Later he was pastor of the Baptist Church, Geneva, N. Y. (1876–83). Owing, however, to the failing health of both himself and wife, he was obliged to retire from the pastoral care of the church, and has since continued as he was able to supply the pulpits of various churches. In 1866 he received the degree of D.D. from Rochester University. Dr. Moore was twice married: first, on June 24, 1847, to Edna O., daughter of George and Sabra (St. John) Alma, Benton, Yates co., N. Y., and, second, on Aug. 18, 1886, to Eliza, daughter of John and Christine (McGrath) McVitty, Geneva, N. Y. He has three sons, David, John Bigelow and James Ashton Moore.

SCHAEFFER, Charles William, theologian, was born at Hagerstown, Md., May 5, 1813, son of Frederick Solomon Schaeffer, a Lutheran clergyman, who died when twenty-five years old. His pa-

ternal grandfather, Frederick David Schaeffer, came to America from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1776, and settled in Pennsylvania, became a Lutheran minister, and preached in Philadelphia for over fifty years. The grandson began his classical course in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He then studied theology at Gettysburg, Pa., and was licensed to preach in 1835, and ordained to the ministry of the gospel by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1836. He had charge of churches in Montgomery county, Pa., and Germantown, Pa., becoming pastor emeritus at the last in 1875. In 1864 he was appointed ministerium professor of ecclesiastical history in its theological seminary, established that year at Philadelphia, in which post he remained until his death. Dr. Schaeffer held high positions in the councils of his church, being one of the leaders of the conservative and confessional party, and was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1859. He was specially versed in the history of the Lutheran church in America, and in its material and doctrinal development. He was for several years editor of the "Lutheran Home Journal" and the "Philadelphian, Lutheran and Missionary." In 1879 he assumed editorial charge of the "Foreign Missionary," and in 1886 became one of the editors of the "Lutheran Church Reviews." He wrote "Early History of the Lutheran Church" (1857), besides several devotional works and translations of German volumes and German hymns. The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1879, and Thiel College, Greenville, Pa, that of LL.D. in 1887. He was married, Sept. 15, 1836, to Elizabeth F., daughter of James Ashmead, of Germantown, Pa. Of their children, Charles A. was professor of chemistry at Cornell University for eighteen years, and was first president of the State University of Iowa (1887–1900), and William A. has been a pastor in the Lutheran church since 1870. Dr. Schaeffer died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1896.

FRALEY, Frederick, financier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, 1804, son of John Urban and Eliza (Laskey) Fraley. He was educated at the schools of his native city, whereupon he studied law for his own gratification, as he did not intend to practise, and entered upon a mercantile career. He served for a long time as treasurer of the Franklin Institute, being one of its original members in 1824, and was a member of the Philadelphia city councils. In 1834–37 he was a select councilman, and when in the latter year the city was on the verge of insolvency he offered a plan to issue certificates of indebtedness in small denominations. It was adopted, and proved very efficient, as the people readily took their certificates. In 1837 he was chosen a member of the state senate by the Whig party, and held office for three years, acting as chairman of the committee of investigation of the "Buckshot war." In 1838 he helped to incorporate the Philadelphia board of trade, of which he subsequently became president (1894). He prepared the plan of organization and management of Girard College in 1847; was its director, president of the board and chairman of the education committee, and in 1849 assumed for six months the presidency of the institution. In 1868 he was a member of the Boston convention, which instituted the National board of trade, and was elected first president of that body, to which post he has been annually re-elected until December, 1898. In 1873 Mr. Fraley became treasurer of the Centennial board of finance, in which capacity he signed the bond to the U. S. treasury for the nation's loan of $1,500,000, and was foremost in promoting and organizing the Centennial exposition of 1876. He was largely instrumental in the consolidation of the city of Philadelphia in 1854; wrote the preamble of the act of legislature, and was the author of all the financial measures connected with the complicated undertaking of uniting the various separate systems of independent government. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1853; was a founder of the Union Club and its successor, the Union League, of Philadelphia; became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1842, and its president in 1880; acted as president of the Western Saving Fund Society, and was affiliated with various other learned and commercial organizations. In 1880 the University of Pennsylvania gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was married, in 1832, to Jane Chapman Cresson, and died in Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1901.

RISLEY, Samuel Doty, physician, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 17, 1845, son of John S. and Mary E. (Parker) Risley. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Risley, sailed from England to America in the ship Griffin, in company with John Cotton and Thomas Hooker in 1633. He was educated in the public schools at Davenport, Ia., to which state his parents emigrated in 1857, and afterwards at the State University. In 1862, while yet a student, he joined the 20th Iowa infantry as a private, and was soon advanced to sergeant, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to college, and was graduated in 1868. He was also graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1870. After a series of lectures on astronomy at Wagner's Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, he served as surgeon for dispensary service in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, for three years. At the same time he acted as assistant in the Wills Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, and was also attending physician at the Northern Dispensary. In 1872 he was made chief of dispensary for eye and ear diseases in the University of Pennsylvania, and, resigning all other appointments, devoted himself wholly to the duties of the new position. In 1875 he became a lecturer on opthalmoscopy, and subsequently (1878) assistant opthalmic surgeon in the university hospital and chief of eye clinic. In 1890 he was elected surgeon of the Wills Eye Hospital; lecturer on opthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania, and professor of ophthalmology in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. Dr. Risley is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1900; the Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Delaware County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; the American Medical Association; the American Ophthalmological Society; president of the section in ophthalmology for 1893; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and holds membership in various other organizations. He has contributed on various subjects to leading medical journals. He invented an improved optometer and opthalmoscope, and he is the author of articles on school hygiene in "A System of Diseases of the Eye" (18—), and many other papers on his specialty. Dr. Risley was married, March 11, 1871, to Emma D., daughter of John D. Thompson, of Mt. Holly, N. J., and had three sons and three daughters.



Samuel D. Risley

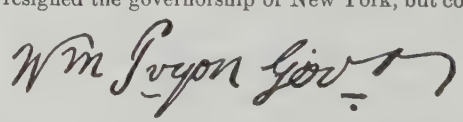
HUGER, Isaac, revolutionary soldier and patriot, was born at Limerick Plantation, S. C., March 19, 1742, son of Daniel and Ann (Le Jan) Huger; grandson of Daniel and Mary (Cordes), and great-grandson of Daniel Huger, a native of France, who emigrated to Carolina in 1685. His parents were people of wealth and position, whose five sons were sent to Europe to finish their education. His brothers were all distinguished for their patriotic services in the revolutionary war: Daniel, a delegate to con-

gress; John, secretary of the state council; Francis, of Fort Moultrie; Maj. Benjamin, who fell at the lines of Charleston, May 11, 1780, and Isaac, whose first military services were rendered as an officer in the Cherokee expedition in 1760. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st South Carolina regiment June 17, 1775, and later became colonel of the 5th regiment. He made an able and spirited attempt to prevent the invasion of Georgia by Campbell and Prevost, whose superior force and skilful tactics compelled him to retire after several severe skirmishes. He was promoted brigadier-general Jan. 19, 1779, and commanded the left wing at the battle of Stono Ferry, S. C., June 20, 1779, where the Americans were repulsed in an attack on the British, and Gen. Huger was severely wounded. He had command of the Georgia and South Carolina militia in the unsuccessful attack on Savannah, Ga., Oct. 9, 1779, and during the siege of Charleston was employed with a body of light troops in skirmishing to keep communication between the town and the country open and to cut off the supplies of the British. He was surprised while engaged in this duty at Monk's corner, April 14, 1780, where he was defeated by Tarleton and Webster and his force dispersed, and he lost a large quantity of arms, ammunition and clothing. He then allied himself with the forces of Gen. Greene; commanded the Virginians at the battle of Guilford, where he was again severely wounded, and commanded the right wing at Hobkirk's hill, April 25, 1781. He returned to his estates at the close of the war, and died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 17, 1797.

HUGER, Francis Kinloch, soldier and patriot, was born in Charleston, S.C., in September, 1773, son of Ben and Jane T. (Bee) Huger; grandson of John and Charlotte (Motte) Huger, and great-grandson of Daniel and Mary (Condes) Huger. His father was killed before the lines of Charleston in 1780; an uncle was Brig.-Gen. Huger. Francis Kinloch Huger was educated under the tuition of the celebrated John Hunter. His father was an intimate friend of the Marquis de Lafayette, who landed at Gen. Benj. Huger's estate on his arrival in America, June 14, 1771. In 1798 Francis Huger, while in Vienna with Dr. Eric Bollman, attempted to liberate Lafayette from the dungeons of Olmutz, and failing, was imprisoned for some months. Later in the same year (1798), on his return to America, he was appointed to a captaincy in the army. At the beginning of the war of 1812 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery, and advanced to the rank of colonel and adjutant-general, April 6, 1813. He was afterwards a member of both houses of the South Carolina legislature. His son, Benjamin Huger, was a major-general in the Confederate army during the civil war. Col. Huger died in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 15, 1855.

LEWIS, William Berkeley, politician, was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1784. He settled at Nashville, Tenn., in early life. He served in the war of 1812 as quartermaster, and also engaged in the Creek campaign, and a close friendship was formed with Gen. Jackson, which continued for many years. Upon the election of the latter to the presidency, Lewis accompanied him to Washington, prepared in part his inaugural address, and became auditor of the treasury. He was one of the advisers of the president, who were called the "Kitchen Cabinet," and bitterly opposed the policy Jackson had based upon the maxim "to the victor belong the spoils." He assisted in establishing the Washington "Globe" in 1830, and prepared accounts of the feud between Jackson and Calhoun. He returned to his home in 1845 and lived in retirement until shortly after the civil war, when he served a term in the state legislature. He was a Union man during the war. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1866.

TRYON, William, colonial governor, was born in Ireland in 1725. He received a good education and became an officer in the British army, being commissioned captain in 1751 and lieutenant-colonel in 1758. About this time he married a woman of wealth, a Miss Wake, who was related to Wills Hill, Viscount Hillsborough, through whose influence Tryon was appointed lieutenant-governor of North Carolina. He arrived there June 27, 1764, and on the death of Gov. Arthur Dobbs, July 20, 1765, he became governor of that colony. He suppressed the revolt of the regulators in North Carolina in June, 1771, and treated the prisoners with great cruelty. July 8, 1771, he arrived in New York, having been ordered to exchange governorships with the earl of Dunmore, and at once assumed the office of governor of New York. He was an able and vigorous administrator, and in the year following his arrival succeeded in forming an efficient force of militia. In August, 1772, he paid a visit to the Indian country, and in April, 1774, sailed for England, where he strongly recommended to Dartmouth a conciliatory policy toward the American colonies. He returned to New York on June 25, 1775, and the revolution having begun, he was obliged to seek refuge on the sloop Halifax (Oct. 19th), whence, in December, he removed to the Duchess of Gordon. From there he sent a number of despatches to the government, but was unable to control the situation. After Howe had occupied New York, he re-entered it (September, 1776), and the following year took command of a corps of provisional loyalists. On April 27th, with 2,000 men, he made a raid on Danbury, Conn., and burned forty buildings and military stores. On March 21, 1778, he resigned the governorship of New York, but con-



tinued in British military employment. He made a successful expedition into Connecticut in the summer of 1779, plundering New Haven, July 5th; burning Fairfield, July 7th, and Norwalk, July 11th. His lands were forfeited, and he was attainted by act of congress, Oct. 22, 1779. In 1780 he was placed in command of the troops in the New York district. Ill-health soon compelled him to give up service and he returned to England early in 1780. He was promoted lieutenant-general on Nov. 20,

1782. His rigorous administration and cruelty displayed on many occasions incurred the hatred of the patriots. The Indians of the frontier, to whom he was equally cruel, called him "the great wolf." He took part in the New York-Vermont controversy, and in 1774 issued a proclamation commanding the leaders of the Green Mountain Boys to surrender within thirty days under penalty of death. In 1774 he received the degree of LL.B. from King's College. No portrait of Gov. Tryon exists. He died in London, England, Dec. 27, 1788, and was buried at Twickenham.

HEATHCOTE, Caleb, colonist, was born at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England, March 2, 1665, sixth son of Gilbert and Ann (Dickens) Heathcote. His father, an alderman of the town of Chesterfield, belonged to an ancient family. His eldest son, Gilbert, one of the founders of the Bank of England, and later its governor, was knighted in 1703, and became lord mayor of London. Caleb Heathcote came to America in 1692. He was evidently even then a person of some consideration and means, for he is invariably styled colonel, and in 1793 was appointed a member of the governor's council, and was continuously either in that or in other offices of like importance. He was colonel of a regiment of militia in Westchester, and was a mediator between the people of Westchester and the governor and council when they were at variance in 1697–1700. In 1701 he acquired a large tract of land, comprising the whole of the present town of Scarsdale, with Orienta and Larchmont and the whole of White Plains, partly by purchase from the Indians, and obtained a charter of these lands from the king, with great fairness excluding White Plains, to which the inhabitants of Rye had prior claims. He was active in establishing a school at Rye in 1706 under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which he was an active member, and was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church at Rye, and one of its first wardens. By the patent of the king, Heathcote's land was entitled the "lordship and manor of Scarsdale," and on it, at Mamaroneck, he built a manor house and laid out a deer park and pleasure grounds after the English fashion. Col. Heathcote was the first mayor of Westchester, N. Y., being elected to that office on its incorporation as a borough town in 1697. He was the chief instigator and one of the founders of Trinity Church, New York city, of which he was one of the first wardens and a vestryman from 1697 to 1714. He was mayor of the city of New York in 1711, and in 1715 was made surveyor-general of the province. He was married to Martha, daughter of Chief-Justice William Smith, formerly governor of Tangier, and had six children, two sons and four daughters, most of whom survived him, but only two daughters lived to maturity. Anne, the eldest, was married to the Hon. James De Lancey, lieutenant governor of the province, and inherited the manor of Scarsdale. His daughter, Martha, was married to Louis Johnston, of Perth Amboy. Caleb Heathcote died at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1721.

HUMPHREYS, West Hughes, jurist, was born in Montgomery county, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1806. His father, Parry W. Humphreys, was a judge of the superior and circuit courts of the state; served as representative in the 13th congress, and afterwards became a banker in Hernando, Miss., where he died in 1839. The son received his education at Transylvania University, and at the age of twenty-two was licensed to practise law. He was a delegate to the Tennessee state constitutional convention in 1834; served then for several years as a member of the legislature, and in 1839 became attorney-general of the state. The same year he was appointed reporter of the state supreme court, and held this post until 1851. Two years later Pres. Pierce appointed him U. S. district judge, and he acted in that capacity until he was impeached (1862) for espousing the cause of the Confederacy. The Confederate government reappointed him to the same office, which he filled until 1865. He was the author of eleven volumes of "Reports of the Supreme Court of Tennessee" (1839–51). Judge Humphreys died in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1883.

SMITH, Gustavus Woodson, soldier, was born in Scott county, Ky., Jan. 1, 1822. He passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the county schools until he was sixteen years old, when he entered the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated in 1842. In 1844 he was junior assistant professor of civil and military engineering and the art of war in the U. S. Military Academy. On the outbreak of the Mexican war he was lieutenant of a company of sappers and miners which had been raised to form a part of the regular U. S. army. The captain having been taken ill at Matamoras, the command devolved upon Lieut. Smith. In the campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico the engineer company made a proud record, and Lieut. Smith was specially commended by Col. Harney and Gen. Twiggs in their reports of the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1849 Capt. Smith was appointed principal assistant professor in engineering and the art of war in the Military Academy, and ordered to West Point. He remained in this position until he resigned his commission in the U. S. army in 1854. After his resignation Capt. Smith went to New Orleans to live, and Sec. Guthrie, of the U.S. treasury, appointed him superintendent of the repairs of the branch mint and of the construction of the new Marine Hospital in New Orleans. In 1856 he resigned this position, and went to New York for the purpose of accepting in the house of Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt the position of chief engineer of the Trenton Iron Co. In 1858 Mayor Tieman named Capt. Smith to be street commissioner of the city of New York, and he was unanimously confirmed by the board of aldermen. He continued to hold this position until September, 1861, when he resigned. During his occupancy of the office he received the commendation of the press and the public for the efficiency and honesty with which he performed his duties. His resignation was sent in while he was in Kentucky on his way to Hot Springs, Ark., where he had been sent by his physician after a terrible stroke of illness brought on by overwork in his department. He had been opposed, as a Southerner and a state's-rights man, to the election of Pres. Lincoln, evidently believing that the advent of the anti-slavery party in power meant a centralized government at Washington, supported by the bayonets of the military. While in Kentucky he was informed that the authorities in Washington designed to arrest and imprison him on account of his known opinions. He accordingly sent in his resignation as street commissioner of New York, and started for Richmond, where he offered his services to the Confederate government. He was appointed major-general of the Confederate States army on Sept. 19, 1861, and assigned to the command of the second corps of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. He made a stirring war record, being engaged chiefly in conflict with the army of the Potomac; but he had incurred the ill-will of Pres. Davis, and this hampered his

Gustavus W. Smith

military opportunities to such a degree that he tendered his resignation, which was accepted in 1863. In 1866 Gen. Smith accepted the position of general manager of the business of the Southwestern Iron Co., at Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1870 he was appointed insurance commissioner of the state of Kentucky, and from that time exercised great influence among the insurance commissioners of the different states. His works on the subject of life insurance and his public official reports made to the several annual insurance conventions have done much to enlighten the public in regard to the elementary principles upon which calculations in life insurance are founded. After 1876 Gen. Smith resided in New York city, where he wrote and published several books on the subject of life insurance. He also published "Confederate War Papers" (1884), and "The Battle of Seven Pines" (1891). His political disabilities were removed by act of congress in 1888. Gen. Smith was married, while stationed at West Point as assistant professor, to Lucretia, eldest child of Capt. Abner Bassett, of New London, Conn. She died in New York city in 1881, and he died there June 25, 1896.

HENNI, John Martin, first R. C. bishop of Milwaukee (1841–75), was born at Misanenga, in the Grisons, Switzerland, June 15, 1805. After attending the gymnasium at St. Gall, and the theological seminary at Lucerne, he repaired to Rome to complete his training for the priesthood. While at Rome he was persuaded by Very Rev. F. Résé, vicar-general of Cincinnati, to volunteer as a missionary for that diocese. Accompanied by his fellow student, Martin Kundig, he landed in New York city May 28, 1828, and proceeded to Bardstown (Ky.) Seminary, where he was invested with sub-deacon's and deacon's orders. On Feb. 2, 1829, in the Cathedral of Cincinnati, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Fenwick, and took up work as an itinerant among the Germans of the diocese of Cincinnati. He also held a professorship at the Cincinnati Athenæum; later had charge of the German missions in and about Canton, and in 1834 took charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Cincinnati, the first German church west of the Alleghanies. To the latter work he added the editorial management of "Der Warheits Freund" (The Friend of Truth), established by him, the first German Roman Catholic journal founded in the United States. In 1837 he established the German Catholic Orphan Society of St. Aloysius, and an orphanage was speedily erected and equipped. Appointed vicar-general of the diocese, he was indefatigable in his labors, and left as one monument the grand church of St. Mary's Annunciation, which was built mainly by his efforts. He was consecrated first bishop of Milwaukee in the cathedral of Cincinnati, March 19, 1841, by Bishops Purcell, Miles and O'Connor, and in May reached his diocese, where there were but twenty congregations, fourteen churches and six priests. Before the year 1845 closed there were twenty new churches in progress of erection; in 1846 the corner-stone of a Dominican college was laid; soon a theological seminary was established, and two colonies of sisters of charity were obtained, who opened the Academy of St. Mathias and St. John's Infirmary. On June 20, 1847, Bishop Henni convened the first diocesan synod of Milwaukee, visiting Europe in 1848, partly to confer with the Pope. He there obtained funds, with which he purchased a site for a cathedral, and erected the churches of St. Gall and Holy Trinity, and secured as helpers brothers and sisters of St. Francis and school sisters of Notre Dame, through whom he established much needed schools and seminaries, and a hospital in Milwaukee. In 1853 the cathedral of St, John was completed with money collected by him in Cuba and Mexico. In 1856 the Seminary of St. Francis of Sales was opened, and in the same year St. Gall's Academy, in charge of the Jesuits. Missions among the Indians were the peculiar objects of Bishop Henni's fostering care. By 1866 his see had 293 churches actually built; 150 priests; a diocesan seminary; a large number of parochial schools, and a Roman Catholic population of 25,000. Milwaukee was created an archbishopric, and Bishop Henni received the pallium in July, 1875. His health was now breaking, and in 1879 an arduous visitation so prostrated him that a coadjutor was appointed, but he failed to rally, and died in Milwaukee Sept. 7, 1881.

ELLSWORTH, Henry Leavitt, commissioner of patents and author, was born at Windsor, Conn., Nov. 10, 1791. He was the son of Chief-Justice Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth, and twin brother of William Wolcott Ellsworth, governor of Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in 1810; pursued the study of the law under Judge Gould at Litchfield, Conn., and settled in the practise of his profession at Windsor, but did not adhere to the law, preferring more active pursuits. He engaged in farming and in commercial enterprises in Hartford, Conn. (1821–1832). In 1832 he was appointed by Pres. Jackson chief commissioner to the Indian tribes to the south and west of Arkansas. In this capacity he made various journeys towards the Rocky mountains, in one of which he was accompanied by Washington Irving, who there accumulated the material for his "Tour on the Prairies." In 1836 he was appointed commissioner of patents, and he held the position until 1845. He settled at Lafayette, Ind., as land commissioner of the United States, where he bought extensive tracts of the government, and became the largest landholder and farmer in the western country. He is said to have had ideas greatly in advance of his time. He prophesied the cultivation of the West by means of steam ploughs and other machines, and when his will was contested after his death these views were mentioned to prove his unsoundness of mind. Ill-health caused him to return to his native state in 1857. He was three times married: to Nancy Allen Goodrich; to Marietta Bartlett, and to Catherine Smith. His son, Henry William (1814–64), a Yale graduate, was a lawyer by profession; was chargé d'affaires to Sweden, and counsel for Samuel F. B. Morse in his patent suits. Mr. Ellsworth published a "Digest of Patents" (1770–1839). He died at Fairhaven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1858.

BURTON, Warren, author and clergyman, was born at Wilton, Hillsboro co., N. H., Nov. 13, 1800; was graduated at Harvard in 1821, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. He was ordained minister of a church at East Cambridge in March, 1828, and remained there until June, 1829. He was pastor of a church in South Hingham in 1833–35, and in charge of the Second Religious Society in Waltham from 1835 until April, 1837. In the spring of 1841 he joined the Brook Farm Association, with which he remained until 1844, and was then active as a minister at large in Boston until 1848. He was chaplain of the Worcester prison in 1849; to the state senate in 1852; to the state constitutional convention in 1853, and to the house in 1858 and again in 1860. Burton devoted most of his time to writing and lecturing on subjects of educational and social reform, although greatly hampered by poverty and ill-health. Mr. Burton was a zealous disciple of Swedenborg, and also took a deep interest in phrenology. Besides articles in annuals and periodicals, he published the following works: "Cheering Views of Man and Providence"; "My Religious Experience at My Native Home" (1829); "Essay on the Divine Agency in the Material Universe" (1834); "Uncle Sam's Recommendations of Phrenology" (1842); "District

School As It Was" (1850); "Helps to Education in the Homes of Our Country" (1863); "Discipline of the Observing Faculties" (1865), and "Scenery Showing; or, Word-Paintings of the Beautiful, Picturesque and Grand in Nature." He was married: first, in 1828, to Sarah Flint, and, second, in September, 1845, to Mary Merritt, of Salem, Mass. He died in the latter place, June 6, 1866.

DOUGHTY, John, soldier, was born in New York in 1754. He served throughout the revolutionary war as an officer of the army, and after the Continental army had disbanded he continued in command of a company of artillery, which, together with another company of artillery, formed the only military force of the United States during that period. As senior in rank, or by the appointment of Gen. Washington, he acted as commander of the American army from June 20 to Aug. 12, 1784. He was commissioned major of artillery in 1789; was promoted lieutenant-colonel of artillery and engineers in June, 1798. On May 28, 1800, he resigned from the army. In 1785 Col. Doughty built Fort Harmar, on the present site of Marietta, O., which was the first U. S. fort within the boundaries of that state, and five years afterwards he built Fort Washington, on the site of the city of Washington. He died in Morristown, N. J., Sept. 16, 1826.

LYMAN, Joseph, clergyman, was born in Lebanon, New London co., Conn., April 14, 1749, son of Jonathan and Bethiah Lyman. He was educated at Yale College, graduating with high honor in 1767, and served as a tutor there in 1770–71. On March 4, 1772, he was ordained minister, and became pastor of the Congregational Church at Hatfield, Mass. In 1826, on account of his advanced age and increasing infirmities, his congregation provided him with a colleague In 1801 he received the degree of D. D. from Williams College, and in 1812 he became president of the Hampshire Missionary Society, with which he was identified from an early date. He was also an original member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; served as its vice-president in 1819, and as its president in 1823–26. Dr. Lyman was the author of sixteen occasional sermons published between 1774 and 1821. He was married, in October, 1772, to Hannah Huntington, of his native place. He died at Hatfield, Mass., March 27, 1828.

DICKINSON, Philemon, senator and soldier, was born at Croisedore, Talbot co., Md., April 5, 1739, son of Samuel D. Dickinson, chief-justice of Delaware, and brother of John Dickinson, the publicist. In 1740 his parents removed to Dover, Del., where his early education was received. Later he studied under Dr. Allison in Philadelphia, Pa., and after completing his education settled on a farm near Trenton, N. J. He advocated the patriot cause during the revolution, entered the colonial army, and was promoted to be brigadier-general. In 1776 he was a delegate to the provincial congress of New Jersey, and assisted in drafting the constitution proclaiming the independence of the colony, which was adopted on July 2. On Jan. 20, 1777, he surprised and defeated a large foraging party near Somerset Court House, N. J., with but 400 raw troops, though compelled to wade waist-deep through the river in making the attack; and in this action, besides taking several prisoners, he captured forty wagons and about 100 English draught horses. On June 6th he was appointed major-general of the New Jersey forces, and made an attack upon Staten Island, Nov. 27th, which elicited the thanks of Washington, and he led the New Jersey troops at the battle of Monmouth. Gen. Dickinson acted as Gen. Cadwalader's second in the latter's duel with Gen. Conway, July 4, 1778. He served as chief signal officer for the middle department in 1778–79; was a delegate to congress in 1782–83, representing Delaware, in which State he was a property holder; and during 1783–84 he served as vice-president of the New Jersey council. In December, 1784, he was appointed by congress on the commission to select a site for the national capital; and upon the resignation of Sen. William Paterson he was elected to represent New Jersey in the U. S. senate. He served in the senate from Nov. 23, 1790, to March 3, 1793; and after his retirement lived quietly at his country home, "The Hermitage," near Trenton, N. J., where his death occurred, Feb. 4, 1809.

THOMPSON, Samuel Rankin, educator, was born at South Shenango, Crawford co., Pa., April 17, 1833, son of William and Mary (Latta) Thompson, of Irish descent. At the age of fifteen, having been three months at an academy in Greenville, he began teaching in Clarion county, which was the beginning of a notable career. At the age of twenty-one he entered Westminster College, Pennsylvania, but in his senior year he went to Nebraska in pursuit of health and fortune, returning after two years, to become superintendent of schools of his native county. He resigned five years later to become professor of the natural sciences and vice-principal of the Edinboro (Pa.) State Normal School. He was principal of the Pottsville High School in 1868, and soon after organized a state normal school at Marshall College (now Huntington), West Virginia, which he conducted until 1871. In 1872 he accepted the professorship of agriculture in the new state university, beginning his active service in the field of industrial education. For fifteen years he was among the foremost of the promoters of the movement that resulted in the establishment of manual training and technical education in the American educational system. He was for several years secretary of the department of industrial education of the National Educational Association. In 1876 he was principal of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb., and in 1877 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction, during two terms of which he secured important school legislation, and incorporated into the school system some of its most excellent features. In 1884 he accepted the professorship of physics in his alma mater, Westminster College, where he spent the last twelve years of his life. The Mary Thompson Science Hall at Westminster College stands as a memorial of his only child, who died while a student in the college. He was married at Rock Bluffs, Neb., in 1859, to Lucy, daughter of William Gilmour, and had one daughter. He died in New Wilmington, Pa., Oct. 28, 1896.

S. R. Thompson.

DICKMAN, Franklin Jackson, jurist, was born at Petersburg, Va., about 1827, son of Joseph and Mary F. (Bartlett) Dickman. He was educated at the Petersburg Institute and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1846. After a year of post-graduate work at Brown he studied law in the offices of Charles F. Tillinghast, of Providence, and Charles S. Bradley, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He practiced his profession there until 1858, when he removed to Cleveland, O., being for a number of years in partnership with Hon. R. P. Spalding. In 1861 he was a member of the state legislature, serving on important committees. In 1867 he was appointed by Pres. Johnson U. S. attorney for the northern district of Ohio, a position he

held for two years. He was appointed, in 1883, member of the Ohio supreme court commission, and in 1886 was appointed by Gov. Foraker a judge of the supreme court, and was nominated to the same position by the state convention in 1887. He held this position until 1895, becoming chief-justice in 1894. Judge Dickman was a member of the board of visitors of West Point in 1858. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University. He was married, in December, 1862, to Annie E., daughter of Robert Neil, of Columbus, and had one son and two daughters.

SMITH, William Farrar, soldier, was born at St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 17, 1824, son of Ashbel and Sarah (Butler) Smith. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1845, and was made second lieutenant of topographical engineers. His first duty was on a survey of the northern lakes, and in 1848 he became assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy. In 1856 he was placed on the lighthouse construction service, and in 1859 he was made corresponding secretary of the lighthouse construction board, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He served on the staff of Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe, 1861, was made colonel of the 3d regiment Vermont volunteers in July, 1861, and served in the defences of Washington until the spring of 1862, having meanwhile been appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 13, 1861. He commanded a division in the peninsula campaign of the army of the Potomac, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, during the skirmish of Lee's mills, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak swamp and Savage's station. In the Maryland campaign he was in the battles of Crampton's gap and Antietam. In the Rappahannock campaign he commanded the 6th corps; took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and subsequently commanded the 9th corps. After commanding a division in the department of the Susquehanna in the summer of 1863, he became chief engineer of the department of the Cumberland, Oct. 3d. He planned the capture of Brown's ferry, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863, when Gen. William B. Hazen, with 1,800 picked men, drifted down the river in sixteen pontoons and surprised the Confederates, thus opening a shorter line of communication for supplies. Transferred to the division of the Mississippi as chief engineer in November, he planned the battle of Missionary ridge and threw a bridge 1,500 feet long across the Tennessee river for Sherman's army; and he was engaged in the operations about Chattanooga. He commanded the 18th corps of the army of the Potomac, and reinforced Grant in operations before Richmond in 1864. On June 1 Gens. Smith and Knight attacked the Confederates at Cold Harbor under Gen. R. P. Anderson; carried the first line and entrenched. On the following day Grant prepared for a general attack, and on June 3d a destructive assault was made, led by Gens. Hancock, Wright and Smith, resulting in a terrible repulse. Grant wrote in his memoirs: "I have always regretted that last assault at Cold Harbor." His loss was 1,769 killed, 6,752 wounded and 1,537 missing, while the Confederates lost about 1,000. In the beginning of the operations before Petersburg he assaulted and captured the line of entrenchments, June 15, 1864, after which he was placed on waiting orders in New York city, and in November, 1864, was detailed on special duty. He resigned from the army in 1867, and became president of the International Telegraph Co. He served in the police department in New York city, 1873–81, after which he was civil engineer in the service of the United States. He wrote "From Chattanooga to Petersburg Under Generals Grant and Butler" (1893). He was married in New York, April 24, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel E. Lyon, and had one son and one daughter.

LOCKE, Francis, jurist, was born in Rowan county, N. C., Oct. 31, 1766, son of Matthew Locke, who served thirty years in the legislature of North Carolina. He was educated for the legal profession, which he practiced with success, and in 1803 was elected judge of the superior court of North Carolina. Having resigned this office in 1814, he was chosen a senator in congress for the unexpired term of David Stone, but appears not to have taken his seat. In 1809 he was a presidential elector. Judge Locke died in his native county, Jan. 8, 1823.

ROGERS, Robert Empie, chemist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 29, 1813, son of Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers, and brother of James B., William B. and Henry D. Rogers. His father, also an eminent chemist, was a native of Newton-Stewart, Ireland, and, meeting with political persecution while a student at Trinity College, Dublin, he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1819 was elected professor of national philosophy and mathematics in the College of William and Mary, where he remained until his death. Robert was educated first under the care of his father and then of his elder brothers, William Barton and Henry D. Rogers. Intending to be a civil engineer, he assisted in the surveys for the Boston and Providence Railroad, but abandoned this profession to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1836. Finding medical practice not to his taste, and having paid especial attention to chemistry, he became chemist to the geological survey of Pennsylvania, then in charge of his brother, Henry, in which position he remained for six years. In 1841–42 he was instructor in chemistry at the University of Virginia, being elected in March, 1842, to the chair of general and applied chemistry and materia medica in that institution. This position he held until 1852, when he succeeded his brother, James, as professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was made dean of the medical faculty in 1856. In 1877 he resigned this chair to become professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Jefferson Medical College, in 1884 being made professor emeritus. In 1862–63, during the civil war, he was acting assistant surgeon at the West Philadelphia Military Hospital. In 1872 he was appointed by the U. S. treasury department one of a commission to examine the melters' and refiners' department of the Philadelphia mint. In 1873 he visited the U. S. mint at San Francisco and in 1874 the U. S. assay office in New York. He served on the assay commission each year until 1879. From 1882 until his death he was employed by the associated gas companies to make analyses and daily tests to determine the candle power of the gas. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dickinson College in 1872. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of various other scientific bodies and was one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences. He was president of the Franklin Institute in 1875–78. Beside publishing numerous articles in the "Transactions" of the societies of which he was a member he

was the author of many important papers published in the "American Journal of Science." He was also joint author with his brothers, William B., Henry D. and James B., and with M. H. Boye, of many researches that have taken a permanent place in American science. Their method of determining carbon in graphite is one of the best known. Dr. Rogers was married, in 1843, to Fanny Montgomery, daughter of Joseph S. Lewis, of Philadelphia. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6, 1884.

BARTLEY, Thomas Welles, jurist, was born in Jefferson county, O., Feb. 11, 1812, son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Welles) Bartley, of English descent. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and after studying law in Washington removed to Mansfield, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1834. He was for four years attorney-general of the state and four years U. S. district-attorney. After serving one year in the house and four years in the senate of the Ohio legislature, he was elected judge of the supreme court in 1851. He succeeded the Hon. Rufus P. Ranney as chief-justice in 1857–58. He then removed to Washington, D. C., where he practiced his profession until his death.

WURTZ, Henry, scientist, was born at Easton, Pa., June 5, 1828, son of John J. and Ann Barbara (Novus) Wurts, of Swiss ancestry. There are various forms of the family name in America, though the original Swiss spelling was "Wirtz." His grandfather was Dr. George Wurts, a well-known physician of Montville, N. J., and a grandson of Rev. Johannes Conrad Wirtz (or Wurts), who came from Zurich to America about 1727. His granduncles, Maurice, William, and John Wurts, were pioneers in the anthracite coal industry in America, and founded the Delaware and Hudson Coal Co., of which John was the first president. Henry Wurtz was liberally educated at Princeton under Joseph Henry and John Torrey, and was graduated there in 1848. Subsequently he studied at the Harvard Chemical School under Prof. Eben N. Horsford, and in 1850 became instructor in analytical chemistry at Yale. In 1853 he was made assistant to Prof. Silliman at the New York Crystal Palace; and from 1854 to 1856 was engaged on the New Jersey geological survey as state chemist and mineralogist. In 1857–58 he lectured on chemistry at the Medical College of Kingston, Canada, after which he received an appointment as professor of chemistry in the National Medical College in Washington, D. C., where he also acted as chemical examiner in the patent office. He removed to New York city in 1861 and there edited the "American Gas Light Journal" from 1867 to 1875. In 1876 he was appointed one of the international judges of the Philadelphia Centennial exposition, where he conducted the first known chemical research on the composition of Japanese and Chinese porcelains. Baron von Richthofen claimed that the Chinese porcelains contained no kaolin or clay of any sort, supposing the mineral to be jade; but Dr. Wurtz proved that it was petrosilex, and for this discovery received a special medal from the centennial commission. In 1877 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the Stevens Institute of Technology, this being the first honorary degree ever given by that institution. From 1876 to 1878 he was chemical editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia." Among his numerous scientific monographs are: "Obtaining Potash Compounds from Greensand Marl" (1850); "The Method Now Used for Determining Alkalies in Minerals by Fusion with Earthy Chlorides" (1850); "Uses of Sodium for Working Gold Ores" (1857–65); "Geometrical Chemistry" (1876); "Discovery of the Lake Superior Silver Minerals, Huntilite and Animikite" (1878); and in connection with these subjects he has made many discoveries and inventions. His name is specially identified with the earlier of the practical investigations on natural and artificial gas, and on petroleum as a furnace fuel. For many years he has worked on new inventions designed to facilitate the production of paraffine wax, and other materials, from coal. In October, 1888, Dr. Wurtz became associated with Thomas A. Edison in his capacity as chemist.

PARTRIDGE, James R., diplomat, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1824. After receiving a liberal education, he adopted the profession of the law, and in 1862 was appointed U. S. minister resident to Honduras. In 1863 he was transferred, with the same rank, to Salvador, remaining there until 1866, and in 1871 went to Brazil as minister plenipotentiary. He acted as one of the arbitrators on the claim of the Earl of Dundonald, at Rio Janeiro, in 1873, and remained at the post until 1877, when he resigned. In April, 1882, he was appointed U. S. minister to Peru, serving in that office about one year. He died at Alicante, Spain, Feb. 24, 1884.

BARTON, Robert Thomas, lawyer and author, was born at Winchester, Va., Nov. 24, 1842, son of David Walker and Fanny Lucy (Jones) Barton. His father was a prominent lawyer and a man of pronounced literary culture, and a descendant of Rev. Thomas Barton, who came to America in 1751 and settled in Philadelphia. He was educated at Winchester and Bloomfield academies, in Albermarle county, Va. He served in the Confederate army as a private; first in company F, 2d Virginia infantry, and later in the Rockbridge artillery. He was never wounded. After studying law without a teacher he was admitted to the bar at Winchester, Va., in 1865. His professional success was rapid, and his practice soon extended into adjoining states, and later even as far as New York state. He is the author of "Barton's Law Practice" (1877), and "Barton's Chancery Practice" (1881), both of which were characterized as "indispensable to the bar of the state." He is also the author of a number of sketches and addresses, which have been published from time to time, some professional and some historical. Mr. Barton was mayor of his native city and a member of the Virginia legislature. In 1893 he was president of the Virginia State Bar Association. In 1894 he was a candidate for a judgeship on the supreme bench of the state, but failed of election. He was married, on Feb. 19, 1868, to Katie K. Knight, of Cecil county, Md., who died, childless, June 11, 1887. He was married a second time on June 10, 1890, to Gertrude W. Baker, of Winchester, Va. By his second marriage he has two children, Robert T. and Gertrude W. Barton, of Winchester, Va., where Mr. Barton still resides.

R. T. Barton

BLOOD, Aretas, manufacturer, was born at Weathersfield, Vt., Oct. 8, 1816, son of Nathaniel and Roxellana (Proctor) Blood. The first American ancestor, James Blood, emigrated with his wife, Ellen, from Paddington, Nottingham co., England, and settled at Concord, Mass., in 1639. His son, Richard, was one of the first settlers of Groton, where he acquired a large property, and served as

town clerk in 1668. He had a son named James, who was killed by Indians. Abigail, James' second wife, was the mother of John Blood, who was married to Joanna Nutting, and their son, Moses, was married to Elizabeth Stone. Sewall, their son, was married to Molly Kendall, and was the grandfather of Aretas Blood. He served in the revolutionary army, as did also the maternal grandfather, Isaac Proctor. Three years after the birth of Aretas Blood his parents removed to Windsor, Vt., where the son received a common school education, and engaged in mechanical pursuits. He was employed in a Lowell machine shop seven years, and in 1848 he began the manufacture of machinists' tools for a large machine shop which was being erected at Lawrence, Mass. Shortly afterward he assumed the management of the entire establishment, manufacturing by contract tools, turbines, locomotives and other machinery. In 1853 he founded, at Manchester, the Vulcan Works, for the manufacture of locomotives, under the name of Bailey, Blood & Co. The firm was incorporated in 1854 as the Manchester Locomotive Works, with Oliver W. Bailey as agent, but in 1857 Mr. Blood superseded him. In 1872 he purchased the steam fire-engine patents and business of the Amoskeag Co., and after remodeling and improving the Amoskeag engine, manufactured it under that name for many years. Being a thorough machinist, and not only a man capable of handling a large force of men, but also a skillful manager of business operations, he made the Manchester locomotive works one of the representative institutions of New England industry. Mr. Blood was president of the Ames Manufacturing Co., of Chicopee, Mass.; the Globe Nail Co., of Boston; the Amoskeag Paper Mills, of Manchester, and the Second National Bank, and a director in three other banks. Late in life he became interested in Columbia, S. C., and assisted in the establishment of the Columbia Mills Co. in April, 1894, for the manufacture of cotton duck. The power employed is electricity generated by water power, and it was one of the first factories in the world to run under these conditions. He was married, Sept. 4, 1845, to Lavinia K., daughter of Temple Kendall, and had two daughters. He died at Manchester, N. H., Nov. 24, 1898.

Aretas Blood

TUCKER, Henry St. George, jurist, was born at Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 29, 1780, eldest son of St. George Tucker, by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Col. Theodoric Bland, and the widow of John Randolph, of Chesterfield, Va. He studied at William and Mary; took a law course under his father; began practice at Winchester, Va., in 1802; served in the war of 1812; was in congress in 1815–19, and in the state senate, 1819–23; was chancellor of the 4th judicial district, 1824–31; president of the Virginia court of appeals, 1831–41, and law professor at the University of Virginia, 1841–45. He conducted a law school for some years at Winchester, and declined the post of U. S. attorney-general, offered by Pres. Jackson. He wrote "Commentaries on the Law of Virginia" (2 vols., 1836); "Lectures on Constitutional Law" (1843), and "Lectures on Natural Law and Government" (1844). He was president of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical societies and received the degree of LL.D. from William and Mary in 1837. He was married to Ann Eveline, daughter of Moses Hunter, and died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 28, 1848. He is to be distinguished from an Anglo-Indian relative and namesake (1771-1851), who was chairman of the East India Co., and whose life was written by J. W. Kaye, 1854.

TUCKER, Nathaniel Beverley, jurist and author, was born in James City county, Va., Sept. 6, 1784, second son of St. George Tucker by his first wife, Frances, daughter of Theodoric Bland and widow of John Randolph, of Chesterfield, Va. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1801; chose the family profession, and practiced in Charlotte county, Va., 1809–15. Migrating to Missouri, he was a judge there until 1830, but returned to his native state and was law professor at his alma mater from 1834 until his death. He wrote: "Discourse on the importance of the Study of Political Science as a Branch of Academic Education in the United States (1840); "Discourse on the Dangers that Threaten the Free Institutions of the United States" (1841); "Principles of Pleading" (1846); "Lectures on the Constitution" (1845); several other political discourses, three romances and much miscellaneous matter. He excelled as a writer any of his Virginia contemporaries, but is now chiefly remembered for "The Partisan Leader" (1836), reprinted in 1861 as "A Key to the Disunion Conspiracy." This purported to be written in 1856 by E. W. Sydney, and gave an outline, afterwards fulfilled in singular degree, of events supposed to occur during a third term of Van Buren. His less notable novels were: "George Balcombe" (1836) and "Gertrude," the latter appeared in the "Southern Quarterly Review," 1844–45. He contributed largely to this and to the "Southern Literary Messenger," and left an incomplete life of his half-brother, John Randolph, some of whose traits and views he shared. His brother-novelist, W. G. Simmes, called him "a brave old Virginia gentleman, a stern state-rights doctrinaire." He was married to Lucy Smith. He died at Winchester, Va., Aug. 26, 1851.

TUCKER, Nathaniel Beverley, journalist, was born at Winchester, Va., June 8, 1820, son of Henry St. George Tucker. He was educated at the University of Virginia. He owned and edited the Washington "Sentinel" in 1853–57, and in 1853 also became printer to the U. S. senate. He was consul to Liverpool in 1857–61, and during the war undertook missions to England and Canada to procure supplies for the Confederate army (1862–63). From 1865 to 1868 he resided in Mexico city, and the following two years he was connected with a hotel at St. Catharine's, which became the chief resort of Southerners visiting Canada. From 1870 he lived in Washington, spending his summers at Berkeley Springs, Va., and was one of the most widely known men at the capital. In 1889 he was named by Pres. Harrison as one of the commissioners on the Samoan claims, but his past extreme position caused such popular opposition to the appointment that it was withdrawn. He died at Richmond, Va., whither he had gone for medical treatment, July 4, 1890.

TUCKER, Henry St. George, lawyer and congressman, was born at Winchester, Va., April 5, 1853, son of John Randolph and Laura Holmes (Powell) Tucker, both natives of Virginia. His father, a lawyer and statesman of prominence, was for twelve years professor of law in Washington and Lee University and congressman from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1887. His great-grandfather, St. George Tucker, was a Federal judge and member of the Annapolis convention and Prof. of Law at William and Mary College. His paternal grandfather was Henry St. George Tucker, president of the court of appeals of Virginia, cogressman four years and professor of law in the University of Virginia from 1840 to 1844. Levin Powell, his ma-

ternal great-grandfather, was a member of the Federal convention of 1788 which framed the constitution. Mr. Tucker received his preparatory education at Middleburg, Va., under Virginius Dabney, author of "Don Miff," and in 1871 entered Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.M. in 1875 and B.L. in 1876. He engaged in the practice of law at Staunton, Va., where he has since resided until July, 1897, when he removed to Lexington, Va. In 1888 he was nominated for congress from the 10th district of Virginia and duly elected to the 51st congress and re-elected to the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses. Mr. Tucker was the author of the bill which became a law in the 53d congress repealing the Federal election laws, and author of the constitutional amendment to elect the senators of the the United States by the people, which passed the house in the 52d and 53d congresses. In May, 1897, he was elected to and accepted the chair of constitutional and international law and equity in Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., made vacant by the death of his father, John Randolph Tucker, and was from June, 1899, until July, 1902, dean of the Law School. He edited "Tucker on the Constitution" (1899). He was married, in 1877, to Henrietta Preston, daughter of Col. William Preston Johnston, president of Tulane University, and granddaughter of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. They have six children.

TUCKER, George, philosopher and author, was born in Bermuda, in 1775. He came to Virginia about 1787; was cared for by his relative, St. George Tucker; was graduated at William and Mary in 1797; practiced law at Lynchburg, and was for some years in the Virginia legislature. He won a good reputation as a debater and as a constitutional lawyer in congress, where he served three terms in succession, from Dec. 6, 1819, to March 3, 1825. He then became professor of ethics and political economy in the University of Virginia, holding this chair from 1825 to 1845. Mr. Tucker was a prolific and versatile writer, his numerous publications including works on finance and political economy—a department in which he was regarded as an authority—as well as biographical and historical works, and even novels. Over the signature "An Engineer" he wrote some of the papers in William Wirt's "British Spy," and was the author of the following works: "Letters on the Conspiracy of Slaves in Virginia" (1800); "Letters on the Roanoke Navigation" (1811); "Recollections of Eleanor Rosalie Tucker" (1819); "Essays on Subjects of Taste, Morals and National Policy" (1822); "The Valley of the Shenandoah" (1824), a novel, of which an English edition and a German version appeared (1824); "A Voyage to the Moon," a satirical romance (1827); "Principles of Rent, Wages and Profits" (1837); "Public Discourse on the Literature of the United States" (1837); "Life of Thomas Jefferson" (1837); "The Theory of Money and Banks Investigated" (1839); "Essay on Cause and Effect" (1842); "Essay on the Association of Ideas" (1843); "Public Discourse on the Dangers Most Threatening to the United States" (1843); "Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth in Fifty Years" (1843); "Memoir of the Life and Character of Dr. John P. Emmet" (1845); "Correspondence with Alexander H. Everett on Political Economy" (1845); "History of the United States from their Colonization to the End of the Twenty-Sixth Congress in 1841" (4 vols., 1856–58); "Banks or No Banks" (1857), and "Essays, Moral and Philosophical" (1860). He was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and obtained from the latter much of the valuable historical information which he afterwards utilized in his history of this country and in the "Life of Jefferson," which from this fact became the more interesting and valuable. He was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1837, also a member of the American Historical Society. He was married three times, his first wife being the granddaughter of Washington's sister, Elizabeth Lewis. His later life was mostly spent in Philadelphia, but he died at Sherwood, Albemarle co., Va., April 10, 1861.

EVANS, Cornelius Henry, brewer, was born at Hudson, Columbia co., N. Y., June 22, 1841, son of Robert William and Harriet Elizabeth (Wescott) Evans. His father was a prosperous merchant and in 1856 owner of the Hudson brewery. The son, after receiving a preliminary education in the schools and academies of his native city, was graduated at the Bradbury Classical School, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's counting-room. In 1867 he was made a partner and took full charge of the business, succeeding as head of the firm upon the death of his father in 1868, retaining the latter's partner, James L. Phipps. The firm was reorganized in 1873 and James H. Gaul was admitted to partnership, under the style of C. H. Evans & Co. Five years later Mr. Evans bought out the interests of his partners, carrying on the business alone until his two sons were taken into the firm and the name was changed to C. H. Evans & Sons. The business has increased to large proportions and includes an extensive export trade in ales and porter to the West Indies, South America, China and the Philippines. In 1866 he was elected an alderman of Hudson and became exceedingly popular through the wisdom and integrity of his counsel. In 1872 he was elected mayor and in 1876 was re-elected to the same office, serving for four years in that capacity. Under his administration the new waterworks were built at a cost of $250,000 and sewers were constructed for one-half of the city. He was president of the commission of public works for three years, a member of the board of education for six years, and for one year its president, and was superintendent of education for two years. Since 1868 he was a director of the National Hudson River Bank, and for fifteen years was its president; for the same period acting as a trustee of the Hudson City Savings Bank, while for many years he was president of the Hudson Electric Light and Power Co. He was president of the Hudson Aqueduct Co., of which he was for sixteen years secretary and treasurer; and he was president of the Columbia, Rensselaer and Dutchess Co-operative Fire Insurance Co. In the early nineties he was president of the Brewers and Maltsters' Association of the state of New York for four years. He was married, first, in 1863, to Imogene, daughter of Abram H. Groat, of Hudson; second, in 1899, to Ellen S. Dickinson, of Hartford, Conn., and had two sons, Robert William and Cornelius Henry Evans, Jr. He died at Hudson, N. Y., March 5, 1902.

BROOKS, Francis R., lawyer and physician, was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1867, son of Dr. Almon Brooks. At the age of eighteen he entered Harvard, but left before graduation, and subse-

quently studied at the Chicago Law School, at the law department of the University of Virginia, and at the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, When he had finished his studies he began the practice of medicine in company with his father, but later devoted himself chiefly to literary work. He was the author of various essays and reviews and of numerous poems. A collection of the latter he published in 1897 under the title "Margins." The strain of literary work impaired his mind, and while a patient at a sanitarium he drowned himself at Lake Geneva, Wis., April 13, 1898, at a time which seemed to be the beginning of his true career. In 1898 was published posthumously a complete collection of his poems, edited by William Rice.

THACHER, Edwin, civil engineer, was born at De Kalb, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1839, son of Seymour and Elizabeth Thacher, of English descent. His father, a physician, practiced for forty-five years in St. Lawrence co., N. Y. He was graduated as civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., in 1863, becoming shortly after graduation assistant engineer on the U. S. military railroads, which position he held until 1865, when he became assistant engineer for the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co.; in 1882 chief engineer Keystone Bridge Co.; in 1887 chief engineer and receiver of the Decatur Iron Bridge and Construction Co., and in 1889–94 engaged in business for himself as consulting engineer and bridge contractor. He is the inventor of a concrete steel bridge, and has constructed bridges on this patent at Albion and Tecumseh, Mich.; at Louisville, Ky., and at Zanesville, O., beside two structures on this plan, one over the Jacaguas river and another over the Guayo river for the U. S. government in Porto Rico. They have three spans each, and the former has a total length of 404 feet, while the latter has a total length of 270 feet. A concrete steel bridge is a construction of concrete and steel, in which steel in any form is rigidly imbedded in concrete, the concrete stiffening the steel and the steel reinforcing the concrete. As the concrete and steel have a continuous adhesive connection, and have practically the same co-efficient of expansion, the relative stress borne by each will be in direct ratio to their moduli of elasticity and inversely as their moments of inertia. His masterpiece built on the concrete plan is the bridge over the Kansas river at Topeka, Kan., at that time the largest of its class in the world. He also patented a combination wood and iron bridge which has been extensively adopted for railways and highways in America. He is also the inventor and patentee of Thacher's cylindrical slide rule or calculating machine. The rule has a graduated length of eighteen inches, and is equivalent to an ordinary slide rule having a length of sixty feet. In 1896 he patented an improvement in masonry or concrete bridges where metal posts or bents are used in the spandrel spaces instead of earth filling or masonry walls or arches as usually employed, greatly reducing the weight and cost. In 1900 Mr. Thacher patented a flat slide rule which is a marked improvement on any slide rule in use. He was married, in 1872, to Anna E., daughter of Harris Bartholomew, of Indianapolis, and has one child.

Edwin Thacher

SMITH, Persifer Frazer, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, 1798, son of Jonathan and Mary Anne (Frazer) Smith, and grandson of Robert and Margaret (Vaughan) Smith. Robert Smith (1720–1803), the son of John and Susanna Smith, held several offices of trust under the revolutionary authorities; attained the rank of colonel in the Pennsylvania militia, and was a member of the committee which on Sept. 28, 1776, adopted the first state constitution of Pennsylvania. Persifer Frazer Smith received his education at Princeton College, where he was graduated at the age of seventeen. He subsequently read law with Charles Chauncey, and settling in New Orleans, La., became adjutant-general of the state. On the outbreak of the Florida war he became colonel of Louisiana volunteers under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, and took part in the campaigns of 1836 and 1838. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he again entered the field of active service; was commissioned colonel of a rifle regiment in May, 1846, and from September of that year until the end of hostilities he commanded a brigade of infantry. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his service at Monterey, and especially distinguished himself at Churubusco and Contreras, Aug. 20, 1847, receiving for his conduct in the latter action the brevet of major-general. He also participated in the battles of Chapultepec and at the Belen gate; was appointed in October, 1847, commissioner of armistice with Mexico, and was afterward assigned to the command of the 2d division of the U. S. army. In May, 1848, Gen. Smith was made military and civil governor of Vera Cruz, and was later placed in command of the departments of California and Texas. In 1849 he was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, and on Dec. 30, 1856, received the commission of brigadier-general. He was then assigned to duty in Kansas, and two years later was given charge of the Utah expedition, but he did not live to assume command, and died in Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1858. Gen. Smith was married to Frances Jeannette Burian, in New Orleans, La., Jan. 19, 1822. His only child, Howard Smith (1823–92), was a surgeon who held the chair of materia medica in the New Orleans School of Medicine, served in the civil war and practiced in New Orleans.

CHILCOTT, George Miles, senator, was born at Trough Creek, Huntington co., Pa., Jan. 28, 1828. He attended the district schools when not assisting on his father's farm until 1844, when the family removed to Iowa. He began the study of medicine under the supervision of his brother-in-law, but not finding it congenial engaged in school teaching until 1850, when he entered the office of James F. Wilson to study law. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and to the supreme court of the United States in 1866. He was instrumental in the organization of the Republican party in Jefferson county, Ia., and was elected sheriff. In 1856, removing to Burt county, Neb., he was there elected to the house of the territorial legislature, and, emigrating to the Pike's Peak gold regions three years later, he was elected a delegate from Denver to the convention which framed the state constitution. In 1860 he removed to Pueblo, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and in the following year was elected to the first territorial legislature. He was appointed register of the U. S. land office for Colorado in 1863, and established his office at Golden, which was then the territorial capital. In 1865, when the second movement for state organization under the enabling act of 1864 resulted in the formation of a new constitution and the selection of candidates, he was elected for representative in congress, but the project failed, through the persistent opposition of Pres. Johnson, and the representatives were not admitted. However, he became a territorial delegate to congress in the following year, and served until 1868, during which he secured large appropriations for surveys and drafted a successful bill

abolishing postal discriminations between Kansas and California. He was a member of the territorial council from 1872 until 1874, part of the time serving as its president. In 1878 he was elected to the lower body of the 2d general assembly of the state, and was second choice in the vote for U. S. senator. On April 11, 1882, he was appointed senator by Gov. F. W. Pitkin, filling the unexpired term of H. M. Teller, who had been made secretary of the interior by Pres. Arthur. On the expiration of this term, Feb. 1, 1883, he retired from public life. He was a man of upright methods, kindly manner and conscientious principles. Mr. Chilcott was married in Jefferson county, Ia., in March, 1850, to Jennie Cox, and had three sons and a daughter. His death occurred in St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1891

QUINCY, Josiah Phillips, author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 28, 1829, son of Josiah and Mary Jane (Miller) Quincy. His father (1802–82) was mayor of Boston, 1845–49. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1850. After studying law he was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1854, but did not practice that profession. He was connected with real estate business in Boston until 1858, when he removed to Quincy, Mass., and superintended a large milk business. He contributed to magazines and newspapers at an early age, and edited "Manuscript Corrections from a Copy of the Fourth Folio of Shakespeare." He has published two dramatic poems: "Lyteria" (1854) and "Charicles" (1856); also "The Protection of Majorities" (1876) and "The Peckster Professorship" (1888), besides various memoirs and pamphlets; among the latter are: "Tax Exemption No Excuse for Spoliation" (1874), and "Double Taxation in Massachusetts" (1889). He was married, Dec. 23, 1858, to Helen Fanny, daughter of Judge Huntington, of the superior court of Suffolk county, and their son, Josiah, born in 1859, was graduated at Harvard in 1880; was admitted to the bar, but did not practice; served in the state legislature for four years; was first assistant secretary of state under Pres. Cleveland and was mayor of Boston in 1895–99.

SHAW, Albert Duane, soldier and diplomat, was born at Lyme, Jefferson co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1841, son of Henry and Mary (Gardner) Shaw. He was graduated at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., in 1867. While a student at Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y., in May, 1861, he enlisted for the civil war, being the first volunteer from Cape Vincent. He became a member of company A, 35th New York volunteers, and took part in the battles of Rappahannock station, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Groveton and a number of minor engagements. Returning home in 1863 he was appointed a special agent of the war department, assisting in the recruiting service until the close of the war. In 1866 he was elected a member of the assembly from Jefferson county, and in 1867 was appointed by Gov. R. E. Fenton as colonel of the 36th regiment, N.G.S.N.Y. He was made U. S. consul at Toronto, Canada, in 1868, a position he held until 1878, when he became U. S. consul at Manchester, England, and served until 1886. He was a representative at large from New York to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Louisville, Ky., in 1896, serving on the national pension committee. In 1897 he was elected department commander of New York, and during his term of office aided in the preparations for the national encampment at Buffalo, N. Y. He established a committee for the teaching of patriotism and civics in the public schools, and caused 40,000 copies of their report to be distributed throughout the state. In 1899 he delivered a speech entitled "The Problem of Pensions," which has been widely read by civil war veterans throughout the country. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he offered Pres. McKinley 10,000 veterans for such duty as they were able to perform—an act that went far toward silencing the scoffers at the pension roll. In 1899 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1900 he was elected to congress from the 24th district of New York. He was married in Chicago, in 1871, to Mary Sherwood Keith, and had one son and two daughters. He died suddenly at the Riggs House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1901.

HOGG, Charles Edgar, lawyer, congressman, and author, was born in Mason county, Va., now West Virginia, Dec. 21, 1852, son of James Abney and Susan (Knight) Hogg. His great-great-grandfather, Capt. Peter Hogg, of Virginia, took part in the Indian wars under Gov. Dinwiddie and in the revolution. His great-grandfather, Peter Hogg, settled in the Ohio valley, near what is now the town of West Columbia, in which place was born, in 1800, his grandfather, Thomas Gory Hogg, and near there, in 1828, his father, James Abney Hogg. Charles E. Hogg was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He taught school three years (1867–70), and for three years was bookkeeper of the Valley City Salt Co., in Hartford, Mason county. He began the study of law in 1874, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. After this, until 1879, he was superintendent of the public schools of Mason county, and, while practising law to a limited extent, applied himself to the diligent study of his profession. While thoroughly equipped in general law, he has made a specialty of insurance corporations and wills. Since his first appearance in the supreme court of appeals, in 1876, he has practised continually before that court. He was a Democratic presidential elector from the 4th congressional district of West Virginia in 1884, and was elected to congress in 1886 by the largest majority ever received by any person representing his district. He has delivered numerous addresses and lectures on historic and literary subjects, in 1881 lecturing before the literary societies of the West Virginia University. He represented his state at the meeting of the American Shipping and Industrial League Association, held in Birmingham, Ala., in November, 1887, and delivered an address on the "Interests of the Interior States in Ocean Commerce," which was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. Some of his principal lectures are: "The Mediocre's Consolation"; "The Study of Words"; "Woman's Capabilities"; "Life's Possibilities"; "What Young Men Can Do"; "The Christian God in History and Literature," and "The Life of John Marshall—A Sketch." He is the author of "Hogg's Pleading and Forms," which appeared in 1895; a second edition in 1899; also a work on "Equity Principles," published in 1900, and he has a work on "Equity Procedure" in course of preparation. Mr. Hogg was married, in June, 1881, to Nannie Berden, daughter of William B. and Mary Hawkins, of Mason county, W. Va. They have three sons and one daughter: Charles James, Mary Pauline, Robert Lynn and William Bennett.

Chas. E. Hogg

ROLLINSON, William, engraver and inventor, was born in England in 1760. His original business was that of a chaser of fancy buttons, and he came to New York with a view of pursuing it in

this country. Soon after his arrival he was employed by Gen. Knox, first secretary of war under the Federal government, to chase the arms of the United States upon a set of gold buttons for the coat which was worn by Gen. Washington on the day of his inauguration as president. He was employed by silversmiths until 1791, when he made his first attempt at plate engraving without any previous knowledge of the art by executing a stippled profile portrait of Washington. He next engraved several plates for Brown's "Family Bible," and was similarly engaged by book publishers. Among the portraits executed by him is one of Alexander Hamilton, after A. Robertson, and another of James Lawrence, after G. Stuart. In 1812 he invented a machine to rule waved lines for engraving margins to bank notes, and in connection with W. S. Leney, an artist from London, produced a specimen note, which being favorably received induced many orders from different parts of the country. The invention caused a great improvement in bank note engraving, and caused a sensation among engravers at the time. In the seventieth year of his age Mr. Rollinson executed a beautiful vignette for an edition of Horace by Prof. Anthon. He died about 1840.

OLIVER, George T., manufacturer, was born in Ireland, Jan. 26, 1848, while his mother was visiting her home there. His parents, Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came to the United States in 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Allegheny, Pa., and at Bethany College, West Virginia, where he was graduated in 1868. He studied law in Pittsburgh under Hill Burgwin, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1871. After practicing law successfully for ten years he engaged in the manufacture of wire, and founded the Oliver Wire Co., of which he was the president until 1899, when the company sold its plant. From 1889–97 he was also president of the Hainsworth Steel Co., and is now president of the Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Mr. Oliver served as presidential elector in 1884, and was president of the central board of education from 1881 to 1884. In 1900 he purchased the Pittsburgh "Gazette" and the Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph," both of which papers are now conducted under his direction. He is a member of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh clubs, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Union League and University clubs, of New York city. Mr. Oliver was married, in 1871, to Mary Kountze, of Omaha, Neb. They have six children.

VAN RENSSELAER, Nicholas, clergyman, was born in Amsterdam, about 1638, fourth son of Killian Van Rensselaer, the first patroon. He was educated at home, where he studied theology, but before he was graduated entered upon a traveling tour of Europe. In Brussels he met Charles II., whose restoration he foretold. Afterwards going to England as chaplain to the Dutch embassy, the king gave him a gold snuff-box containing his miniature, appointed him preacher to a congregation of Hollanders, and had him ordained deacon. At the same time he was appointed lecturer at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He came to America with Sir E. Andros in 1674, having letters from the duke of York, and became colleague to the Albany pastor. In September, 1675, the governor invited him to preach in the Dutch Church in New York. That brought him into conflict with the pastor, William Van Niewvenhuysen, who refused to install or recognize him. After that he was involved in much trouble about his English orders, which were supposed to threaten the rights of the Dutch settlers. In 1676 Jacob Leisler and Jacob Milburne procured his imprisonment "for some dubious words spoken in a sermon." He was released, and a peace was patched up at the governor's order, but the difficulty soon arose again; he was deposed by the governor in 1677 for charges against his character, which were not substantiated beyond a doubt. He was married to Alida, a daughter of Philip Schuyler, on Feb. 10, 1675. He died at Albany, in 1678.

VAN RENSSELAER, Hendrick, land owner, was born near Albany, N. Y., about 1667, second son of the first Jeremias. In 1704 his brother, Killian, made over to him the lower manor of Claverack, some 62,000 acres in Columbia county, besides 1,500 acres out of the manor proper opposite Albany, as his share of his grandfather's estate; on the latter he built a brick house constructed as a fort for defense against attacks of hostile Indians coming from Canada, on the former his country house. His patent for six square miles on the Hoosac river, bought from the Schaghticoke Indians in 1698, involved him in difficulties with Albany. At the advice of Gov. Lord Bellomont the affair was finally amicably adjusted, and on Aug. 8, 1699, the patent was passed over to that town. He was an alderman, a member of the colonial assembly, commissioner of Indian affairs and a mayor of Albany for a time. He was married to Catharine Van Brugh, a granddaughter of the noted Anneke Jans Bogardus, and through her their descendants became heirs to Trinity Church farm. He died at his residence in July, 1740.

VAN RENSSELAER, Philip, soldier, was born at Greenbush, N. Y., in 1747, son of Killian and Ariantia (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer. His father was a prominent and wealthy Albany merchant, and owned a large fleet of Hudson river vessels. Philip served, with his father and two brothers, in the Northern campaign, and was appointed commissary of all military stores of the Northern department, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He had charge of the U. S. armory in Albany to the end of the war, and in these offices rendered efficient services. On Feb. 15, 1768, he was married to Maria, daughter of Robert Sanders, who was a mayor of Albany. He died in Albany, N. Y., in 1798.

VAN RENSSELAER, Nicholas, soldier, was born at Greenbush, Rensselaer co., N. Y., in 1754, son of Killian and Ariantia (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer, and brother of Henry Killian. He was a lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the New York line, and followed Montgomery to the walls of Quebec, being present at the assault on that place, Dec. 31, 1785, when Montgomery fell. At the battle of Longueil he was left for dead on the field, but recovered and served as captain to the end of the war. He was at Ticonderoga, took part in the decisive battles on the heights of Stillwater, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in many other engagements during the revolutionary war, attaining the grade of colonel. After the surrender of Burgoyne he was despatched by Gen. Gates to convey the intelligence to Albany. He was married, in 1780, to Elsie Van Buren, and died in Albany, N. Y., March 29, 1848.

VAN RENSSELAER, Henry Killian, soldier, was born near Albany, N. Y., in 1744, grandson of Hendrick. He was twice wounded during the revolutionary war at the head of his regiment, the first time at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, where he received a bullet which he carried in his body for thirty-five years. He repelled an attack of the British at Fort Ann in July, 1777, in which affair

he was again severely wounded in the thigh, and took part in the actions preceding the abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga and Burgoyne's surrender in October. He was a colonel of the U. S. army, and afterwards a general of militia of New York. For his services he received a pension from his country. He died in the house built by his grandfather at Greenbush, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1816.

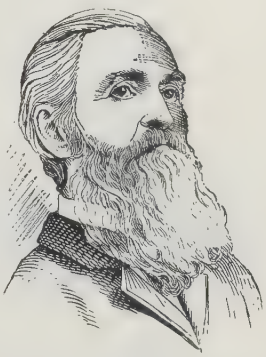
VAN RENSSELAER, Philip, mayor of Albany, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 15, 1767, son of Stephen and Catherine (Livingston) Van Rensselaer. He was elected mayor of his native city in 1799, and amidst all the changes of party was annually re-elected, excepting in two years, until 1823. He was a founder of the academy there, and of the Lancaster School Society, a trustee of Union College and long president of the local Bible Society. Holding the office of chief magistrate longer than any other mayor of that city, he was assiduous in promoting its moral and political interests, and lent his fortune and talents to all useful public movements. He was married at Croton Manor House to Ann, daughter of Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt, April 15, 1787. He died at Albany, Sept. 25, 1824.

VAN RENSSELAER, Jeremiah, physician, was born at Greenbush, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1793, son of Gen. John Jeremiah and Catherine (Glen) Van Rensselaer. He studied medicine with Archibald Bruce, of New York city, took his degree, and then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was graduated. On returning to the United States he settled in New York city as a practicing physician. He was a member and corresponding member of many foreign and Eastern lyceums. Together with one or two others he dug up and presented to the Natural History Society of New York city the bones of a mastodon, found near Monmouth, N. J. He was the second American to scale Mount Blanc, on which exploit an account was written. He wrote several works on medicine and geology, and published "Lectures on Geology in the New York Athenæum" (1825), and a treatise on salt. He was married, April 25, 1822, to Charlotte Willis, daughter of Capt. William Foster, of Boston, and died in New York city, March 7, 1871.

VAN RENSSELAER, Cortlandt, clergyman, was born in Albany, N. Y., May 26, 1808, son of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer by his second wife, a daughter of Judge William Patterson. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, was admitted to the bar in 1830, but turned to the ministry and was ordained in 1835, after a theological course at Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward county, and at Princeton. He did missionary work among the slaves in Virginia (1833–1835); held pastorates at Burlington, N. J. (1837), and Washington (1841); raised $100,000 for the endowment of Princeton Seminary in 1844; was corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of education 1846–60; founded and edited the "Presbyterian Magazine" and "The Home, the School and the Church." In 1857 he was moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly, and a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary, whose prosperity he largely promoted by liberal contributions. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of New York in 1845. He died at Burlington, N. J., July 25, 1860. His "Sermons, Essays and Addresses" (1861), were edited by his son and namesake.

WHIPPLE, John Adams, inventor, was born at Grafton, Worcester co., Mass., Sept. 10, 1822, son of Jonathan and Melinda (Grout) Whipple. In his early youth he began to study chemistry, which he pursued with great zeal and assiduity. He was the first in the United States to take up the manufacture of chemicals that were used in the daguerreotype process, after it had been introduced into this country, but as this work proved very injurious to his health he abandoned it and gave his attention exclusively to photography. In this field he made several important inventions and improvements, such as crayon daguerreotypes, daguerreotypes on glass or crystalotypes. Whipple was complimented by the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of London for a daguerreotype of the moon's surface, which he had taken under the direction of Prof. William C. Bond with the aid of the fifteen-inch equatorial telescope of the Harvard College Observatory, and on July 17, 1850, he made the first successful experiment in stellar photography by photographing Alpha Lyra. At the World's fair, London, he was awarded the prize medal, and a silver medal was given to him at the Crystal Palace, New York.

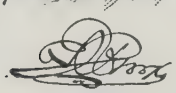
BENNETT, Sanford Fillmore, physician and song writer, was born at Eden, Erie co., N. Y., June 21, 1836, son of Robert and Sally (Kent) Bennett. In 1858 he entered the University of Michigan, but left before graduating to take charge of the schools at Richmond, Ill. Two years later he resigned his position and removed to Elkhorn, Wis., where for a short time he was associate editor of the "Independent." After the civil war, in which he served, he opened a drug store, and about this time became associated with J. P. Webster, a composer, with whom he published numerous songs, the latter composing the music to Dr. Bennett's works. For nearly half a century he contributed to the newspapers and magazines, and he was the author of many popular hymns, including "In the Sweet By and By," "Old Glory" and "God, Home and Fatherland." The first named is one of the immortal songs in the English language; it has been translated into many foreign tongues, including Chinese, and is now sung in every country of the globe. The original manuscript of this song was purchased by John E. Burton, of Milwaukee, for $1,000. A collection of his sacred songs, "The Signet Ring," was published in 1869, and a long poem, "The Pioneers," in 1898. Dr. Bennett removed to Richmond, Ill., in 1871, where he taught school. In 1874 he attended the Rush Medical College in Chicago, and received the degree of M.D., practicing there until 1893. In that year he accepted a position with the Keeley Institute, and subsequently served as medical director of various institutions in Denver, Pueblo and Aspen, Col.; Detroit and Alma, Mich., and Plainfield, Ill. He returned to Richmond in 1896, on account of ill-health, where he died. He was a man of conscientious motives, and of a very lovable nature. Dr. Bennett was married at Solon, Ill., March 15, 1860, to Gertrude, daughter of Edwin S. and Mariette (Crosby) Johonnot, and had two sons and one daughter. He died June 11, 1898.



MULLANY, Patrick Francis, educator and author, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, June 29, 1847. His parents emigrated to America when he was very young, and settled in Utica, N. Y., where he was educated in the Christian Brothers' Academy. He joined the order of the Christian Brothers March 1, 1862. In 1866 he was appointed professor of mathematics and English literature at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., and in 1878 was elected president. He spent a number of years abroad, studying French and collecting materials for his "Development of Old English Thought." In 1889

he became professor of rhetoric at the De La Salle Institute, New York, N. Y. He delivered many lectures, including one on the psychological aspects of education, before the National Congress of Education at New Orleans. His essays on "Dante" and "Aristotle" were read before the Concord School of Philosophy. He was a well-known writer under the pen-name of "Brother Azarias," and was a frequent contributor to the "Fortnightly" and "Contemporary" reviews of London, and the various monthlies in the United States. He is the author of "Philosophy of Literature" (1874); "Development of Old English Thought" (1880); "Address on Thinking" (1883); "Phases of Thought and Criticism" (1893). With the Rev. Fathers McMillan, Lavelle and others he developed the idea of the summer school known as the Catholic Chautauqua, which was incorporated in 1892, at New London, Conn. In the following year the school was located at Plattsburg, N. Y., and here father Mullany died Aug. 20, 1893.

BROOKS, Edward Jewett, inventor and manufacturer, was born at College Hill, Hamilton co., O., July 22, 1850, son of Franklin Hatch and Sarah Blake (Morse) Brooks, and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Brooks, of Suffolk, England, who settled at Concord, N. H., in 1636. He was educated at the Farmers' College, College Hill, O., and after a clerkship in a book house in Cincinnati, he removed to New York city, and entered the employ of a lock company in the capacity of clerk. In 1873 he organized the firm of E. J. Brooks & Co., of New York, and commenced manufacturing numerous devices of his own invention. His patented freight car seals, lock fasteners, presses and other metal goods are sold all over the world. He has secured United States and foreign patents on over 140 devices, most of which are used by the railroads throughout the world. His first patent was one on games, granted March 19, 1872, and his latest was one on a tin shackle snap seal, granted March 24, 1902. Between those dates he averaged about five each year, covering innumerable varieties of labels, seals, tags, seal presses, label racks for freight cars, window-sash locks and lifts, lanterns and lamps, electric light carbons, baggage checks, car-door fasteners, conductors' punches, safety money packages, inking pads, post-office hand stamps and mail bags. Mr. Brooks was married at Lynn, Mass., on June 12, 1883, to Ellen Josephine Mudge, of that place, a descendant of Jarvis Mudge, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1638, and has one son, Winfred Mudge, and a daughter, Elinor.



MORGAN, William, Freemason, was born in Culpeper county, Va., about 1775, and served under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. By trade a mason, he acquired some fortune, and settled as a merchant or tailor in Richmond, where, in October, 1819, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of Hon. Joseph Pendleton. Two years later he removed to York, Upper Canada, where he established a brewery, but this was soon destroyed by fire, and Morgan removed to Rochester, N. Y., settling after awhile at Batavia, Genesee co. In August, 1826, it was reported that he was preparing for publication a volume exposing the secrets of the order of Freemasons, of which he had been a member. This subjected him to persecution, including imprisonment for alleged debt, on the part of his former colleagues, until, on Nov. 11, 1826, he was kidnapped and carried away from Batavia by a number of Freemasons. Great excitement followed, and a committee of safety and vigilance traced him to Fort Niagara, near Lewiston, N. Y., where he had been confined for a time before his final disappearance. It was rumored and afterwards testified at the trial of the alleged abductors that Morgan was drowned in Lake Ontario, but the kidnapped Mason was at various times said to have been seen in different places and countries. This incident resulted in an agitation which gave rise to an anti-Masonic party, which cast about seventy thousand votes in 1829, and to a national party which, in 1831, nominated William Wirt for president, but at the election carried Vermont only. The party lost its distinctive character about 1835, and passed out of existence. A body was produced said to have been found near the mouth of the Niagara river, but although it was denied that it was Morgan's, the anti-Masons endeavored to make political capital, and Thurlow Weed is alleged to have remarked that it was "a good enough Morgan till after election." Some of those concerned in the abduction were convicted on minor charges, but no murder was ever judicially established. Richard Rush in a public letter declared that inasmuch as Masonic witnesses would not testify against brother Masons, nor Masonic jurymen convict them, the lodge was shown to be too strong for the law, and that Masonry ought not to be allowed to exist in a well-governed country. Morgan's book on "Freemasonry" was published in 1827, and was afterwards reprinted in various forms.

GREENE, William Batchelder, author and reformer, was born in Haverhill, Essex co., Mass., April 4, 1819, son of Nathaniel Greene, who was postmaster of Boston and founder of the Boston "Statesman." At the age of sixteen William Batchelder was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, but he left before graduation to take part in the Florida war, and in July, 1839, he was made second lieutenant in the 7th infantry. He resigned from the army in November, 1841, and subsequently became connected with the famous Brook Farm Association. He then studied theology at the Harvard Divinity School, and after graduating, in 1845, was ordained a Unitarian clergyman, and for several years served as pastor in Brookfield, Mass. In 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention. Though a Democrat, he was a strong abolitionist, and on the breaking out of the civil war he returned from Europe, where he had passed several years, to enter the Federal army. He was commissioned in 1861 colonel of the 14th Massachusetts infantry, afterward the 1st Massachusetts heavy artillery. The following year, while stationed in Fairfax, Va., he was recalled and assigned to the command of the artillery brigade in Gen. Whipple's division. On Oct. 11, 1862, he resigned his commission, and returned to Boston, devoting the rest of his life to scientific and literary labors. William B. Greene was active in labor and reform movements, and being especially zealous for absolute freedom of speech, aided in securing a hearing in Boston for Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull. He was a profound scholar of Hebrew and Egyptian antiquities, an able mathematician, and prolific writer. His published books and pamphlets include: "Remarks in Refutation of the Treatise of Jonathan Edwards on the Freedom of the Will" (1848); "Remarks on the Science of History, Followed by an A Priori Autobiography" (1849); "The Sovereignty of the People" (1863); "Explanations of the Theory of the Calculus" (1870); "The Facts of Consciousness and the Philosophy of Mr. Herbert

Spencer" (1871); "New England Transcendentalism" (1872); "Socialistic, Communistic, Mutualistic and Financial Fragments" (1875); and several publications relating to Freemasonry, the most important being "The Blazing Star." He spent the last two years of his life in England, where he died at Weston-super-Mare, May 30, 1878.

WHITTEMORE, Amos, inventor, was born at Cambridge, Mass , April 19, 1759, son of Thomas and Anna (Cutter) Whittemore. He worked for several years as a gunsmith. Subsequently he formed a co-partnership with his brother and others for the manufacture of cotton and wool cards. At that time such cards were made by hand, the laborer sticking one by one into sheets of leather the wire staples, which operation gave work to thousands of families in New England. Soon after he had engaged in this business Whittemore invented a machine for puncturing the leather and setting the wires, thus revolutionizing this industry. While experimenting he met with great difficulty in bending the wires to a given angle after they were finally fastened in the leather, and was about to abandon the attempt when, in a dream, it is said, he discovered the method of effecting it. In 1797 he patented his card machine in this country, and then attempted to secure a patent also in England, but failed. He sold the patent in the United States for $150,000; afterwards his brother, Samuel, repurchased it, and carried on the business. Amos Whittemore devoted the last years of his life to astronomy and worked on the construction of an orrery, in which every planet was to describe its own orbit, but he did not live to complete it. Amos Whittemore was married, June 18, 1781, to Helen, daughter of Timothy Weston, of Concord, Mass. He died in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., March 27, 1828.

SCAMMON, Jonathan Young, lawyer, was born at Whitefield, Lincoln co., Me., July 27, 1812, son of Eliakim and Joanna (Young) Scammon. He received his preparatory education at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill, Readfield, and Lincoln Academy, Newcastle. In 1831 he graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University), which institution gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1865. Having studied law in Hallowell, Me., in the office of Hon. John Otis, he was admitted to the bar in 1835. Immediately thereafter he settled in Chicago, and in connection with his practice served for awhile as deputy clerk. During the period 1836–47 he had as partners Hon. Buckner S. Morris and Hon. Norman B. Judd. In 1849 he entered into a law partnership with Ezra B. McCagg, previously his confidential clerk, which continued practically unbroken until 1871. In 1856, Mr. McCagg being in Europe, the firm was Scammon & Fuller (Samuel W. Fuller), but immediately upon his return, in 1857, the firm became Scammon, McCagg & Fuller. In 1837 he was appointed attorney of the State Bank of Illinois, and was reporter of the supreme court of Illinois from 1839 to 1845, during which time he published "Scammon's Reports," being volumes 2 to 5 of the "Illinois Reports." He made Chicago his debtor by bringing about the construction of the Galena and Chicago Union railroad. Chicago is also indebted to him for its system of public schools. He was authorized by the city council, composed entirely of Democrats, to draw up the ordinances and laws providing for the permanent establishment of free schools, which he did to the satisfaction of the council. He was a school inspector in 1840; secretary of the board of education in 1841–43, and president of the same board in 1843–45. In 1845, for the purpose of promoting the free school system, he accepted the nomination of alderman, to which office he was elected. In 1848 he accepted the Whig nomination for congress, obtaining a majority in Chicago, although his party was greatly in the minority. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1849 Mr. Scammon became a large stockholder in the Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Co., which had been organized in 1836 with banking privileges, and had finally suspended business. He was elected president, and by his executive skill restored the institution to its former basis, placing it at the head of the money institutions of the West. During 1857 Mr. Scammon visited Europe, leaving the bank in a prosperous condition, but on his return, in 1860, he found that a great defalcation had taken place. The civil war which followed destroyed the value of securities and compelled him to suspend the operations of the bank. Undaunted by these disasters he endured the opprobrium which belonged exclusively to others, and dealt out to all customers of the bank equal and exact justice. In the meantime he opened a private banking concern in his own name, which was subsequently merged into the Mechanics' National Bank, of which he became president. Mr. Scammon has been called "The Pioneer." He was one of the founders of the first Swedenborgian church in Chicago. He helped to found the Chicago Academy of Sciences and the Chicago Astronomical Society; the western tower of the (old) Chicago University, in which was placed the largest refracting telescope in the world, was built at his expense, and named the Dearborn Observatory, in honor of his deceased wife. Mr. Scammon was one of the founders of the Chicago "Daily Journal," which supported Henry Clay, and when, in 1872, the Chicago "Tribune" favored the election of Horace Greeley, he established the "Inter-Ocean" as a Republican paper. He was the first layman to introduce the homœopathic system of medicine in Chicago and founded the Hahnemann Hospital and the Hahnemann Medical College, of which he was for many years a trustee. He was married, in 1837, to Mary Ann Haven, daughter of John and Abigail (Rollins) Dearborn, by which marriage he had four children. Mrs. Scammon died in 1858. In 1867 he was married to Mrs. Maria Sheldon Wright. The last years of Mr. Scammon's life were spent in the practice of his profession as counselor rather than advocate. He died at his home, "Fernwood Villa," Chicago, March 17, 1890.

SCAMMON, Eliakim Parker, soldier, was born at Whitefield, Lincoln co., Me., Dec. 27, 1816, son of Eliakim and Joanna (Young) Scammon. His father represented Kennebec county in both houses of the legislature for many years; his mother was a daughter of David Young, a man of wealth, in Pittston, who also served in the revolutionary war. Graduated in the class of 1837, at West Point, he was made second lieutenant of artillery, and in 1838 was appointed second lieutenant of topographical engineers. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point from 1837–38, and professor of ethics 1841–46. He took an active part in the Seminole war, and served under Prof. Nicollet on astronomical work at Oswego in 1840. In 1846 he was aid to Gen. Winfield Scott in the Mexican war, and was

recommended for promotion for gallant conduct at the battle of Vera Cruz. From 1847 until 1854 he was engaged in the survey of the northern lakes. He was dismissed from the army, in 1856, for disobedience of orders, after which he lived in Virginia for a time, and then became professor of mathematics at St. Mary's College, Cincinnati, O. He was president of the Polytechnic College in that city from 1859 until the outbreak of the civil war, when he volunteered his services, and was appointed colonel of the 23d Ohio regiment. He served in West Virginia and Maryland, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers Oct. 15, 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of South mountain, Maryland. In 1864 Gen. Scammon was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison, from whence he was removed, with other officers, to Charleston, S. C., and placed under fire of the Federal guns at Fort Sumter. In November, 1864, he was exchanged. In 1865 he was in charge of the district of Florida; in 1866 was appointed U. S. consul to Prince Edward Island, serving until 1870, after which he was engineer of New York harbor under Gen. Newton. In 1875 he was made professor of mathematics and history at Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J. On Oct. 11, 1841, he was married to Margaret, daughter of John Stebbins, of Springfield, Mass., by whom he had one son and six daughters. He died at Audubon Park, New York city, Dec. 7, 1894. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. His younger brother, Charles Melville Scammon, was born at Pittston, Me., May 28, 1825. He sailed for California in 1850, where he engaged in the whale fishery; discovered the haunts of the gray whale in a bay on the California coast, called Scammon lagoon. He was the author of the "Marine Mammals of the Northwestern Coast" (1874). During the civil war he commanded a U. S. revenue cutter, and was appointed captain in that branch of the service.

SCAMMON, Charles Tenfant, lawyer, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1840, second child and only son of Jonathan Young and Mary Ann (Dearborn) Scammon. His youth was spent in the city of his birth. In 1856 he entered Urbana University, but at the close of the college year he went abroad with his parents. He returned to America in 1860 in time to enter the first senior class of the Chicago University, from which institution, together with Thomas Hyde and James Runyan, he received the degree of A.B. the following June. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Scammon enlisted in the Scammon light infantry, and subsequently joined the 9th Illinois cavalry. He served through the civil war, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg, being aide-de-camp, with rank of major, on Maj.-Gen. Steele's staff at that time. At the close of the war he began the study of law in the office of Hon. George Evans, of Portland, Me., his great-uncle, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. The following year he formed a partnership with Robert T. Lincoln, who had studied law in the offices of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, and for some time the young firm carried on a successful practice. Mr. Scammon's career, however, was cut short by his death, which occurred in Chicago, Aug. 23, 1876.

Chas. T. Scammon

CASS, Lewis, Jr., diplomat, was born in Detroit, Mich., about 1810, son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Spencer) Cass. His father was the noted governor and cabinet minister. His earliest American ancestor was Joseph Cass, who lived at Exeter, N. H., in 1680. His grandfather, Jonathan Cass, was a captain in the revolutionary army, and was afterwards major in the army that was organized for the defence of the western frontier. Lewis Cass, Jr., was liberally educated, studied law, and in 1849 was appointed chargé d'affaires to the papal states, in 1854 being promoted to the rank of minister resident in Italy, where he remained until 1858. In 1862 he was appointed by the citizens of Detroit as a member of the bounty committee, to which was intrusted the management of funds for the increase of the army.

TUCK, Joseph Henry, inventor, was born at Dorchester, Mass., March 12, 1812, son of Samuel Jones and Judith (Gardner) Tuck and grandson of John Tuck, who was a chaplain in the revolutionary army. After being graduated at the Boston High School, he learned the trade of watchmaking. While working in a candle manufactory he brought to perfection the endless wick, his first important invention. In 1837 he went to England, and established himself as a civil engineer in London, being associated for a time with his nephew, Stephen Samuel Davis. For over a quarter of a century he was constantly occupied in inventing and introducing improved machinery, taking out during this period fifty-five patents in different countries. The more important of these inventions are a candle machine, wrought iron and bitumen gas and water pipes, a ventilating machine, a dredging machine, a rotary engine, a new system of breakwater for harbors and steam-engine packing. In 1848–49, in spite of great opposition and prejudice, he founded the company that laid the first submarine electric cable between Dover and Calais, but was robbed of his interests in it by his partners. He subsequently furnished plans for the excavation and improvement of the Suez canal, which were accepted by the contractors, but illness compelled him to withdraw from the enterprise. In 1865 he returned to the United States and settled at Williamsburg, N. Y. Having acquired a large amount of property, he engaged in real estate business in New York city and Brooklyn in 1869, but owing to speculations in mining stock and other uncertain business he lost most of his wealth. He died in Williamsburg, N. Y., April 10, 1875.

BARROW, Alexander, senator, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1801. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1816, but was not graduated; studied law at Nashville, and was admitted to the Davidson county bar in 1822. Soon afterward he removed to Louisiana; gave up the practice of law, and turned his attention to planting. He served for a number of years in the state legislature, and from March 4, 1841, to his death represented Louisiana in the U. S. senate. He died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1846.

LAY, John Lewis, inventor, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1832. He received an academic education, and was engaged in various mechanical and engineering enterprises until July, 1862, when he was appointed second assistant engineer in the U. S. navy, becoming first assistant in the following year. In 1864 he devised the torpedo with which Lieut. William B. Cushing destroyed the Confederate ram Albemarle on Oct. 27, 1864. This was the first torpedo ever used by the United States, and one of the first in the modern history of the world. After the fall of Richmond he had charge of the removal of obstructions from the James river, to permit the passage of Adm. Porter's fleet. Later he visited Peru, where his services were utilized in the construction of explosive defences for the harbor of Callao; and while thus engaged in forestalling the threatened attack of a Spanish fleet, he

conceived the idea of a locomotive torpedo. Returning to the United States in 1867, he worked out his ideas, and perfected the Lay submarine torpedo, which was finally sold to the U. S. government. He also granted privileges of use to foreign governments, receiving large sums from Turkey and from Russia. The Lay torpedo consists of a cylindrical body with conical ends, carrying in its forward end about 100 pounds of explosive, and bearing a screw propeller at its stern, operated by an engine worked by carbon-dioxide gas, the liquid carbon-dioxide being stored in the forward section. A coil of rope, with a wire within, is gradually paid out from the interior of the torpedo by which it is steered and exploded. Mr. Lay died in New York city, April 18, 1899, survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

STARKWEATHER, David Austin, congressman and diplomat, was born at Preston, New London co., Conn., Jan. 21, 1802, youngest son of John and Hannah (Leonard) Starkweather. His father served in the revolution, and after the war lived for many years in New London county. The son became a lawyer, practicing his profession at Canton, O., in Tennessee, and later at Cleveland, O. Becoming prominent, he was elected to the Ohio house of representatives in 1833, 1834 and 1835; and served in the state senate from 1836 to 1838. He was elected a representative in congress from Ohio, serving from 1839 to 1841, and again from 1845 to 1847. In 1848 he was appointed a presidential elector, and in 1854 was chosen as U. S. minister to Chili, where he remained until 1857. His character was reserved and modest, yet he attained much popularity, and was never known to have been defeated in any of his political aspirations. On July 5, 1835, he was married, at Canton, O., to Elizabeth Page, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Reed (Warner) Evans; and by this union had two sons and three daughters. He died at Cleveland, O., July 12, 1876.

SLOCUM, Samuel, inventor, was born on Canonicut island, Jamestown township, Newport co., R. I., March 4, 1792, son of Peleg and Anne (Dyer) Slocum. His early occupation was that of a carpenter. Subsequently he removed to Richmond, R. I., where in 1821 he became justice of the peace. Thence he went to Bristol, R. I. A few years later he visited England, passing some time in London and in Newport, on the Isle of Wight, and while there he invented and patented a wrought-iron nail, and also the first machine ever made to manufacture solid-headed pins (1838). Two years later he invented a pin-sticking machine. These machines were very ingenious, and he operated them in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under the firm name of Slocum, Jillson & Co., which firm was finally merged into the American Pin Co. After his return from England Mr. Slocum resided in Providence, R. I., then in Smithfield, and in Pawtucket. He was married at Richmond, R. I., in 1817, to Susan Stanton. He died at Pawtucket, Jan. 26, 1861.

BARNARD, Isaac D., lawyer and senator, was born at Aston, Delaware co., Pa., July 18, 1791. He received an ordinary education, and began to study law at Chester in 1811, but the war of 1812 broke out before he was admitted to the bar, and he was appointed captain of the 14th infantry, March 12, 1812, advancing to the rank of major, June 26, 1813. He was distinguished for his gallantry at Lyons creek, and at the capture of Fort George in 1813. Leaving the army in 1815, he resumed his legal studies, and in 1816 was admitted to the bar at West Chester, Pa. He was made deputy attorney-general in 1817, and three years later was chosen state senator. He became secretary of state in 1826, and a U. S. senator from Pennsylvania on March 4, 1827, serving until his resignation, in December, 1831. He died at West Chester, Pa., Feb. 28, 1834.

MITCHELL, Robert, manufacturer, was born near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1811. His father, a farmer, emigrated to America with his family of ten children in 1824. Robert was brought up on his father's farm in Franklin county, Ind.; in his nineteenth year he walked to Cincinnati, where he worked as a journeyman cabinet maker for several years. He began business for himself, and started a small cabinet shop, with Robert Moore, afterwards mayor of Cincinnati, as partner. About this time machinery was being introduced in making furniture, and John T. Martin, a capitalist, became a partner in the business, but not being a practical cabinet maker, sold his interest to Frederick Rammelsberg, who continued as a partner until his death in 1864. The business was successful, and grew to large proportions, the firm having at one time the largest furniture factories in the West, and selling and shipping immense quantities of furniture to all parts of the United States, in addition to carrying on a very large retail business in the city of Cincinnati. Mr. Mitchell's health having failed he retired from business, turning his affairs over to his two sons, Albert H. and Richard H. Mitchell. He died in Cincinnati, in February, 1899.

Rob't Mitchell

MORTIMER, Mary, educator, was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, Dec. 2, 1816. When she was five years old her parents came to the United States and settled in Waterloo, N. Y. In 1832 she began teaching, and with the money thus earned obtained an education in the higher branches at the Geneva (N. Y.) Seminary, completing her course in 1839, and then taught in the same institution until 1841; was principal of the female department of Brockport Collegiate Institute until 1846, and the following four years she spent as teacher in Le Roy Seminary, now known as Ingham University, and in a private school at Ottawa, Ill. In 1850 Miss Mortimer entered upon her life work in the establishment of the Milwaukee Female College, in which Catherine Beecher was deeply interested, and assuming charge of the normal department attained in it remarkable success. In 1852 she became one of the managers of the American Women's Educational Association; in 1857 took a private school in Elmira, and in 1859–63 had charge of the Baraboo (Wis.) Seminary. In 1866 she became once more the head of the Milwaukee Female College, resigning in 1874. She gave courses of lectures on art and history in various cities, was instrumental in founding an industrial school for girls in Milwaukee, and originated the Mary Mortimer Library in Milwaukee College, to the establishment and development of which she devoted the prime of her life. She died in Milwauke, Wis., July 14, 1877.

VAN VALKENBURG, Robert Bruce, congressman, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1821. He received an academic education, adopted the profession of law, and served three terms in the state legislature of New York. When the civil war broke out he was placed by the governor of New York in charge of affairs at Elmira, and there organized seventeen regiments for the war; was elected a representative from New York to the 37th congress, serving as chairman of the committee on the militia in 1862; while in congress took command as colonel of the 107th regiment, New York volunteers, which he commanded at the battle of Antietam. He was re-elected to the 38th congress, serving as chairman of the committees on the militia and ex-

penditures in the state department. In 1865 he was appointed by Pres. Johnson acting commissioner of Indian affairs during the absence of the commissioner. In December, 1865, he was appointed by Pres. Johnson minister resident to Japan, which position he held until 1869, being succeeded by Charles F. De Long, who was minister until 1873. Upon his return to the United States Van Valkenburg removed to Florida, and was chosen associate justice of the state supreme court, remaining in this position until his death. He died at Suwanee Springs, Fla., Aug. 2, 1888.

STODDARD, Joshua C., inventor, was born at Pawlet, Rutland co., Vt., Aug. 26, 1814. He received his education at the public schools of his native place. Later in life he engaged in bee-culture, and became known as an apiarist. Still later he turned to invention, and in 1856 produced the steam-calliope, which came into extensive use on Mississippi steamers. At a subsequent period he also invented the hay-tedder and horse-rake which bears his name, an implement that is in very extensive use, and has never been superseded. The place and date of Stoddard's death are not known.

TENNEY, Edward Payson, author, was born at Concord, N. H., Sept. 29, 1835, son of Asa P. and Mary (Tenney) Tenney, and eighth in descent from Thomas Tenney, who came from Rowley, England, in 1638. His father was pastor at Concord, N. H., for thirty-four years, and was said to be one of the strongest men intellectually New Hampshire ever produced. Edward Tenney was educated at Pembroke Academy and Dartmouth College, and was graduated at Bangor Seminary in 1858. He was a post-graduate student at Andover Seminary; and further pursued his studies in two Boston libraries four days a week for eight years, meeting his expenses by doing parochial work. He was president of Colorado College (1876–84). Through his action in Utah and New Mexico the New West Education Commission was established by business men of Chicago, and it did good work under the leadership of Sec. Bliss in establishing Christian schools among Mormons and Mexicans. As an author he has made a specialty of religious works, even his novels having a religious outlook. He published: "Silent House" (1876); "Coronation" (1877); "The New West" (1878); "Colorado and the New West" (1880); "Constance of Acadia" (1886); "The Triumphs of the Cross" (1895); "A Story of the Heavenly Camp Fires" (1896); "Our Elder Brother" (1897), and "The Dream of My Youth" (1901). The deep spirituality of his books as a whole, their sympathy with nature, and their word pictures of still life, have given them an abiding charm for many readers. Mr. Tenney was married twice: first, in 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Holden, of Concord, N. H.; and, second, in 1862, to Ellen, daughter of Timothy Weeks, of Lowell, Mass., by whom he had two children.

INGERSOLL, Joseph Reed, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1786, son of Jared Ingersoll, the jurist, and Elizabeth Pettit. He was graduated at Princeton at the age of eighteen with the degree of A.B., and in 1807 received also the degree of A.M. He then studied law with his father, and, on being admitted to the bar, acquired extensive practice in Philadelphia. In 1835 he was elected to the 24th congress as a Whig, and served two years. He was also elected a representative to the 27th congress, and, being twice re-elected, served from 1841 until 1849. He was for a time chairman of the judiciary committee, and vigorously supported protection and Henry Clay's tariff in 1842. In 1852 Pres. Fillmore appointed him minister to England, as successor to Abbott Lawrence, but in the following year he was succeeded by James Buchanan. He spent his latter years in retirement, and devoted himself to literature. As early as 1809 he published a translation from the Latin of Rocca's tracts, "De Navibus et Naulo" and "De Assecuratione." Among his other writings are: "Secession a Folly and a Crime" (1861) and "Memoir of Samuel Breck" (1863). He received the degrees of LL.D. from Lafayette and Bowdoin (1836), and that of D.C.L. from Oxford, England (1845). Joseph Reed Ingersoll took also an active interest in art, and served from 1846–52 as president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 20, 1868.

OWEN, Daniel, statesman, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1732, son of Thomas Owen, who was deputy of the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1770, and assistant deputy to Gov. Stephen Hopkins. Daniel Owen was admitted a freeman from Gloucester at Newport, in May, 1757. He was a deputy to the general assembly in 1775–76; was a member and president of the convention which met at Newport in May, 1790, and adopted the constitution of the United States, and held several other important positions of honor and trust, among them being that of chief-justice of the state of Rhode Island (1791–95). He was deputy governor in 1786–90, and was one of the five citizens who, in 1786, petitioned the general assembly for the "exclusive privilege" of a coinage for the colony of Rhode Island for the period of twelve years, which petition was granted in January, 1787. Judge Owen was a large landholder in northern Vermont, and on Oct. 20, 1781, he, with William Barton, received the grant of the town of Barton, in Vermont. Iron ore was found on his farm near Gloucester, and he carried on a considerable business in the iron trade with other parts of the country and with England. He was married to Hannah Angell, Aug. 15, 1756. He died at Gloucester, R. I., in 1812.

PALFREY, Sarah Hammond ("E. Foxton"), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 11, 1823, daughter of John Gorham Palfrey, the noted historian and author, and Mary Hammond, his wife. She was educated in her native city and in Cambridge by private tutors. She was a prolific writer of poetry and fiction, and is the author of numerous published volumes. The latter include: "Prémices," poems (1855); "Hermann; or, Young Knighthood" (1866); "Katharine Morse; or, First Love and Best" (1867); "Sir Pavon and St. Pavon" (1867); "Agnes Wentworth" (1869); "The Chapel and Other Poems" (1880), and The Blossoming Rod and Other Poems" (1886). Her last years were spent in Cambridge, Mass.

PHILLIPS, Philip, singing evangelist, was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1834. In his youth he became a pupil of Lowell Mason, and before he was twenty was a conductor of singing schools in Alleghany, N. Y., and in neighboring towns and cities. In 1860 he left the Baptist denomination, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, the same year publishing his first musical composition, "Early Blossoms," of which he sold over twenty thousand copies. This was followed by "Musical Leaves," published in 1862 in Cincin-

nati, where he had opened a music store the previous year, and it had a sale of 700,000 copies During the civil war he held services of song in the principal cities of the North to aid the Christian commission, and after the conclusion of peace settled in New York. In 1868 he held services in the principal cities of England, preparing at the same time for the British Sunday-school Union, "The American Sacred Songster," of which over one million copies were sold. On leaving England Philip Phillips made a tour around the world, holding singing services in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Palestine, Egypt, India, and in the large cities of Europe. His published collections of religious songs, in addition to those mentioned above, include: "Spring Blossoms" (1865); "Singing Pilgrim" (1866); "Day-school Singer" 1869); "Gospel Singer" (1874); "Singing Sermons" (1877). He also wrote "Singing Pilgrimage Around and Throughout the World" (1880), and "Six Long Services With Connective Reading" (1892). He died at Delaware, O., June 25, 1895.

CAMPBELL, Josiah A. Patterson, jurist, was born in Lancaster district, S. C., March 2, 1830, son of Robert Bond and Mary Ada (Patterson) Campbell. He was educated at home; at a school in Camden, S. C.; at Davidson College, North Carolina, and at Gwinnette Institute, in Georgia. In 1847 he was admitted to the bar of Mississippi, and in March, 1848, opened an office at Kosciusko. Elected to the state legislature in 1851 and 1859, he served during the latter year as speaker. The convention which passed the ordinance of secession, Jan. 9, 1861, elected him one of seven delegates to represent Mississippi in a general convention of seceding states assembled at Montgomery, Ala., in February. He served in the Montgomery and Richmond conventions until the termination of the provisional government of the Confederate States, when he returned to Kosciusko. He was then elected captain of an infantry company of 100 men, and was later elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment into which his company was merged. He participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth, at the latter of which he was wounded while commanding his regiment. While prostrated he was appointed by Jefferson Davis, with the advice and consent of the senate, to the rank of colonel of cavalry, and was assigned to duty as a member of a military court, provided for by act of the congress of the Confederate States, serving in that capacity from February, 1863, until the surrender of Lee. At a special election, Oct. 2, 1865, he was chosen circuit judge, and was subsequently re-elected to the office, serving until called upon to take the test oath, in 1870. His private practice of law was then resumed at Canton, whither he had removed in January, 1867. In May, 1876, he was appointed judge of the Mississippi supreme court for a term of nine years, and in 1882 succeeded Judge Hamilton H. Chalmers as chief-justice, serving three years. In 1885 he was reappointed to the supreme bench, becoming chief-justice in 1891, the successor of Hon. Thomas H. Woods, and in 1894 he retired. He was appointed by the governor, in 1870, on a code commission which prepared the code of 1871, and by the legislature, in 1878, to codify the state laws, and his labors resulted in the code of 1880, which is still (1902) almost wholly in force. The degree of LL.D. was received from the University of Mississippi in 1893. Dr. Campbell was married, in May, 1850, to Eugenia E., daughter of W. W. Nash, and has five sons and two daughters.

BELL, James, senator, was born Nov. 13, 1804, at Francestown, Hillsboro co., N. H. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822; studied law with his brother, Samuel Dana Bell, and completed his course at Litchfield. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and commenced to practice at Gilmanton, afterward removing to Exeter, and thence to Gilford, where for many years he held a distinguished place in his profession. In 1846 he was elected to the legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention of the state in 1850. Shortly after his removal to Gilford he took charge of an important work in which he was entirely successful, that of damming the outlets of Winnepesaukee and other lakes, so that the large mills on the Merrimac might not suffer during the dry season from a diminished water supply. Of the U. S. senate he was a member from July 30, 1855, to his death, having been elected for the term ending in 1861. He died at Laconia, N. H., May 26, 1857, whither he had gone from Washington, D. C., to recruit his health.

JACKSON, James Hathaway, physician, was born at Peterboro, Madison co., N. Y., June 11, 1841, son of James Caleb and Lucretia Edgerton (Brewster) Jackson, and a descendant of Lieut. John Jackson, who emigrated to this country from England, and located in Cambridge, Mass., and served in the Narragansett war. His great-grandfather, Col. Giles Jackson, was the field officer at the battle of Saratoga who engrossed the articles of Burgoyne's surrender, the original draft being still in the possession of the family. Young Jackson was educated at the Homer Academy, the New York Central College, McGrawville, the Dansville Seminary and at Eastman's Business College, Rochester. In 1858 he went West and purchased a ranch of 450 acres in Nebraska, where he remained for two years. During this time his parents removed to Dansville, Livingston co., N. Y., where his father established the "Water Cure," known as "Our Home on the Hillside." Mr. Jackson became cashier of the institution in 1861 and general superintendent and business manager the following year. Later he studied medicine at the Medical College of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, where he was graduated in 1876. He then became medical and business manager of the health resort, which, with the exception of the chapel or Liberty Hall, was destroyed by fire in 1882, but without loss of life. After paying off all indebtedness he had $30,000 insurance money left. With this and upon the organization of a corporation he at once erected one of the largest and most perfectly equipped distinctively health resorts in the world, representing an investment of more than $250,000, which he named "The Sanatorium," being the first in this country to use that word to denominate institutions of that kind. In 1888 he bought out the interest of the other shareholders and since that time it has been known as "The Jackson Sanatorium," the motto of which is "Health by right living." The patients of this institution are treated under enlightened methods, discarding, as much as possible, the use of drugs for hygienic or psycho-hygienic treatment and natural methods. He is the author of numerous articles on health subjects published in the "Laws of Life and Journal of Health," 1858–93. Dr. Jackson was the first Republican to hold the office of mayor of Dansville, in which capacity he served one year. On Sept. 13, 1864, he was married to

Katharine, daughter of Emerson Johnson, of Sturbridge, Mass.

JACKSON, Katharine Johnson, physician, was born at Sturbridge, Worcester co., Mass., April 7, 1841, daughter of Hon. Emerson and Hannah (Arnold) Johnson. She was educated in the district school of her native place under a private tutor, at the Home School, Hopedale, Mass., and at the high school of Hartford, Conn., where she subsequently became a teacher. Ambitious to be self-supporting, she studied stenography at home, and was one of the first of her sex to adopt that profession. In 1861 she became the private secretary of Dr. James C. Jackson, proprietor of the Jackson Sanitorium at Dansville, N. Y., and served two years. On Sept. 13, 1864, she was married to his son, Dr. James H. Jackson, with whom she came to New York in 1873, and took a course in medicine at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, where she was graduated valedictorian in 1877. Upon her return to Dansville she at once assumed professional duties at the sanitorium, and has had no small share in its success. Dr. Jackson has always been fond of outdoor sports and physical exercise, especially housework, which she calls her play spell, and in which she finds the most satisfactory relief from professional taxation. The secret of her success as a physician lies in her single-minded devotion to the work of helping those around her both physically and spiritually. Dr. Jackson is the author of numerous articles on health and kindred topics. She has one son, Dr. James Arthur Jackson, who is associated with her and her husband in the medical work of the sanitorium, and is also secretary and business manager of that institution.

Kate J. Jackson.

BARTON, David, senator, was born about 1785. His youth was passed in Unco county, Ky., and he was one of the first emigrants to the territory of Missouri. He was president of the convention which met to form a state constitution in 1820, and a senator in congress from the admission of Missouri until March 3, 1831, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands. He was a man of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. Sen. Barton died near Boonville, Mo., Sept. 28, 1837.

JONES, Jehu Glancy, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Berks county, Pa., Oct. 7, 1811, son of Jehu and Sarah (Glancy) Jones, grandson of Col. Jonathan Jones, and great-grandson of David Jones, a native of Merionethshire, Wales. Originally intended for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was educated at Kenyon College, Ohio, and was ordained priest, but subsequently preferred law and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania. He was deputy attorney-general of Berks county in 1847–49, and was a Democratic representative from Pennsylvania in the 32d, 33d, 34th and 35th congresses, serving with a short interval from 1859 until 1858. As a member of the committee on claims, he introduced the bill creating the court of claims in 1855; subsequently he was appointed by Speaker Orr chairman of the committee on ways and means. He was a presidential elector in 1856. In 1858 he resigned his seat in congress to accept the post of U. S. minister to Austria, having, in 1857, declined the mission to Berlin. He served in this capacity until Nov. 14, 1861, and on returning to the United States resumed the practice of law in Reading, Pa. Jehu Glancy Jones was married, June 23, 1832, to Anna, daughter of Hon. William and Esther (West) Rodman, of Bucks county, Pa. He died at Reading, Pa., March 24, 1878.

MIDDLETON, Thomas, soldier, was born in South Carolina, in 1719, youngest son of Arthur Middleton, governor of the colony in 1725–31, and grandson of Edward Middleton, who received large grants in Berkeley county, South Carolina, in 1678. Thomas was a member of the commons house for St. James parish, and afterwards removed to Granville county. He was a captain in the Berkeley county regiment in 1750; was a member of the commons house from St. Bartholomew's in 1752, and spent the following two years traveling in Europe. In 1759 he became commander of the gentlemen volunteers in an expedition into the mountains of the Cherokee country, and about 1761 Gov. Bull, of South Carolina, made him colonel of a regiment of provincials raised for the expedition against the Cherokees. This regiment, which he commanded in the battle of Etchoee, June 10, 1761, was remarkable as the military school of several of the most distinguished officers of the revolution, as William Moultrie, Francis Marion, Isaac Huger and others. During this campaign friction arose between Col. Middleton and Col. James Grant, the British commander of the regulars, which developed into a controversy as to rank. It finally led to a duel, which, though bloodless, caused much ill-feeling, and was not without influence subsequently, especially when the question of quartering the British troops upon the colonists came up. It was also the second duel on record that took place in the colonies. The first duel of which there is any record was fought June 18, 1621, with sword and dagger between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants of Plymouth, Mass., both of whom were wounded. Col. Middleton spent the latter years of his life as member of the commons house for St. Helena or Prince William. He was one of the founders of the first Charleston Library, and contributed a sum of money to the Ludlam School fund. His only son, William, was a member of the commons from St. Helena. He died at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 17, 1766.

THAYER, Gideon French, educator, was born at Watertown, Mass., Sept. 21, 1793, the son of a carpenter. He was educated in the common schools of Brookline and Boston, where he passed his boyhood, and at the age of fourteen entered a retail store as a clerk. In 1814 he began teaching, and owing to his style of penmanship, for which, when a schoolboy, he had obtained a Franklin medal, he secured the situation of usher in the South Writing School, of Boston. In 1818 he was compelled to resign on account of a hemorrhage of the lungs, but two years later was able to resume his vocation in Boston in a private school, on a very limited scale. Energy and devoted attention to his school, however, soon brought him a large increase of pupils, and general confidence in his success became such that in 1828 he succeeded, on credit, in purchasing a site and erecting on a scale of liberality hitherto unknown his Chauncy Hall School, which became one of the most noted private schools in the United States, and is still in existence. He conducted this school until 1855, when he retired from the principalship, leaving it in a flourishing condition to his successor. He was a prominent founder of the American Institute of Instruction and of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association; was one of the editors of the "Massachusetts Teacher" for 1848, and contributed to Barnard's "Journal of Education" a series of educational articles entitled, "Letters To a Young Teacher." He was also the author of lectures and addresses, of which the one on "Connection of Courtesy With School Instruction" (1840) was circulated by Henry Barnard in more than fifty thousand copies. Mr.

Thayer took an active interest in Sunday-schools and other educational organizations, as well as in the municipal affairs of Boston. He was a member of the Boston common council, and was one of the originators of the movement to establish the public library. He was elected president of the Prescott Insurance Co., but soon resigned and retired to Keene, N. H., where he died March 27, 1864.

REED, William Bradford, lawyer and diplomat, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1806, son of Joseph Reed, who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1810–11, and a grandson of Joseph Reed, the revolutionary patriot and statesman. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, in 1825, he became private secretary to Joel R. Poinsett, whom he accompanied to Mexico. Subsequently he practised law, and in 1838 was chosen attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the chair of American history at the University of Pennsylvania in 1850. Seven years later he became U. S. minister to China, and negotiated the treaty of June 13, 1858. On returning to the United States, in 1860, having previously antagonized the Democratic party, he became a stanch supporter of James Buchanan and his policy. Subsequently settling in New York, he devoted himself chiefly to journalism, and was for a time American correspondent of the London "Times." He also largely contributed to the "American Quarterly Review," "North American Review," and other leading journals, and published numerous historical addresses and political and controversial pamphlets. He edited the posthumous works of his brother, Henry (1855–57), and was the author of "Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed" (1847); "Life of Esther De Berdt, Afterward Esther Reed" (1853), and of a memorial on Thackeray. William Bradford Reed died in New York city, Feb. 18, 1876.

BIDDLE, Thomas, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 21, 1790. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 he entered the U. S. army, and being commissioned captain of artillery on July 6 of that year he distinguished himself at Fort George, Stony Creek, and at the reduction of Fort Erie, where he commanded the artillery, and was severely wounded. He received a second wound in the desperate battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, when he was in command of a light battery and brought away as a trophy the only British field-piece that was captured on that occasion. His gallantry won him the brevet rank of major on Aug. 15, 1814, and in December of the same year he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Izard as aid. Six years later he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and was made paymaster. Maj. Biddle was killed in a duel with Spencer Pettis, a member of congress, whom he had attacked anonymously in the newspapers. This took place in St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1831. Owing to his defective eyesight the distance was made only five feet, and both opponents sustained mortal wounds at the first shots.

EVANS, Josiah James, jurist and senator, was born in the district of Marlborough, S. C., Nov. 27, 1786. He was graduated at the South Carolina College in 1808, and during the following year taught school. He studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1811, and rapidly rose to a high legal position. He became popular in politics in early manhood, and was elected to the state legislature in 1812, 1813 and 1816. During the first two terms he represented his native district, but in 1816 was chosen from Darlington district, though he had only removed there a few months before. In 1817 he became a state solicitor for the northern circuit, and served continuously in that office until 1829, when he was elected a circuit judge. When the court of appeals was abolished, in 1835, he became a judge of both first and last resort, thus continuing as a prominent jurist until 1852. In the latter year he was elected as a states'-rights Democrat to the U. S. senate, where, in 1856, he made a noteworthy speech in reply to Charles Sumner, vindicating the action of his state. He served as chairman of the committee on revolutionary claims and on contingent expenses of the senate, and was a member of the committee on patents and that on naval affairs. His senatorial service extended from March 4, 1853, to May 6, 1858, when he died suddenly in Washington, D. C. The true worth of his character is shown by the high tributes of praise which were paid by his political opponents as well as his friends.

SMITH, George, banker, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Feb. 10, 1808. He received his early education at a private school at Udney, and then spent two years at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1833 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Chicago. In 1839 he founded the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co., obtaining a charter to receive deposits up to $1,500,000 and issue certificates for the amounts; and during the same year he established the first banking house of Chicago under the name of George Smith & Co. The certificates, which were endorsed both by the Marine Co. and George Smith & Co., circulated for many years as the popular local currency of the Northwest. In 1854 the legislature passed a law which was hostile to the Marine Insurance Co., and Mr. Smith sold his interests to the secretary, Alexander Mitchell, and procured the charter of two banks in Georgia, with the power to issue $2,500,000 worth of notes. These he circulated through his Chicago house for the benefit of the produce market, loans of capital being made to Chicago customers. During the winters Mr. Smith's Georgia currency was simply put away in vaults until the opening of the following produce season. The notes were of great value in the development of the country surrounding Chicago. In 1856, having retired nearly all the circulating notes of his Georgia banks, he wound up their affairs and returned to Aberdeenshire, but subsequently resided in London, where he died Oct. 7, 1899.

FOOTE, Thomas Moses, journalist and diplomat, was born at Clinton, Oneida co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1808, son of Moses and Martha (Brown) Foote. His father served with distinction during the revolution, attaining the rank of captain, and was one of the founders of Clinton, in 1787. Thomas M. Foote was graduated at Hamilton College in 1825, and then studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, N. Y. He did not practice this profession, however, but devoted himself to journalism, and in 1836 became the editor of the Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser." He subsequently acquired that paper and conducted it until his death. In June, 1849, he was appointed chargé d'affaires at New Grenada, serving until 1850; edited the Albany "State Register" until 1852, and in the latter year was appointed U. S. chargé d'affaires to Austria. Mr. Foote was married, Aug. 10, 1836, to Margaret, daughter of Gamaliel and Margaret (Kineman) St. John, of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1858.

BRENT, Richard, senator, was born in Virginia, about 1760. As a representative in congress he served from Dec. 7, 1795, to March 3, 1799, and from Dec. 7, 1801, to March 3, 1803. He was later elected to represent Virginia in the U. S. senate for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1809, and he took his seat on May 22d of that year, serving until his death in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1814.

McGEOCH, Peter, merchant, was born in London, England, Feb. 16, 1833, son of William and Matilda C. (Watson) McGeoch. At the age of sixteen years he entered his uncle's dry goods house in London. Here he displayed so much ability that at the end of a year he was made the general manager; when he was nineteen he came to the United States, and joined his parents at Waterloo, Wis. Removing to Madison, Wis., he entered into partnership with Nelson Van Kirk, a dealer in wheat, which continued for twenty years. The firm removed during this time to Fox Lake, then to Cambria and finally to Milwaukee, where they combined with the produce and commercial business the packing of meats. During 1857–75 it was one of the principal wheat buying houses in Milwaukee. In November, 1875, they met with disaster, and the firm was dissolved, but Mr. McGeoch continued the business in his own name, paid 100 cents on the dollar, and after regaining his losses in 1878 amassed a fortune.

In 1880 he removed to Chicago, and formed the firm of McGeoch, Everingham & Co. In the famous lard corner of 1883 Mr. McGeoch assumed a total indebtedness of $6,000,000. A settlement of this indebtedness was made, and Mr. McGeoch resumed his business. For some years previous to 1883 he was president of the Milwaukee Street Railway Co.; this position he held until 1888, when he sold his road to a New York syndicate, and retired from business. In the course of his land operations he acquired several large farms, and on one of them, at Wan Wartosa, he built his residence, calling it Red Brae, after the old family home in Scotland, now owned by his children. In politics he was always an ardent Republican, and very actively interested in public affairs, though not an office seeker. He was a Presbyterian, and a generous supporter of his church. He was married, in 1855, to Catherine Ellen Harvey, of Lake Mills, Wis., a native of Vermont, who died Dec. 3, 1885. Mr. McGeoch died Nov. 27, 1895, leaving four children.

CHURCH, Samuel, jurist, was born at Salisbury, Conn., Feb. 4, 1785, son of Nathaniel Church, of that town, a soldier of the revolution, and Lois Ensign, his wife, daughter of John Ensign, of Canaan, Conn. Nathaniel Church was a great-great-grandson of Richard Church, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., in 1637. Judge Church was graduated at Yale in 1803; studied law with Hon. Judson Canfield, of Sharon, and at the Litchfield Law School, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1806. In 1808 he commenced the practice of law in his native town. He was appointed postmaster in 1810 and justice of the peace in 1818, in which year he was also elected a delegate to the convention for amending the state constitution. Elected to the legislature in 1818, he served six sessions, and was clerk of the house in 1824. In 1825 he was elected to the state senate and served three sessions. He was state's attorney for Litchfield county from 1823 to 1832. He was also judge of probate for the district of Sharon from 1821 to 1832, and presided as master of Montgomery Lodge, F. & A. M., for five years. From 1833 until 1847 he was an associate judge of the superior court and supreme court of errors, and in 1847 was appointed chief-justice of the same. This office he held at the time of his death. He was a painstaking student of local history. His historical addresses delivered at Salisbury in 1841, and at Litchfield in 1851, were published, and have been the basis of many subsequent writings. On Nov. 26, 1806, he was married to Cynthia, daughter of Capt. Seth and Esther (Landon) Newell. Among the children of this marriage Albert E. Church, U. S. Military Academy, 1828, attained eminence as professor of mathematics for upwards of fifty years in the service of his alma mater. Judge Church removed to Litchfield in 1847. He died at Newtown, Conn., Sept. 13, 1854.

PAVY, Octave Pierre, naturalist and explorer, was born in New Orleans, La., June 22, 1844. He received his education in France, graduating at the University of Paris when he was twenty-two years of age, and then studied medicine. He afterwards traveled extensively, making large collections in natural history, and in 1869 made preparations to participate with Gustave Lambert in an arctic expedition which was planned by the French government, but was frustrated by the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. He then organized and equipped at his own expense an independent body of infantry and cavalry, composed of American veteran soldiers and sailors of French parentage. After the death of Lambert, in 1871, he returned to the United States and began preparations for an arctic expedition, but it was prevented by the sudden death of a financial associate of Pavy's in San Francisco, which occurred on the eve of its departure, in 1872. He then went to St. Louis, completed there his medical studies, and in 1880 became surgeon on the Gulnare, accompanying her to the arctic regions. He stayed for a year at Disco, Greenland, and made collections in natural history for the Smithsonian Institution. In 1881 he was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon to Lieut. A. W. Greely's expedition, and accompanied it in that capacity, acting also, at Greely's request, as naturalist. He spent three years with the party at Lady Franklin bay, during which time he made frequent sledge journeys to Lincoln bay and vicinity, discovered Pavy valley and Pavy river, between Cape Baird and Carl Ritter bay, and went beyond Cape Joseph Henry, reaching the latitude 83° N. He died of starvation at Cape Sabine, arctic regions, June 6, 1884. On June 22d the surviving members of the party, who were so much indebted to his skill and care for the prolonging of their lives and unprecedented health, were rescued by the relief expedition under the command of Winfield S. Schley.

IRWIN, William Wallace, lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1803, son of John and Agnes (Farquhar) Irwin, and a descendant of John Irwin, who about the middle of the eighteenth century arrived in Philadelphia, and settled in Cumberland county, Pa. William Wallace Irwin, after attending Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., studied law and practised in Pittsburgh. He was elected a representative to the 27th congress, and in 1843 Pres. Tyler appointed him U. S. minister to Denmark, where he remained for four years, being succeeded by Robert P. Flenniker, who held the post two years. Mr. Irwin was married, in February, 1839, to Sophia Bache, a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. He died in his native place, Sept. 15, 1856.

CROXTON, John Thomas, soldier, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Nov. 20, 1837. He was

graduated at Yale in 1857, and applying himself assiduously to the study of law was admitted to the bar the following year and began practice in Paris, Ky., in 1859. His professional work was, however, interrupted by Pres. Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861, to which he responded by raising troops for the Union army, and in June of that year he went to the front as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Kentucky infantry, succeeding to the command of the regiment in March, 1862. He was ordered to Gen. Sherman's command; was made brigadier-general July 30, 1864, and took part in all the battles of the campaign. At the close of the war he was stationed at Macon, Ga., with military jurisdiction over the southwestern part of the state. On April 27, 1865, he was appointed major-general of volunteers, but resigned his commission in December of the same year, and, returning to his farm near Paris, resumed the practice of his profession. Still taking an active part in politics, a few years later he assisted in establishing the Louisville "Commercial," which was devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Hardships during the war and overwork after it combined to break his health, and with the hope of receiving some benefit from change of scene he accepted the mission of U. S. minister to Bolivia in 1873, as the successor of Leopold Markbreit, but died in La Paz, Bolivia, April 16, 1874.

GREEN, James Stephen, senator, was born in Fauquier county, Va., Feb. 28, 1817. In 1836 he removed to Alabama, and in 1837 to Missouri; and though he had had only a common English education, he succeeded after many struggles in preparing himself to be a lawyer. Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1840, he acquired a lucrative practice, his first office being opened at Canton, Mo. He served as presidential elector on the Polk ticket of 1844; was a member of the convention held in 1845 for the revision of Missouri's constitution, and in 1846 was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving by re-election from 1847 to 1851. He argued a boundary dispute case in the supreme court by appointment of the governor of Missouri, and in 1849 took an active part in the campaign against Hon. Thomas H. Benton. In 1853 Pres. Pierce appointed him chargé d'affaires to the United States of Colombia, and subsequently minister resident at Bogota, New Granada. He was again elected to the lower house of congress in 1856, but before taking his seat was chosen by the legislature to the senate, where he served from Jan. 12, 1857, to March 3, 1861. He was a member of the judiciary committee, and was chairman of the committee on territories, in the latter capacity taking a conspicuous part in the Kansas contest of 1857–58, presenting the majority report of the committee in favor of the admission of that territory under the Lecompton constitution. His death occurred in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 9, 1870.

HALL, Allen A., journalist and diplomat, was a native of North Carolina. Settling in Nashville, Tenn., to practice law, he soon became connected with the leading newspapers there, and ultimately devoted himself principally to journalism. In 1841 he was appointed chargé d'affaires to Venezuela, succeeding J. G. A. Williamson, which post he held for four years. He was assistant secretary of the U. S. treasury in 1849–50; edited the Washington (D. C.) "Republic" while in that city, and subsequently became the editor of the Nashville "Daily News," which he conducted 1857–59. He was appointed U. S. minister to Bolivia in 1863, being succeeded by John W. Caldwell. He died at Cochabamba, Bolivia, May 18, 1867.

EWING, Charles, jurist, was born in Burlington county, N. J., July 8, 1780, son of James Ewing, a commissioner of loans for New Jersey, and a revolutionary patriot. He was graduated at the New Jersey (later Princeton) College in 1792, with the highest honors, and subsequently studied at Trenton, N. J., where, after he was admitted to the bar in 1802, he practiced his profession. He became a councillor in 1802, and was chief-justice of the state of New Jersey from 1824 until his death, being reappointed in 1831. Judge Ewing was regarded in his day as one of the most profoundly learned jurists in the state, and his knowledge of general literature was no less extensive. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and a trustee of Princeton University from 1820 to the time he died. He received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and that of LL.D. from Jefferson College in 1830. He died at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 5, 1832.

HINDS, John Iredel Dillard, educator and author, was born in Davidson county, N. C., Dec. 13, 1847, son of John and Rhoda (Webb) Hinds. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a physician and clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Young Hinds resided in North Carolina until nine years of age, then removed with his parents to Newtonia, Mo., and two years later to Washington county, Ark. He had obtained a good elementary education, which, though his parents were reduced in circumstances during the civil war, he determined to complete. He attended the high school one year, and then became a teacher in Bentonville, Ark. There he remained two and a half years, and in 1872 entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he was graduated A.B., A.M. and C.E. in 1873, receiving the three degrees at the same time. He was immediately called to a professorship in Cumberland University, subsequently becoming dean of the college, and with the exception of a year spent in study in Europe remained until 1899, when he accepted the chair of chemistry in the Peabody College of the University of Nashville. He attended the summer school of chemistry at Harvard in 1882. Prof. Hinds has made valuable contributions to religious, educational and chemical journals. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; a Knight Templar; a Mason; a 32d degree Scottish Rite; a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and often a member of the general assembly of that church; superintendent of the Monteagle assembly (1891–98), and a member of the international Sunday-school lesson committee since 1884. He is the author of "Charles Darwin" (1888); "The Use of Tobacco" (1882); "The American System of Education" (1886); "Coal" (1885); "What? How? Why? Whither?" (1890); "Our Educational System" (1886); "The Photometric Method for the Determination of Lime and Sulphuric Acid" (1896), and a "College Chemistry" (1902). On Nov. 21, 1880, he was married to Mrs. Mary Bashie (Atkins) Lindsley, daughter of Elisha C. Atkins, of Knox Point, La. They have one child, a daughter.

SWARTWOUT, Robert, soldier, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1778, son of Abraham and Mary (North) Swartwout, and a descendant of Roeloff Swartwout, who came from Holland about 1650, and was the first sheriff of Esopus, N. Y., under the charter granted by the states general in 1661. Abraham Swartwout was a revolutionary soldier, and his son Robert was a colonel of the New York militia. He served in the war of 1812, first in

his native state, and afterwards as commander of the 4th brigade on St. Lawrence river, to which post he succeeded Gen. Leonard Covington, who fell at the battle of Chrysler's field. On March 21, 1813, he was appointed quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, and later became agent of the navy. After the war he settled in New York city as a merchant. Robert Swartwout took an active interest in the political struggles of the period, and was a stanch adherent of Aaron Burr in his endeavors to create a party of his own and to weaken the influence of De Witt Clinton. About 1803 he became involved in a political quarrel with Richard Riker, afterward recorder of New York, and on Nov. 14th of that year they fought a duel, in which Riker was severely wounded. This encounter grew out of the same political antagonism which caused the famous conflict of De Witt Clinton with another member of the Swartwout family and a supporter of Burr. John Swartwout loudly accused Clinton of opposing Burr on personal and selfish grounds. Clinton, hearing of it, called him "a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain." The result was a challenge, which ended in a duel at Hoboken, July 30, 1802. Five shots were exchanged, and after each shot Clinton offered to shake hands and bury the matter in oblivion, but John Swartwout, although twice wounded, demanded an ample apology, which Clinton refused. After the fifth shot Clinton left his place and refused to fire again. Robert Swartwout was married to Margaret Dunscombe. He died in New York city, July 19, 1833.

COCHRAN, James, inventor, was born at Batavia, Genesee co., N. Y., in 1763. It is said that he made the first copper cents used in America. He was acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, who was in the habit of visiting his brass foundry in Philadelphia. At that time wooden pegs were generally used instead of nails, which had to be forged by hand; but he devised a way of making cut nails by a more rapid process, and is believed to have been the first inventor of the art. He died at Batavia, Dec. 31, 1846.

KENT, Walter Henry, chemist, was born near Levant, Chautauqua co., N. Y., March 29, 1851, son of Ara W. and Lucy Ann (Neale) Kent, his father being a native of Cherry Creek, in the same county, and his mother of Levant. The first of the family in this country, Thomas Kent, settled at Gloucester, Mass., prior to 1643. He was educated at the Jamestown (N. Y.) Union School, and after teaching for two winters entered Cornell University and was graduated B.S. in 1876. He then served as instructor in the laboratory of Cornell in 1877–81, and in the meantime took the degree of M.S. In 1881 Mr. Kent was appointed professor of chemistry in Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. In 1883 and 1884 he further pursued studies at the George Augustus University, Göttingen, Germany, and received the degree of Ph.D. Upon his return he was appointed chemist in the department of health, Brooklyn, Jan. 1, 1885, and held this position during different administrations until 1894. He was the chemist of the U. S. navy yard, Brooklyn, from 1895 until April, 1899. He has a laboratory in connection with the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, where he is engaged in analytical chemistry and in teaching. He is a member of the American Chemical Society; of the German Chemical Society of Berlin; of the Brooklyn Institute, and of Plymouth Church. His publications are: "Untersuchung uber Galactose und Milchzücker"; reports on water, milk, foods and matters pertaining to the atmosphere of the city, printed in the annual reports of the Brooklyn health department, and contributions to chemical journals.

Walter H. Kent

BUCHANAN, James M., lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1803, son of William Buchanan (1748–1824), who during the revolution was a member of the committee of correspondence, and was registrar of wills for Baltimore county in 1778. James M. Buchanan became a lawyer, and was for a time a member of the state legislature. In 1841 he became postmaster at Baltimore, and that office he filled for eight years. In 1850–51 he was a delegate to the Maryland state constitutional convention, and subsequently became commissioner for Maryland in the settlement of the dispute between that state and Pennsylvania. He was made judge of the 6th judicial district of Maryland in 1855, was a member of the Democratic convention that nominated James Buchanan for president in 1856, and served as U. S. minister to Denmark in 1858–61. He died in his native city, Aug. 23, 1876.

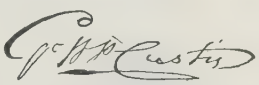
BELL, Isaac, capitalist, was born in New York city, Nov. 16, 1846, son of Isaac and Adelaide (Mott) Bell. He was the third of that name to achieve distinction in New York, his father being for many years commissioner of charities and correction and a member of the board of education, and his grandfather an East India merchant. He was educated in private schools of New York city, and entered Harvard College. He discontinued his studies before graduation, and accepted a clerkship in the bank of Brown Bros. & Co., New York city. He afterwards became interested in the cotton trade in Savannah, Ga., and then as a member of the firm of Arthur Barnwell & Co., of Charleston, S. C. He established the firm of Isaac Bell, Jr., & Co., locating houses in New York and New Orleans. Such was his shrewdness and enterprise that he was able to retire from business with a comfortable fortune in 1877. He was a Democrat and deeply interested in politics, although never a candidate for public preferment; and took an active part in every presidential campaign. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland minister to the Netherlands in 1885, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the St. Louis convention. He made his home in Newport, R. I., in 1880, and was well known for his activity in local politics and his high social qualities. He was married, in 1877, to a sister of James Gordon Bennett, and had a son and two daughters. He died in New York city, Jan. 20, 1889.

DOD, Thaddeus, clergyman, was born near Newark, N. J., March 7, 1740, son of Stephen and Deborah (Brown) Dod. Graduated at Princeton in 1773, he then studied theology for two years at Newark and Morristown, and in 1775 was licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery. After preaching in parts of Virginia and Maryland he resolved on making a tour to Pennsylvania, and in March of 1777 crossed the mountains, and visited the settlements of George's creek, Muddy creek and Dunlap's creek, proceeding thence to Tenmile, where he preached for some time, returning to New Jersey in August, 1777. In October, 1777, he was ordained by the presbytery of New York and decided to make an ultimate settlement as a preacher in the distant West. With this object in view Thaddeus Dod went with his family to Virginia, arriving by Nov. 10th at Patterson's creek, Hampshire co., where he had made some acquaintance in his former tour. He had prepared to go farther,

when he heard of a formidable attack by the Indians on the fort at Wheeling. He remained at Patterson's creek for nearly two years, preaching there and in the adjacent counties, and in September, 1779, removed across the mountain, and settled at Tenmile. There he organized a church on August 15, 1781, being the second minister who settled west of the Monongahela river. In the summer of 1785 was erected the first house of worship, and while Mr. Dod lived there was but one organization of church or congregation. He gave much attention to the musical part of public worship, and possessing himself a fine taste and knowledge of that art he delivered sermons and addresses on the importance of sacred music, and in 1792 introduced singing without reading the line. He also greatly interested himself in education, and in the spring of 1782 opened a classical and mathematical school in a building erected by him near his dwelling. This school, which was the first of its kind in "the West," continued until the autumn of 1795. About two years later he, in conjunction with McMillan, Smith and Power, established an academy at Washington, Pa., for which a charter, with a donation of 5,000 acres of land, was granted on Sept. 24, 1787. For a year he served as principal of this institution, which subsequently became Washington College, preaching at the same time at Washington and Tenmile. He also founded the first presbytery west of the Allegheny mountains. Rev. Thaddeus Dod was married at Newark, N. J., about 1773, to Phœbe Baldwin. He died at Cross Creek, Pa., May 20, 1793.

BIGELOW, George Tyler, jurist, was born at Watertown, Middlesex co., Mass., Oct. 6, 1810, nephew of Timothy Bigelow, the noted lawyer, and descendant of John Bigelow, of Watertown, 1632. He was destined for the bar, but upon his graduation at Harvard in 1829 was deemed too young to begin it, and in order that he might gain a broader knowledge of men and things, and the mental discipline acquired by teaching, was sent to Maryland, where for a year he was principal of the Brookville Academy and for another year tutor in the family of Henry Vernon Somerville, whose home, Bloomsbury, was near Catonsville. Returning to Massachusetts, he read law in his father's office, in 1835 was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Boston. In 1844 he was sent to the lower house of the state legislature, and served for four years; in 1847–48 was a member of the upper house. He became common pleas judge in 1849; associate justice of the supreme court in 1850; succeeded Lemuel Shaw as chief-justice in 1860 and held his seat until 1868, when he resigned, and until January, 1878, was actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co. In 1868 he was elected an overseer of Harvard, and in 1873 was appointed a commissioner for the revision of the city charter of Boston. During his early years in Boston he was connected with the militia as colonel of an infantry regiment, and in 1844 he was an aid to Gov. Briggs. Judge Bigelow died in Boston, Mass., April 12, 1878.

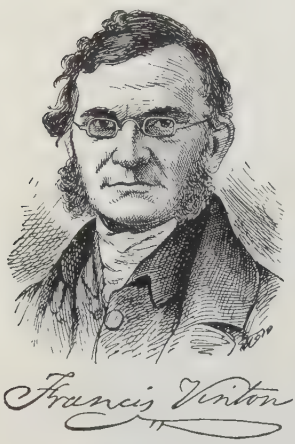
CUSTIS, George Washington Parke, author, was born at Mount Airy, Md., April 30, 1781, son of John Parke and Eleanor (Calvert) Custis. His father, the son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis, was aid-de-camp to Washington at the siege of Yorktown, Va., but being seized by a violent attack of camp fever was obliged to leave his post for Eltham, where he died on Nov. 5, 1781, at the age of twenty-eight. His mother was a granddaughter of Benedict Calvert, a descendant of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. George Washington Parke Custis, thus bereaved of his father when only six months old, was adopted by George Washington. He received his classical education at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and at the College of New Jersey, but was not graduated. After his grandmother's death, in 1802, he left Mount Vernon, and on the heights opposite Washington, D. C., erected "Arlington House," on an estate of 1,000 acres which he had inherited from his father. Previous to the civil war the Arlington estate was the home of Robert E. Lee, who was married to Mr. Custis's daughter, Mary, but it was confiscated during the war, and is now held as national property, serving as the site of a national soldiers' cemetery. Mr. Custis was in early life an effective speaker and writer. He published several orations and plays, and evinced talent as an amateur painter, having executed during his latter years a number of large paintings of battles of the revolution. He was the author of "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," which were originally contributed during a period of thirty years to the "National Intelligencer," and were published, in 1860, in book form, with a memoir by his daughter and notes by Benson J. Lossing. In 1804 he was married to Mary Lee Fitzhugh. He died at "Arlington House," Virginia, Oct. 10, 1857. In his will he decreed that all of his slaves should be set free after the expiration of five years. When the time of manumission came, Robert E. Lee, his executor, summoned them together within his lines and gave them their free papers, as well as passes through the Confederate lines. A collection of plate and other relics of Washington, which after his death came into the possession of Mary Custis Lee, were confiscated during the war by the Federal authorities, and are now deposited in the National Museum.



ELLMAKER, Amos, jurist, was born in New Holland, Pa., Feb. 2, 1787. He was educated at Yale College, but left before graduation and entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., where he studied under Judge Reeve. He continued his professional studies under Thomas Elder at Harrisburg, Pa.; in 1808 was admitted to the bar, and in 1809 became deputy attorney-general for Dauphin county, Pa., but after serving for three years in that capacity became a member of the state legislature, where he sat in 1812–14. In the latter year he accompanied the volunteers to Baltimore as an aid to Gen. Foster, and on July 3, 1815, was appointed president judge of his judicial district. He held this office until Dec. 30, 1816, when he resigned to accept the post of attorney-general of Pennsylvania, serving until 1819. Two years later he removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he practiced his profession until the end of his life. He was the anti-Masonic candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1832 with William Wirt for president. He was married, June 13, 1816, to Mary R. Elder. He died at Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 28, 1851.

VINTON, Francis, clergyman and soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 29, 1809, son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton and grandson of David Vinton (or Winton), a refugee from Scotland on account of political activity in favor of the Stuart family, who purchased an estate near Boston, about 1717. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1830, and commissioned second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He was shortly afterwards put in charge of a detachment of troops destined to form part of the garrison of Fort Snelling, Minn., near where the city of St. Paul now stands, and received the thanks of

congress and a grant of land in Indiana for his services against the Indians in Georgia and Alabama. He was next stationed at Fort Independence, Boston; occupied leisure time in studying law at the Cambridge Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1834. He resigned from the army in 1836, and, entering the General Theological Seminary, he was ordained deacon in 1838, and priest in 1839 by Bishop Griswold. He was in charge of a church at Wakefield, R. I., until 1839, when he accepted a call to St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I. Other parishes which he served were Trinity, Newport, R. I. (1840–44); Emanuel, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Grace, in which Emanuel was merged (1844–56), and St. Paul's Chapel and Trinity Church, Trinity parish, New York city (1856–72). In December, 1846, he was called to the rectorship of All Saints' Church, New York city, and in 1869 he was elected professor of ecclesiastical law and polity in the General Theological Seminary. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College in 1848, and that of D.C.L. from William and Mary College in 1869. He published "Arthur Tremaine; or, Annals of Cadet Life" (1830); "Evidences of Christianity" (1855); "Oration on the Annals of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations" (1863); "Manual Commentary on the General Law of the Protestant Episcopal Church" (1870), and many pamphlets and sermons. He was also widely known as a lecturer. Dr. Vinton was twice married: first, in 1838, to Maria Bowen, daughter of John Whipple, Providence, R. I., who died in 1840; and, second, in 1841, to Elizabeth Mason, only daughter of Com. Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. On her mother's side she was descended from Elias Neau, a Huguenot refugee, who arrived in this country about 1676, and settled at Boston, and whose daughter married, as her second husband, Daniel Ayrault, a French physician, of Newport, R. I. Of the second marriage were born twelve children: Francis, Grace, Henry Gilliat, Elizabeth Perry, Oliver Perry, Arthur Dudley, Frederic Betts, Gertrude, Reginald, Ludlow Willink, Paul and Raymond Perry Vinton. Dr. Vinton died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1872.



Francis Vinton

POTTER, Chandler Eastman, author, was born in Concord, N. H., March 7, 1807, son of Joseph and Anna (Drake) Potter. He spent his early days on his father's farm and in attending a district school until he was eighteen years of age. He then studied at the academy at Pembroke, N. H., fitting himself for college, and in 1827 entered Dartmouth. After graduating in 1831 he taught in the high schools in Concord and Portsmouth for three years, and in 1835 was elected by the latter town a representative to the state legislature. In 1835–38 he again taught in the high school in Portsmouth, and in 1841–43 at Concord, at the same time studying law. After practising for some time at East Concord, in March, 1844, he removed to Manchester, N. H., and became the proprietor and editor of the Manchester "Democrat." He sold it four years afterward on being appointed justice of the police court of Manchester, which office he filled from June, 1848, to July, 1855. He was editor of the "Farmers' Monthly Visitor" in 1852–53 and of the "Granite Farmer and Visitor" in 1854–55. Subsequently he acted as co-editor of the "Weekly Mirror" and the "Mirror and Farmer" (1864–65). Chandler Potter made a reputation as an able antiquarian and became connected with the New Hampshire Historical Society, being elected a member in 1841, and serving as its vice-president in 1852, and as its president in 1855–57. In 1857 he was also elected a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and in 1856 a corresponding member of the Maryland Historical Society. He was interested in the study of Indian languages and manners, and wrote many sketches on these subjects, among them articles on the Penobscot and other Eastern tribes, for Henry R. Schoolcraft's "History of the Indians." He was colonel of the Amoskeag veterans of Manchester, and commanded this regiment at the time of its visit to Baltimore and Washington during the administration of Pres. Pierce. Col. Potter was a prolific writer, and besides numerous contributions to journals on agriculture, historical and general topics, he published a "History of Manchester, N. H." (1856); "The Military History of New Hampshire" from 1623 to 1812 (2 vols., 1866–68), and partially revised a new edition of Belknap's "History of New Hampshire, with Notes and a Continuation to 1860." He also left many unpublished manuscripts bearing upon the history of New Hampshire. Chandler Eastman Potter was married twice: to Clara Adela, daughter of John Underwood, of Portsmouth, on Nov. 1, 1832; and to Frances Maria, daughter of Gen. John McNeil, of Hillsboro, on Nov. 11, 1856. He died at Flint, Mich., Aug. 3, 1868.

ROBERTSON, Touro, printer and inventor, was born in Phildelphia, Pa., March 7, 1841, son of Col. William Howland Robertson, who served as aid-de-camp to Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He was educated in a Philadelphia private school, and upon the death of his father, in 1858, removed to New York city. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a member of the 12th New York regiment of volunteers for six months' home duty, but saw no active service; in 1863 he was one of the originators of the Continental Bank Note Co. of New York, with which corporation he remained until its consolidation with the American Bank Note Co. in 1878. He was elected vice-president of the latter company in 1878, and filled the office until his death. He was the inventor of the first successful plate-printing press used in the manufacture and printing of bank note paper, the only entirely mechanical press of that kind in use to-day. Mr. Robertson was married to Lucilda Sandford, and had two children, William and Jessie. He died in New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

JENNESS, Benning Wentworth, senator, was born at Deerfield, N. H., July 14, 1806. After studying at Bradford Academy, in Massachusetts, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Strafford, N. H. He was postmaster of Strafford for fifteen years, and repeatedly represented that town in the state legislature. For five years he was sheriff of Strafford county, and in 1841 was appointed judge of probate in that district, serving until his appointment to the U. S. senate. Here he served from Nov. 12, 1845, to June 13, 1846, filling the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned; but at the legislative election he was defeated, relinquishing his seat to Joseph Cilley. In 1850 he was a delegate to the convention that revised the constitution of New Hampshire, and in 1852 was sent to the national Democratic convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency. He was nominated for governor of New Hampshire in 1861, but withdrew in favor of Gen. George Starke. In order to keep in touch with his large financial and

lumber interests in Ohio and Michigan, he removed to Cleveland, O., where he died Nov. 16, 1879.

TONER, Joseph Meredith, physician and author, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 30, 1825, son of Meredith and Ann (Layton) Toner, and third in descent from James Toner, who came to America from Ireland, and was married to a Miss Meredith in Philadelphia about 1756. His mother was the daughter of James Layton, of Fayette county, Pa. He obtained his early education at the public schools of Pittsburgh and Westmoreland county, and subsequently attended the Western Pennsylvania University and Mount St. Mary's College in Maryland.

After engaging for a short time in mercantile pursuits at Johnstown, Pa., he entered the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1847, then studied at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, and obtained there the degree of M. D. in 1850. He practiced for brief periods at Summitville, Pa., and at Harper's Ferry. Then he resumed his studies and obtained a degree from the Jefferson Medical College (1853). In 1855 he settled in Washington, D. C., which was the scene of his subsequent activity, and where he built up a large general practice. He served in the St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum as physician since 1856, founded and visited for many years as physician the Providence Hospital, aided in founding and was a physician of St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and was for a lengthy period physician to St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum. Dr. Toner collected, for the use of general practitioners, a medical library of over 20,000 books and over 18,000 pamphlets, which he donated to the United States government in 1882. It forms the "Toner collection" in the congressional library, and, containing about 1,000 early American medical imprints, is notably full on epidemics which have prevailed in America. It was at Dr. Toner's instance, in 1868, that the American Medical Association began to form a library of the early and perishable literature of the profession. This collection of books was for years lodged in the Smithsonian Institution, has grown to comprise 6,000 volumes, and is now, by direction of the association, deposited with the Newberry Library, in Chicago. In 1871 Dr. Toner placed a fund of $3,000 in the hands of trustees to found a course of medical lectures, the interest accruing on the fund only to be expended. The subject matter is left to the lecturer, but it is required that the lecture shall be a contribution in addition to our existing knowledge. The Smithsonian Institution has thus far printed twelve of "the Toner lectures." A few years afterward he gave medals to Jefferson Medical College, to be awarded annually for four years for the best thesis embodying the results of original investigation, and for several years he gave a similar medal to the University of Georgetown. On settling in Washington Dr. Toner identified himself with the existing medical organizations in the District of Columbia, and was honored with the presidency of both the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, chartered in 1817, and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, founded in 1833. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1864, and was elected president in 1873. He was one of the originators of the American Public Health Association, and its president in 1874. Dr. Toner was one of the vice-presidents of the Centennial international medical congress, which met in Philadelphia in 1876, and a vice president and register of the international medical congress, which assembled in Washington city in 1887. His contributions to medical literature are numerous. Among his works are: "Maternal Instinct" (1864); "Compulsory Vaccination" (1865); "Medical Register of the District of Columbia" (1867); "Annals of Medical Progress and Medical Education in the United States" (1874); "Medical Men of the Revolution" (1876); "Address on Medical Biography Before the Centennial Medical Congress" (1876); "Necrological Notices of Deceased Surgeons in the Rebellion" (1870); "Dictionary of Elevations and Climatic Register of the United States" (1874); "Rocky Mountain Medical Association," a memorial volume, with biographies of the members of the organization (1877), and "Medical Register of the United States" (1874). Dr. Toner devised the system of symbols of geographical localities which was adopted by the U. S. post-office department for its official publication, comprising a small square indicating a central location and the same with small lines projected from the square to indicate the main and intermediate points of the compass. In his latter years he gave much attention to the collection of literal copies of Gen. Washington's early journals and writings, and they became the favored editions of Washington's writings with scholars and historians. Dr. Toner was never married, and he died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1896.

BRADLEY, Robert McAfee, lawyer, was born in Madison county, Ky., March 27, 1807, son of Isaac and Rachel (Butner) Bradley. By the death of his father he was compelled to provide for the support of his mother and family, but availed himself of every opportunity to add to his knowledge. He studied law while at work on the farm, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He began practice in Lancaster, Ky., and at once achieved a remarkable success. He early became prominent by appearing in a number of suits affecting the ownership of a large section of territory in the state, and such was his success in establishing the titles of his clients that his enemies gave him the name of "land pirate." Mr. Bradley was regarded as the most effective jury advocate that ever practiced at the bar of Kentucky. His eloquence was impassioned and unfailing, and his remarkable memory supplied him with a constant fund of illustrations from nature and the Bible. In one of his suits a number of witnesses had testified concerning the date of certain surveys, and all the weight of evidence seemed against his clients. His only witnesses were blocks of wood cut from the corner trees, and identified by the surveyors and others as coming from the trees named in the calls of the patent under which he claimed. Standing before the jury with one of these blocks, showing the annulations from the mark outward to be greater in number than the years indicated by the dates of other surveys, and the testimony of a host of witnesses, he exclaimed with dramatic eloquence: "I bring before you witnesses who can not be bought, driven or controlled. . . . The great God of the universe with His omnipotent finger here marked the passage of each year, and all the waters of the ocean can not obliterate it. Whom will you believe, God or man?" As might be expected, he won the case. He was a man of deep sympathy, and yearly gave away large sums in benevolence, particularly for the support of orphans, for whose misfortunes his

R. M. Bradley

own experience and early struggles had given him profound sympathy. His patriotism was of a passionate description, and after the passage of the ordinance of secession, he delivered the first speech in his state favoring the policy of coercion. Throughout the war he was an ardent advocate of the Union cause. Mr. Bradley was married, in 1831, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph H. Totten, a planter of Garrard county, Ky. Their son, William O'Connell Bradley, was the twenty-ninth governor of Kentucky.

BALLANTINE, Alexander Thompson, inventor, was born at Mendham, N. J., Nov. 5, 1835, son of John James and Katharine (Willett) Ballantine. He was educated in the public schools of New Jersey, and served a practical apprenticeship as mechanical engineer in Newark, N. J. While at Titusville, Pa., in 1865, he invented and began the manufacture of oil-well torpedoes, under the firm name of Ballantine & Howland. In 1876 he began to study ice-making machines, conducting an extended series of experiments at Portland, Me., during the years 1877-78, and on July 13, 1880, took out three patents on his improvements, which consisted of devices for compressing, congealing and condensing. His first machine was installed in Buffalo, N. Y., in July, 1882, and Ballantine was the first to make artificial ice at a price low enough to allow of its production for every-day use. In 1884 he became general superintendent of the Cummer Engine Co., of Cleveland, which manufactured his refrigerating and ice-making machines. Improvements were patented by him in 1885, 1887 and 1895, and a portable domestic refrigerator was patented in 1892. His other inventions were torpedoes for artesian wells, a wedge buckle, torpedoes for oil wells, etc., oiling devices, reciprocating hydraulic motor, and several others of minor importance. His dope cup, for lubricating the journals of marine and other engines, is in world-wide use. Mr. Ballantine was a Freemason, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married, May 27, 1862, to Eleanor Boughton, daughter of John Springsted Smith, of Parsippany, N. J., and had two sons, who died in childhood. His own death occurred in Cleveland, O., Aug. 9, 1901.

A. T. Ballantine

FRELINGHUYSEN, Frederick, senator and soldier, was born in Somerset county, N. J., April 13, 1753, only son of John and Dinah (Van Berg) Frelinghuysen. He studied theology six months, but gave up the design of becoming a minister. He was educated at Princeton, and, after graduation in 1770, studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1775 he was sent to the provincial congress of New Jersey, where he was placed on the committee of public safety, and the following year was chosen representative to the same body, which adopted a constitution and changed its name to the "convention of the state of New Jersey." In 1778 he was elected by the legislature a delegate to the Continental congress, serving during 1778–79 and 1782–83. Subsequently he was a member of the assembly of New Jersey (1785–87), and of the convention of 1787. He became actively engaged in the revolutionary war, and as captain of a volunteer corps of artillery took part in the battle of Trenton, where he is said to have shot the Hessian commander, Col. Rahl. He was elected to the national senate in 1793, and served in the 3d and 4th congresses, resigning, in 1796, on account of family bereavements. During the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection, in 1794, he commanded the New Jersey forces, receiving from Washington the commission of major-general. He was a trustee of Princeton College in 1802–04. Gen. Frelinghuysen was married: first, to Gertrude Schenck; and, second, to Ann Yard. He died near Millstone, N. J., April 13, 1804, having predicted the day of his death.

LEE, Thomas, colonial statesman, was born at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland co., Va., in 1690, son of Richard and Lætitia (Corbin) Lee, and grandson of Richard Lee, who was a member of the privy council of Charles I., and, emigrating to Virginia, became the founder of the Lee family in that province. He took an active part in colonial affairs; was for many years secretary to Sir William Berkeley, and upon Cromwell's advent to power induced many royalists to settle in Virginia upon lands improved at his own expense. Thomas Lee was for many years a member of the house of burgesses, a member of the council, and later its president. He received but a scanty education in his early life, yet having considerable natural abilities, subsequently acquired a good knowledge of languages, and rose to a position of eminence in the colony. In May, 1744, Gov. Gooch appointed him and William Beverley commissioners to treat with the Iroquois Indians for the settlement of lands west of the Alleghany mountains. The conference was held at Lancaster, Pa., on June 22d and 23d, and resulted in a treaty by which the Indians granted the Virginians the right to settle the land west of the mountains to the Ohio river. He also organized a company for the exploration and settlement of lands in the Ohio valley, but the scheme proved a failure. He built Stratford House about 1725–30, after the original manor house at Mount Pleasant had been destroyed by fire, and is said to have received a sum of money from Queen Caroline for that purpose. After the death of John Robinson, on Sept. 5, 1749, he became acting governor of the colony of Virginia, and was afterward appointed governor by the king, but died before his commission reached him. Thomas Lee was married in May, 1722, to Hannah, daughter of Col. Philip Ludwell, of Green Spring, and had six sons: Philip Ludwell, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, William and Arthur and two daughters. Four of his sons subsequently became distinguished during the revolutionary struggle. He died at Stratford, Va., Nov. 14, 1750.

NELSON, Hugh, congressman and diplomat, was born at Yorktown, Va., Sept. 30, 1768, son of Gov. Thomas and Lucy (Grymes) Nelson. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1780; was a member of the Virginia state house of representatives, becoming its speaker, and served for a time as judge of the general court. In 1809 he was a presidential elector on the Pinckney ticket, and two years afterwards was elected a representative from Virginia to congress as a Democrat, and served by successive re-elections from Nov. 4, 1811, to Jan. 14, 1823, when he resigned. He was then appointed U. S. minister to Spain, serving from Jan. 15, 1823, to Nov. 23, 1824. Mr. Nelson was married, in 1799, to Eliza, only child of Francis Kinloch, of Charleston, S. C., and Mildred Walker. He died at Belvoir, Albemarle co., Va., March 18, 1836.

GOODLOE, William Cassius, lawyer and politician, was born in Madison county, Ky., in 1841, son of D. S. Goodloe, a merchant. He was educated at Transylvania University, but left it before graduation, in 1861, to accompany his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, to St. Petersburg, Russia. While there he acted as secretary of legation, and upon returning home the following year entered the Federal army. In January, 1864, he resigned, and commenced the practice of law in Lexington, Ky. Three years later he started the "Kentucky Statesman" for the advo-

cacy of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1868 was elected a delegate to the Chicago national convention that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency. He represented Fayette county in the Kentucky legislature in 1871, being chosen speaker of the house, and in 1873 became a member of the state senate. He was a prominent and influential member of the Republican national conventions in 1872, 1876, and in 1888, each time being elected by the Kentucky delegation to represent his state on the national committees. In 1878 he held the post of U. S. minister to Belgium. Mr. Goodloe was a forceful and effective speaker, and during the presidential campaign of 1888 he coined an expression, which has since been widely quoted. It referred to the Republican "stump" speakers, who were popularly said to hold their audiences "spell bound." Seeing one of them, Mr. Goodloe exclaimed: "Here comes another of the spellbinders!" He was married in June, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel Man, of Manville, R. I. He died in Lexington, Ky., Nov. 10, 1889.

FOSTER, Ephraim H., senator, was born about 1795. After completing his early education he studied law; was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Nashville, Tenn. He entered public life when quite young, and in 1829 became speaker of the state house of representatives. On Sept. 17, 1838, he was appointed by the governor to the U. S. senate to take the place of Felix Grundy, resigned, and he continued to serve in that body until the close of the term, March 3, 1839. In 1843 he was again made a member of the U. S. senate to complete an unexpired term, serving from Oct. 17, 1843, to March 3, 1845, and after returning from Washington he was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Tennessee. He died in Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1854.

COLYER, Vincent, painter, was born at Bloomingdale (now included in New York city), Sept. 30, 1824, son of George Carmon and Cordelia (Webb) Colyer, the former a native of Sharn parish, Kent, England, the latter of Hartlip, in the same county. His father, who had been a proprietor of mills at South Darent, Kent, came to this country in 1822, and died of cholera at Harlem, N. Y., in 1832, leaving a widow and seven children unaccustomed to poverty. Vincent Colyer when very young was employed in a store, and at the age of nineteen left business to study art under John R. Smith. Drawing on stone paid his expenses as he studied, and he was enabled to spend three years in the antique and life classes of the National Academy of Design. During his study of anatomy he worked for an entire summer modeling every muscle of the human form and fitting it upon a skeleton. In 1849 he was elected a member of the National Academy, and, having opened a studio in New York, produced landscapes and figure pieces, and crayon portraits which brought him $150 apiece, for that time an exceedingly high figure. One canvas, inspired by his sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, represented the burial of one Barber by John Brown, entitled, "Freedom's Martyr." When the civil war began Colyer threw everything aside and entered the army as colonel of a negro regiment he had raised. He also held various positions of benevolence, chiefly in connection with the New York Young Men's Christian Association (of which he was afterward president). During the war he suggested the formation of a U. S. Christian commission by the various Young Men's Christian Associations, for the purpose of promoting the moral and religious welfare of the soldiers and sailors, and in ministering to the sick and wounded. It was organized in New York city Nov. 14, 1861. Working in coöperation with the sanitary commission, it distributed great numbers of Bibles and other books, also food, hospital stores, delicacies and clothing, and assisted the efforts of the chaplains. Its entire receipts in money and supplies amounted to about $6,000,000. Serving as Indian commissioner under Grant, he visited Alaska for the purpose of placing the tribes in that territory on reservations. He was elected a member of the Union League Club after the war for his patriotic services, and he was also elected an academician of the National Academy. He was a founder of the Artists' Fund Society of New York. His character was as noble as his disposition was amiable, and he possessed a nameless charm of manner that made him shine in society and endeared him to his friends. Mr. Colyer's works include a life-size painting, "The Contraband"; "Johnson Straits, British Columbia;" "Columbia River" (1875); "Passing Shower" (1876); "Home of the Yackamas, Oregon"; "Darien Shore, Connecticut" (1881); "Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore" (1881); "Winter on Connecticut Shore" (1884); "Spring Flowers" (1885); "A French Waiter" (1886). He was married in New York city, in the historic Hancock House, to Mary Lydia Hancock, grand-niece of John Hancock, the patriot. She was drowned in 1872, and he was married (2) in New York city to Louise Carolyn, daughter of Adolphus Lane, a merchant. She, with a daughter, survived him. Mr. Colyer died at his summer home at Rowayton, Conn., July 12, 1888.

PHILLIPS, Willard, lawyer and author, was born at Bridgewater, Mass., Dec. 19, 1784. His early youth was spent at Cummington, Mass.; he received his education in the common schools of that place, and later studied under his friends, Calvin Briggs, James Thomas and the Rev. Dr. Niles. After studying and teaching two years, he entered Harvard and was graduated in 1810, remaining there as a tutor in Latin, arithmetic and natural philosophy. Meanwhile he studied law with William Sullivan, was admitted to the bar in Boston, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1825–26 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1839 was made a judge of probate in Suffolk county, serving until 1847. He was appointed by Gov. Everett a member of a commission to reduce the laws of crimes and punishments to a systematic code, spending four years at that work, which, though never adopted in the state, materially influenced the legislation and administration of criminal law. Judge Phillips retired from legal practice in 1843, and in 1845 accepted the presidency of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. He wrote a "Treatise on Insurance," running through three editions. In 1816 he became the owner of the "North American Review," the second year of its existence, to which he contributed until 1836, and of which he was for several years its managing editor. In collaboration with Edward Pickering, he edited the first and second edition of Collyer's "Law of Partnership" (1834–39), and personally wrote: "Manual of Political Economy" (1828); "The Law of Patents for Inventions" (1837); "The Inventors' Guide" (1837), and "Protection and Free Trade" (1850). Judge Phillips was married to

Hannah Brackett, daughter of Aaron Hill. She died in 1836, leaving two children, and in 1839 he was married to her sister, Harriet. Judge Phillips died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 9, 1873.

BAGBY, George William (Moses Adams), author, was born in Buckingham county, Va., Aug. 13, 1828. He studied at Delaware College, and took the medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania, but never practiced. In 1853 he became editor of the "Daily Express," of Lynchburg, and in its columns began the amusing "Letters to Mozis Addums," by which he is chiefly known. He was subsequently editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," and a contributor to numerous periodicals, North and South. In 1865 and the following years he met with considerable success as a humorous lecturer, and in 1870 was appointed state librarian and chief clerk to the secretary of state of Virginia, offices he held for eight years, and died in Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1883.

FOWLER, Charles Newell, congressman, was born at Lena, Ill., Nov. 2, 1852, son of Joshua D. and Rachel (Montague) Fowler, of English descent. He was educated in the schools of his native place and Beloit, Wis., and in 1872 he entered Yale University, where he was graduated in 1876. Subsequently he studied law in Chicago, Ill., and was graduated at the Chicago Law School in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Beloit, Kan. In 1884 he removed to New York state, settling on the Hudson, but in 1885 removed to Cranford, N. J., and in 1891 to Elizabeth, N. J., where he has since resided. For ten years Mr. Fowler was engaged in the banking business in New York city. For five years he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Elizabeth. In 1894 he was elected to congress as a Republican, receiving a plurality of 6,236 votes. He was unanimously renominated; was elected by a plurality of 11,644, and in 1897 was a member of the committee on banking and currency in the house of representatives of the United States. He was re-elected in 1898, and now stands second on the banking and currency committee, and is a member of the committee on foreign affairs and the reform of the civil service. He is prominently interested in various ways in the institutions of his adopted city, being president of the board of trustees of the Pingry School; is a member of the University Club, of New York; Downtown Association; of the Mettano Club, of Elizabeth, and of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. His bill for the reform of the currency system was the most comprehensive and completely formulated, and showed statesmanship of a high order. The financial bill passed by congress in January, 1900, contained three of the four principles advocated by him—namely, an unequivocal gold standard, the retirement of the demand obligations of the government, and the funding of the debt into two-per-cent gold bonds. The prominent part he took at the monetary conventions, held at Indianapolis in January, 1897, and at Omaha, in September, 1898, attracted the attention of all those interested in sound money; and his address delivered before the Massachusetts Reform Club, in Boston, on Lincoln's birthday, in February, 1887, was widely published throughout the country. He has been particularly interested in the future of boys, and has done much to advance the interests of the Pingry School. He has purchased a site with the intention of erecting a free public library for the city of Elizabeth, at a cost of about $100,000. Mr. Fowler was married, in 1879, to Hilda S., daughter of Col. H. C. Heg, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. They have one child, Charles N., Jr.

Charles N. Fowler

BROOKE, Francis T., jurist, was born in Smithfield, Va., Aug. 27, 1763, son of Richard and Maria (Mercer) Brooke, both being descended from early settlers of the colony. He received a good education, and in his eighteenth year he was appointed lieutenant in Gen. Harrison's regiment of artillery, his twin brother, John, receiving a similar appointment in the same regiment. He served under Lafayette in 1781, commanded a company in Capt. Febiger's regiment, and joined Gen. Greene at Charleston, S. C., serving with him till the close of the war. He returned to Virginia in 1783, and after studying medicine a year with his brother, Lawrence, turned his attention to the law and was admitted to the bar in 1788, and practiced first in Monongahela and Harrison counties. He was made commonwealth's attorney in the district court and practiced in Essex county and in the Northern neck; elected member of the house of delegates in 1794, he removed two years after to Fredericksburg, Va.; was elected to the state senate in 1800, and soon after became speaker of the senate. In 1804 he was elected a judge of the court of appeals, of which he was president for eight years. He was again elected judge in 1831 and held the office until his death. He was brother to Gen. George Mercer Brooke, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812 and of the war with Mexico. Judge Brooke was an intimate friend of Gen. Washington, to whose niece, Mary Randolph Spottswood, he was married in 1791. Their son, Francis T. (1802–37), was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in 1826, and was killed at the battle of Okeechobee, Dec. 25, 1837, after fighting with great bravery. Judge Brooke's second wife was Mary C. Carter. He died at Fredericksburg, March 3, 1851.

FITZGERALD, Thomas, senator, was born at Germantown, Herkimer co., N. Y., April 10, 1796, son of an Irish soldier who served in the colonial army during the revolution. He enlisted under Gen. Harrison for the war of 1812. Later he was admitted to the bar, and, removing to Indiana, was elected to the first state legislature which met in Indianapolis; but in 1832 he established his practice at St. Joseph, Mich., and became a leader of the Democratic party in that state. Upon the resignation of Gen. Lewis Cass from the U. S. senate, Fitzgerald was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, serving from June 8, 1848, to Jan. 20, 1849. He was made a commissioner to investigate the condition of "wild-cat" banks, and succeeded in accomplishing almost a complete extermination of those organizations. Pres. Pierce appointed him a territorial judge, but he declined the office, and later was made probate judge of Berrien county, Mich. He was appointed, in 1837, a regent of the Michigan University. His death occurred at Niles, Mich., March 25, 1855.

MONCURE, Richard L. C., jurist, was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1805. His great-grandfather, Rev. John Moncure, a native of Scotland, but descended from a Huguenot refugee, settled in Virginia in the eighteenth century, and was for many years in charge of the parish of Overwharton; his descendants were numerous, influential and distinguished citizens of the state. Richard received his early training at the local schools, and supplemented it by private reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and by his energy and devo-

tion to his profession soon attained the front rank. He practiced in Fredericksburg and the neighboring counties and in the supreme court of appeals at Richmond. He entered politics in 1849, when a revision of the code was considered necessary. He was elected to the legislature and was placed on the committee having charge of this work, rendering valuable service to the state by his thorough and intelligent discharge of this duty. In 1851 he was appointed to fill the vacancy occurring at the death of Judge Francis T. Brooke, but, the state constitution being changed in that year, the judges' commissions were vacated and elections became necessary. He was chosen by the people as one of the five judges constituting the supreme court, and held the position until the close of the war, when he retired to private life. Upon the adoption of the new constitution he was again elected and made president, or chief-justice, of the court. His tenure of office was temporarily suspended during the reconstruction period, but he was again elected, and held the position until his death. He was on the bench more than thirty years, and his decisions are found in a large number of the Virginia reports. He enjoyed the reputation of a firm, just and able judge, and was an earnest, sincere Christian. He was married in early life to Mary Washington Conway, and had a large family of children. His eldest son, J. C. Moncure, became one of the judges of the supreme court of Louisiana. Judge Moncure died at his home at Stafford, Aug. 26, 1882.

ROGERS, Henry Darwin, geologist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1808, son of Dr. Patrick Kerr and Hannah (Blythe) Rogers and brother of William B. Rogers. After editing the "Messenger of Useful Knowledge" (1830–31) and teaching chemistry for a year (1831–32) at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, he went abroad for further study. Returning to his native city, he lectured on geology before the Franklin Institute, and held that chair in the University of Pennsylvania, 1835–46. He conducted geological surveys of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, being occupied with the latter 1836–48 and 1851–58, during which he was state geologist, and during 1851–54 published seven reports. His "Description of the Geology of New Jersey" appeared in 1840. In 1844 he gave a course of lectures in Boston. About 1856 he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he published, in 1857, with W. and A. K. Johnston, an atlas of the United States. In 1858, at the expense of the state, he published his elaborate "Geology of Pennsylvania," in two volumes. The University of Dublin gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1857. From 1858 he was regius professor of natural history in the University of Glasgow, and from 1864 president of the Philosophical Society of that city. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and of other learned bodies. Besides the works mentioned, he produced some fifty papers, mostly in relation to his favorite science, and was for a time one of the editors of the "New Philosophical Journal" of Edinburgh. He died near Glasgow, May 29, 1866.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, soldier, was born in Broome, Suffolk, England, Dec. 31, 1738. He was educated at Eton College and at the Military Academy of Turin, Italy, and when twenty-one years of age was commissioned an ensign in the British army. In 1758 he was commissioned captain, and at the battle of Minden, in 1759, acted as aid-de-camp to Lord Granby. Two years later he received his promotion to lieutenant-colonel, and in 1762 became Earl Cornwallis, with a seat in the house of peers. He was a Whig in politics, attached to the party headed by William Pitt and Lord Shelburne. His interest in the American colonies was shown by his vote in the house of lords on the question of the repeal of the Stamp Act, he being one of the five lords who voted in favor of such action. He was commissioned colonel in 1766, and in 1770 made constable of the tower of London, at the same time receiving the appointment of the vice-treasurer of Ireland. In December, 1775, he was made lieutenant-general. He was then ordered to America, and reached the coast of the Carolinas in May, 1776, on board the Bristol, a ship attached to Sir Peter Parker's fleet, which met with defeat before Fort Moultrie, June 28th. After this action the fleet sailed northward, and was engaged in Lord Howe's attack on New York. Lord Cornwallis was active during the battle of Long Island; captured Fort Lee, N. J., Nov. 18th; and followed Washington with his army through New Jersey to Trenton. Washington, however, succeeded in effecting a masterly retreat, during which he surprised and defeated a part of Cornwallis' army at Princeton, N. J., Jan. 3, 1777, taking 300 prisoners. His loss was 100 killed, the American loss about thirty. Cornwallis was actively engaged during the early months of 1777, surprising Gen. Lincoln with 500 men at Bound Brook, April 13th, who escaped with a loss of sixty. After six months spent in manœuvring, the British abandoned New Jersey and encamped on Staten Island, whence Lord Howe sailed for Chesapeake bay. Lord Cornwallis took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11th, and entered Philadelphia with the British army, Sept. 26th. In January, 1778, he was obliged to visit England on account of his personal affairs; but returned after three months' absence, and was in the

battle of Monmouth on June 28th. In the following December he was again called home by the sickness of his wife, who soon after died. At the close of 1779 he was with Sir Henry Clinton in his expedition against South Carolina; and after the capture of Charleston, May 12, 1780, he was in command of the South. By a coincidence he and Gen. Gates set out to surprise each other at Sander's creek, June 15, and on the following day he defeated the Americans near Camden in a battle most disastrous to the American arms. Gates lost all his artillery, ammunition, wagons and baggage and 1,000 men killed or captured, including Baron De Kalb; the British loss was 325. He then invaded North Carolina, but the defeat of Ferguson at King's mountain, Oct. 7th, forced him to fall back. Advancing northward, he was opposed by Gen. Nathanael Greene, who had succeeded Gates; and from this time forward Cornwallis was fated to meet with nothing but disaster and defeat. Col. Tarleton, who commanded his left wing, had his force practically annihilated by Morgan in the battle of Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781. Morgan then united with the main army under Greene, who, after leading Cornwallis on a chase across the state, gave him battle at Guilford court house, March 15th. The American army was 4,000, mostly raw militia, and lost 2,300 in killed, wounded and missing, while Cornwallis had 2,400 veteran soldiers, and lost about 600. At nightfall Cornwallis held the field, but his force was so cut up that he retreated to the coast, falling back on Wilmington, N. C., where he hoped that he might be supported

by the fleet, while Greene returned to South Carolina. Cornwallis then planned to invade Virginia, and he effected a junction with the forces of Arnold and Phillips at Petersburg, May 20th. He marched against Lafayette in Richmond, who, not daring to risk a battle, retreated to Fredericksburg, harrassing Cornwallis at every opportunity. Lafayette was reinforced by 1,000 regulars under Wayne on June 7, and the British commander then retreated to Richmond, and from there to Williamsburg. The two armies met at Green spring, near Williamsburg, July 6th, and the Americans were repulsed with a loss of 145 men. Cornwallis finally occupied Yorktown (Aug. 2, 1781), and Lafayette occupied Malvern hill to await further developments. Count de Grasse having arrived in Chesapeake bay, Aug. 30th, with a French fleet from the West Indies, Washington saw the opportunity offered him, and, moving his army speedily from the Hudson river to the James, arrived at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1781, and began the siege of Yorktown on the 28th, with a force which was practically overwhelming. On Oct. 14th the advanced redoubts were stormed, and on the 19th Cornwallis was obliged to surrender. Two months later he was exchanged for Henry Laurens, and returned to England. In 1786 he was made field marshal, governor-general of India and commander-in-chief of the British forces in that country. In 1791 he entered upon a war with Tippoo Sultan, the result of which was the surrender by Tippoo to Great Britain of more than half of his dominions. He brought about many important reforms in its civil as well as military service during his governorship in India. In 1794 he returned to England and was created a marquis. In 1794 he was appointed master of the ordnance and received a seat in the cabinet, and in 1798 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland and commander-in-chief of the British forces in that country. In 1802 he was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Amiens. In 1805 the British government again sent him to India as governor-general, where he died at Ghazepoore, near Benares, Oct. 5, 1805. He has been reputed the most able of all the generals sent by Great Britain to America during the revolutionary war.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, lawyer and statesman, was born at Lawrensville, S. C., March 12, 1834, son of Thomas Edward and Dorothy League (Young) Herbert. His father was a planter by occupation and an earnest advocate of education,

H. Abner Herbert.

serving as president of the Greenville (Ala.) Female College. The paternal great-grandfather was James Herbert, who removed to South Carolina about 1730 from Virginia, where his parents had settled after emigrating from England. His son, George, was the father of Edward Herbert. Hilary A. Herbert received his early education at Lawrensville, S. C., and Greenville, Ala., whence he removed with his parents at twelve years of age. Later he studied at the universities of Alabama and Virginia, and adopted the legal profession, but the civil war breaking out just at this time he enlisted in the Confederate army. By his gallantry he obtained a steady advancement through the ranks of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, to the colonelcy of the 8th Alabama volunteers. He was severely wounded while leading his regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. After the war he returned to Greenville, Ala., and engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Adams & Herbert, in March, 1867. In 1872 he removed to Montgomery, Ala., and in 1876 he was elected by the Democrats a member of the 45th congress. He served in the house of representatives until 1893, being re-elected to each successive congress, and in 1888 and 1890 even without opposition. Upon his entrance to the house he at once attracted attention by his opposition to subsidizing the Texas and Pacific Railroad Co., and, though his course was severely criticized at the time, it was clearly justified by subsequent events. In the 46th congress he was assigned to the judiciary committee, and his notable knowledge as a lawyer enabled him to render distinguished service along legal lines. In the 48th congress he served as a member of the committee on ways and means, and in the 49th and 50th congresses as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, by his earnest labors contributing in an eminent degree to the rebuilding of the U. S. navy. So well did he discharge his duty that in the 51st congress he was again appointed to the naval committee, and in the 52d was once more its chairman. He was appointed by Pres. Cleveland secretary of the navy, March 4, 1893, and served throughout the administration. He then renewed the practice of law in Washington, D. C., where he has continued successfully up to the present time (1902). He is a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Geographical Society, Washington, D. C., and the Metropolitan Club, of Washington. A history of the reconstruction of the South was written by him, jointly with other authors, under the title, "Why the Solid South?" (1890), and many articles from his pen have appeared in the current magazines. He is a man of much ability, fine executive qualities and great force of character. Mr. Herbert was married at Selma, Ala., April 23, 1867, to Ella B., daughter of Washington M. Smith. At the time of her death she held the office of vice-regent for Alabama of the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association. The eldest daughter, Leila, who died in December, 1897, succeeded her mother in that office, and later published "The First American" (1894).

RITCHIE, Thomas, journalist, was born at Tappahannock, Essex co., Va., Nov. 5, 1778, son of Archibald and Mary (Roane) Ritchie. His father was a Virginia merchant who had emigrated from Scotland. His mother was a sister of Judge Spencer Roane. He studied law for a short time in the office of his uncle, and attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, but took up teaching, and had charge of a school in Fredericksburg until 1803, when he opened a book store in Richmond, Va. On May 9, 1804, with W. W. Worsley, he founded the Richmond "Enquirer," in the interest of the Democratic party, and a year later became sole editor and proprietor. In 1807, following the affair between the Leopard and Chesapeake, Ritchie was elected secretary of the Richmond meeting to protest against British "right of search," and when the blockade of Norfolk was threatened he became ensign of the Republican blues, a company raised for the defence of that town. He also engaged in a brief service during the war of 1812. He was state printer from 1814 to 1834, and from 1835 to 1839, and was elected congressional printer in 1845. For some time he conducted the Richmond "Compiler," neutral in politics, and during Van Buren's administration, the "Crisis." To the management of the "Enquirer" he admitted his sons in 1843, and in 1845, at the request of Pres. Polk, relinquished it entirely to them, in order to found the Washington "Union," which he conducted until the election of Pres. Pierce. He wielded a powerful influence in both national and

state politics, and his funeral was attended by nearly all the distinguished men of the times, including the president. Ritchie county, W. Va., was named in his honor. So pure were his tastes as a political journalist that Pres. Jefferson once spoke of him as "culling what is good from every paper as the bee from every flower." He was married to a daughter of Dr. Foushee, of Richmond, Feb. 11, 1807, and had four daughters and three sons. He died in Washington, D. C., July 2, 1854.

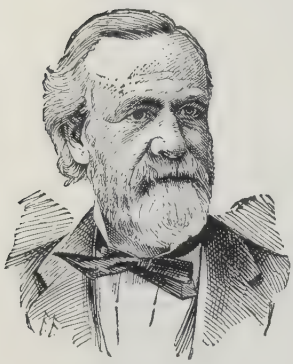
PLEASANTS, John Hampden, editor, was born in Goochland county, Va., Jan. 4, 1797, son of James Pleasants, governor of Virginia and U. S. senator. He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and was graduated in 1817. He studied law in Lynchburg, Va., for a time, and afterwards removed to Richmond and founded the "Whig," the first issue of which appeared Jan. 27, 1824. Under his management it soon became the leading Whig paper in the state and the champion of the party in the great contests of the period, but in 1841 he established the "Independent" in Washington in connection with Edward William Johnston and John Woodson. The former was a brother of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and a man of versatile talents, long remembered by his brilliant writings under the *nom de plume* "Il Segretario." He fought a duel on Feb. 25, 1846, with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., on account of a statement which appeared in the Richmond "Enquirer," then under the management of Mr. Ritchie, Jr., that Mr. Pleasants was about to found an abolition journal, and signed "Macon." At that time anti-abolition sentiment in Virginia ran extremely high, and nothing was considered a greater insult than such an accusation. The duel was fought with pistols at thirty paces, and Mr. Pleasants received five wounds, from the effects of which he died Feb. 27, 1846. His character was gentle and pure, and his writings not only trenchant and vigorous but adorned with the choicest gems of wit and refinement. He was styled the "Bayard of the press." Mr. Pleasants was married to Massie Lewis, and had a number of children, one of whom, James Pleasants, was an eminent lawyer of the Richmond bar.

MacLEAN, Clara Victoria (Dargan), author and poet, was born near Winnsboro, S. C., Oct. 11, 1841, of French descent. She was educated in Charleston and at the Moravian Academy, Salem, S. C., where she resided until the civil war. She began writing verses and sketches at an early age, her first poem, entitled "Forever Thine," appearing in the Charleston "Courant" in 1859, under the *nom de plume* of "Claudia." She then began to contribute short stories to the "Southern Guardian," under the *nom de plume* of "Esther Chesney," and in 1863 she became the editor of the literary department of the Edgefield "Advertiser." Subsequently she taught school at Yorkville, S. C. She is the author of "Riverlands," which originally appeared as a prize story in the "Southern Field and Fireside" in 1863; "Helen Howard" (1874), which also won a prize, and "Light o' Love" (1891). In 1871 she was married to Col. Jos. A. MacLean, of South Carolina.

STIMPSON, William, conchologist, was born at Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1832, son of Herbert Hathorne and Mary Anne (Brewer) Stimpson. He was educated at the Cambridge High School, the Latin School, and studied under Prof. Louis Agassiz in 1850, going with him to Charleston in 1852. At this time he was appointed naturalist to the North Pacific exploring expedition under Com. Ringgold, afterwards under Com. Rogers, which lasted three and one-half years. In 1864 he became the secretary and director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, to succeed Robert Kennicutt. The fire of 1871 destroyed the academy, with his specimens, library and manuscripts, the fruit of twenty years' labor. He immediately began the work of restoration, but his health giving way he accepted the invitation of the coast survey to prosecute deep-sea work in the neighborhood of Florida and the West Indies. He was the first naturalist to enter upon deep-sea dredging, and he spent the winter of 1871–72 on the Bibb in investigating the Gulf fauna. His contributions to scientific literature were very numerous, and a complete list of his more important writings may be found in the catalogue of the Royal Society. Among his works are: "Observations on the Fauna of the Islands at the Mouth of the Bay of Fundy, Etc."; "Shells of New England" (1851); "Synopsis of the Marine Invertebrates of Grand Manan" (1854); "On the Crustacea and Echinodermata of the Pacific Shores of North America" (1857); "Prodromus Descriptionis Animalium Evertebratorum, etc." (1857–60); "A Report of the Scientific Results of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition Under Commodore J. Rogers"; "Notes on North American Crustacea" (1859), and articles on conchology in various scientific journals and proceedings. Dr. Stimpson was a member of many learned societies, and was the youngest member elected to the National Academy of Science. He received the degree of M.D. from the Columbian University in 1860. He was an indefatigable worker, enthusiastically devoted to his studies, and held a high rank among American naturalists, especially in the department of marine invertebrates, having described and classified an enormous number of new species. His work was conspicuous for thoroughness and accuracy. He was married, July 28, 1864, to Annie Gordon, and had three children. He was survived by two sons: William Gordon, passed assistant surgeon, U. S. marine hospital service, and Herbert Baird, lawyer, of Baltimore, Md. (b. Jan. 31, 1869), graduate LL.M. of Columbia University Law School, 1891, and author of "The Regenerator" (1896), and "The Tory Maid" (1899). Dr. Stimpson died near Ilchester, Md., May 26, 1872.

CALDWELL, William B., jurist, was born in Butler county, O., June 23, 1808, son of William and Mary Caldwell, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated at Miami University in 1835, and studied law in the office of Hon. John Woods, of Hamilton. After being admitted to the bar in 1837, he commenced practice in Xenia and a year later removed to Cincinnati, where a partnership was formed with Hon. S. F. Cary. He was prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county in 1841, and in 1842 was elected president judge of the common pleas court. In 1849 he was elevated to the supreme court, serving as chief-justice, 1852–54, when he resigned and resumed his practice in Cincinnati. He was possessed of great common sense, good judgment, clear penetration and knowledge of human nature. His opinions, recorded in the 18th, 19th and 20th Ohio reports and the first three volumes of the Ohio state reports, are marked by plain common sense, forcible language and great learning. He was married, in 1844, to Agnes Corry, a sister of Hon. William M. Corry, and was survived by a son of the same name. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 21, 1876.

ALLIS, Edward Phelps, manufacturer, was born at Cazenovia, N. Y., May 12, 1824, son of Jere and Mary (White) Allis. He was graduated at Union College, in 1845, and removing to Milwaukee, Wis., the following year, formed a partnership with William Allen, a leather manufacturer, under the style of Allis & Allen. In 1854 he sold his interest in that business and entered into partnership with John P. McGregor, a real estate broker. With C. D. Nash and Mr. McGregor, he purchased the Reliance iron works in 1860, a small jobbing and repair shop. Mr. Allis bought his partners' interest later in the year, and began the manufacture of all kinds of flour and saw mill machinery, and in less than four years had increased the business from $30,000 to $100,000 per annum. In seeking improvements in the grinding of flour he sent an expert to Europe in 1876 to study foreign methods, which resulted in his building the first all-roller mill in America in 1877. Its success was so pronounced that it was immediately followed by the introduction of the roller system in all the larger milling centres of the United States. About this time he commenced the manufacture of the celebrated Reynolds-Corliss engines, and a little later began the building of mining machinery. The Edward P. Allis Co. is probably the largest manufacturer of pumping, blowing, electrical, tramway and all kinds of engines in the world, as well as the largest manufacturer of flour, sawmill and mining machinery, its products being used extensively all over the world. The works at present (1902) occupy twenty-eight acres in Milwaukee, employing about 2,500 men, and having an annual output of over $5,000,000 of finished product. Mr. Allis was identified with the Milwaukee Advancement Association; was a member of the Unitarian Church of Milwaukee, and was a Republican until 1877, when he affiliated with the Greenback party, of which he was the nominee for governor in that year. He made a study of finance, and wrote many valuable papers on the subject. In 1848 he was married to Margaret W., daughter of William H. Watson, of Geneva, N. Y.; they had twelve children. His son, William W., is president, and Charles Allis is secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Allis died at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., April 1, 1889.



Edwd. P. Allis

COLMAN, Samuel, painter, was born in Portland, Me., March 4, 1832, son of Samuel and Pamela (Chandler) Colman. His father was a bookseller who removed to New York when the son was a schoolboy and opened a publishing house on Broadway, which became a gathering place for literary men and artists, and he was one of the first in this country to publish illustrated books in color. His uncle, William Colman, was a publisher of prints, having a store on the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. This was removed to Broadway and Duane street in 1844, where he opened the first gallery in the city for the sale of pictures, and at that place Thomas Cole sometimes exhibited. Young Colman began his career by painting subjects along the wharfs of New York, such as ships unloading cotton or the old Castle Garden, etc., earning his livelihood at the same time by painting famous clipper ships or steamships. Having a preference for landscape, he became a pupil of Asher B. Durand, one of the fathers of American landscape painting, who found his material in our own woods and hills, painting them with enthusiastic ardor which fascinated the boy who sought to emulate him. At the age of eighteen Colman exhibited his first picture at the Academy of Design, representing "The Conway Meadows," which attracted considerable attention. In 1860 he made his first trip to Europe and remained there for two years, studying in France and Spain, and bringing back many finished pictures and studies. In 1871 he returned to Europe and prolonged his stay until some time in 1876. Spain again attracted him by its wealth of pictorial material, cathedrals, monasteries, old bridges, ragged mountain chains, gardens brilliant with flowers and peasants in garments almost as gay, strange contrasts of splendor and squalor; all these and many more subjects were abundantly supplied, and rarer objects and more gorgeous coloring were afforded by northern Africa, while Switzerland, Italy and France also contributed to fill his sketch books. He traveled through Holland, Normandy, Brittany, England and parts of Germany. In 1860 Mr. Colman was elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, and in 1862 a full member. In 1865 an exhibition of water-colors by foreign artists was held in New York and great interest was awakened in what had been, in this country, an almost neglected branch of art. Mr. Colman entered heartily into the work of organizing the American Society of Painters in Water Colors, in 1866, and was elected its president, holding the office for five years. He was also one of the original members of the Society of American Artists, organized in 1878. Some of his most important works have been executed in water-colors, but he has continued to send to the yearly exhibitions large canvases in oil, as well. Architectural subjects are rendered by him with rare skill, but it is, perhaps, in his landscapes that he exhibits best his powers as a colorist, rich reds, browns, greens and yellows combining to form an exquisite harmony such as one sees in our late autumns when the brilliancy of the forest trees has been subdued. Among his best known pictures are: "The Mosque of Side-Bou-Hac, Tlemcin, North Africa" (1888; in the Lenox Library); the celebrated "Spanish Peaks of Colorado," and "Moonrise in Venice" (1888; both in the Metropolitan Museum of Art); "A Farm at Zandam, Holland," and "Moonlight in a French Village" (Lotos Club); "The City of Zacatecas"; "The Water Towers of Marfil"; "Bay of Gibraltar"; "The Towers of the Alhambra" (1865); "The Ships of the Western Plains" (1872; in the Union League Club); "Mt. Tacoma from Puget Sound"; "Inner Gorge of Grand Cañon, Colorado," and "At Paradise, Newport" (1887).

ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood, educator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 6, 1836, third son of Joseph Hale and Fanny Ellingwood (Larcom) Abbot, and brother of Gen. Henry Larcom Abbot, U. S. A. As many as fifty-nine of his male ancestors had emigrated from England to Connecticut or Massachusetts prior to 1663, all apparently being Puritan non-conformists. Among the ten or fifteen "old planters," *i. e.*, planters of Cape Ann (1624) and Salem (1626) as distinguished from the later comers who settled Boston and other Massachusetts bay towns, five were direct ancestors of Dr. Abbot: Roger Conant, governor of the colony and really first governor of Massachusetts; John Woodbury; John Balch; Thomas Gardiner, and William Allen. Beside lineal descent from George Abbot, Sr., of Andover, Mass. (1615–81), first of the name in New England, Mr. Abbot is a direct descendant of George Abbot, of Rowley, son of Sir Maurice Abbot (brother of George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury), merchant and lord mayor of London;

member of parliament in 1821, and governor of the East India Co. and member of the Virginia council in 1624, who was knighted, in 1625, by Charles I. Francis E. Abbot attended the Public Latin School, was tutored by his brother, Edwin, for a year, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1859. He then entered the Harvard Divinity School, but left it in 1860 to become principal of the Meadville (Pa.) Female Seminary. In 1862 he entered the senior class of the Meadville Theological School, and was graduated in 1863. On Aug. 31, 1864, he was ordained minister of the Unitarian Society in Dover, N. H., and held this position until 1868, when he became minister of the Independent Religious Society of that place. On Oct. 1, 1868, he resigned because the society voted not to retain its independent attitude in consequence of a famous lawsuit. For a year he supported himself by teaching two suspended students of Harvard, and lectured on Sundays without compensation in the city hall. In 1869 Mr. Abbot became minister of the First Independent Society of Toledo, O., resigning in March, 1873. On Jan. 1, 1870, he became editor of the "Index," which was removed to Boston on Sept. 1, 1873, and which he continued to edit until July 1, 1880. In September, 1880, he opened a classical school in New York city and kept it for a year. Returning to Cambridge, he established a home for boys, and fitted them for Harvard, continuing until 1892, when he retired from active life. Since then he has devoted his time to literary work. In addition to contributions to periodicals he has published "Equal Rights in Religion: Report of the Centennial Congress of Liberals and Organization of the National Liberal League at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, 1876" (1876); "Scientific Theism" (1885), and "The Way Out of Agnosticism; or, the Philosophy of Free Religion" (1890). He edited a volume entitled "Arethusa Hall": a memorial privately printed for the family (1892); also "Poems of Nature and Life," by John Witt Randall (1899), and contributed a "Biographical Sketch" to "Lectures and Sermons," by William J. Potter. Mr. Abbot was married at Concord, Mass., Aug. 3, 1859, to Katharine, daughter of David and Susanna Frost (Sherman) Loring. Mrs. Abbot died in 1893. Their children still living are: Everett Vergnies, of the law firm of Manice, Abbot & Perry, New York city; Edward Stanley, assistant superintendent of the Boston City Hospital, and Fanny Larcom Abbot.

WIGHT, Orlando Williams, physician and author, was born at Centerville, Alleghany co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1824, son of Thomas and Caroline (Van Buren) Wight, and a descendant of Thomas Wight, who emigrated from the Isle of Wight about 1635. He received his classical education at the Westfield Academy and the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and was afterwards instructor in Latin and Greek in Genoa Academy and in mathematics and languages in Aurora Academy. In 1847 he removed to New York city, where he studied theology and was ordained to the Universalist ministry, though he never identified himself with any religious work. After spending three years in Newark, N. J., he visited Europe in 1853, and on his return became engaged in literary work. Later he took up the study of medicine and after receiving his degree at Long Island College Hospital first practiced his profession in Oconomowoc, Wis., and subquently in Milwaukee. In 1874 he was appointed surgeon-general of Wisconsin, and in 1878 he became health officer in that city, filling this post for two years. On the reorganization of the health board of Detroit, in 1882, he accepted a similar office there, and served until his death. He was an excellent linguist, and received from Yale University the degree of A.M. in 1861, and afterward that of LL.D. Among his many published works, original and translated, are: "The Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton" (1853); "Life of Abelard and Héloïse" (1853; enlarged as "Lives and Letters of Abelard and Héloïse"); a translation of Victor Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy," made in conjunction with Frederick W. Ricord (2 vols., 1852), and of his "Lectures on the True, the Beautiful and the Good" (1854); "Pascal's Thoughts" (1859); six volumes of Balzac's novels (1860); Henry Martin's "History of France," translated in conjunction with Mary L. Booth (4 vols., 1863); "Maxims of Public Health" (1884); and "A Winding Journey Around the World" (1888). He edited and revised "Standard French Classics" (14 vols., 1858–60), and the "Household Library" (18 vols., 1859, et seq.). His life was written by his brother, Jarvis Sherman Wight. M. D., LL.D. (1834–1901), a prominent surgeon of Brooklyn, N. Y., and professor of surgery and dean of the faculty of the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Wight died in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 19, 1888.

MERRILL, George Sargent, soldier and journalist, was born at Methuen, Mass., March 10, 1837, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Clarke) Merrill. He was educated in public and private schools in Methuen and Lawrence, and in 1852 he became an apprentice in the office of the Lawrence "Courier," remaining until 1856, when he accepted the position of editor of the Lawrence "American," of which he became sole owner in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Lawrence by Pres. Lincoln, which position he held for twenty-five years. He assisted in raising a company for the Federal army in 1862, and was made lieutenant, and subsequently became captain. The company was attached to the 4th regiment, which took part in the campaigns in Louisiana, under Banks. In 1866–69 he was adjutant of the 6th regiment, and subsequently for three years captain of a light battery in Lawrence. From 1873 to 1893 he was major of the 1st battalion of light artillery. Maj. Merrill was a charter member and first commander of Post 39, G. A. R., in Lawrence; was commander of the department of Massachusetts in 1873, and in 1881 commander-in-chief of the United States. With two exceptions he has attended every national encampment of the organization. He is a member and has been senior vice-commander of the Massachusetts Loyal Legion, and was for seven years chairman of the national pension committee of the G. A. R. He served five years as a member and two years as president of the city council of Lawrence, Mass.; was for seven years president of the Press Association, and for the same period secretary of the Republican state committee of Massachusetts. On June 1, 1887, he was appointed insurance commissioner of Massachusetts by Gov. Ames, and was reappointed by Gov. Brackett, and again by Gov. Russell.

JONES, Amanda Theodosia, author and inventor, was born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835. She was educated at the public schools of her birthplace, and at the age of fifteen began herself to teach in the same class of institutions. Her literary work also began about this period, and for a number of years she carried on the two occupations of writing and teaching, until her success in the first induced her to give up the second. The

first of her writings to reach the public was a poem which was published in the "Ladies' Repository" in 1854. The stirring events of the civil war inspired her to write a series of war songs which were marked by particular brilliancy, and became extremely popular. Her poems have appeared in "Scribner's Magazine," "Century," "Our Continent" and other magazines, and a collection of them was published in 1860 under the title "Ulan and Other Poems." Since then 'Atlantis and Other Poems" (1866), and "A Prairie Idyl and Other Poems" (1882), have appeared. In 1869 Miss Jones became associate editor of the "Universe," of Chicago, and in the following year assumed the editorship of a juvenile periodical known as "The Bright Side." Latterly she has been less active in literary fields, owing to business cares in connection with an invention which she has patented for improved processes of canning food, which are now considered the best methods in use. Miss Jones has resided in Chicago, Ill., since 1879.

JELKS, James Thomas, physician, was born near Uchee, Russell co., Ala., May 20, 1849, son of Joseph William Dorsey and Jane Goodrum (Fraser) Jelks. His father was a Confederate soldier, and at fifteen years of age the son volunteered, serving in Ligeon's Legion of Alabama troops. He was educated in the schools of Union Springs, Ala., and commenced the study of medicine in 1868, at Union Springs, under Dr. Charles H. Franklin, of that place. He attended two courses of lectures at the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., and was graduated in 1870. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Culloden, Ga.; lived in Marietta, Ga., 1871–73; St. Louis, Mo., 1874–77, and at Hot Springs, Ark., since the autumn of 1877. Dr. Jelks was formerly a member of the Medical Society of Georgia; is a member of the Hot Springs Medical Society; the State Medical Society of Arkansas, president in 1892; of the American Medical Association, secretary of the section on obstetrics and gynecology for sessions held at Cleveland, O., Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., and chairman of the section on surgery and anatomy, 1892–93; member of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society; of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists; of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; of the Chicago Medical Society; of the St. Louis Medical Society; North Texas Medical Association, and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. He was professor of genito-urinary surgery and venereal diseases, College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Chicago, 1883–90; has been professor of gynecology and syphilology, Barnes Medical College, St. Louis, Mo., since 1892; surgeon-general of Arkansas national guards, and physician and surgeon to the Ozark sanatorium. Dr. Jelks edits the Hot Springs "Medical Journal," and has written upon "Antiquity of Syphilis," "Journal of the American Medical Association" (1893); "Gun-Shot Wound of the Liver" (1892); "Comparative Value of Mercury and the Iodides in the Treatment of Syphilis" (1890); "Prevention of Venereal Diseases," "Transactions of the State Medical Society of Arkansas" (1892); "Carcinoma of the Uterus: Hysterectomy" (1893); "Medicinal Treatment of Peritonitis"; "Etiology and Treatment of Pneumonia"; "Medical Education," "Arkansas Medical Journal" (1891–92); "Two Cases of Second Infection of Syphilis," read before the Hot Springs Medical Society; "Second Infection of Syphilis," Hot Springs "Medical Journal"; "Some Effects of Blennorrhœa in Women," "American Gynecological Journal"; "Treatment of Syphilis at Hot Springs," "Medical News," Philadelphia; "Appendicitis and Its Treatment," in "Proceedings" of Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; "Auto-Intoxication From Renal Insufficiency, With and Without Nephritis," Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, and published in the New York "Medical Journal"; "Laparotomy as a Cure for Acites Resulting From Cirrhosis of the Liver," read before the Central Texas Medical Society, and published in New York "Medical Record"; "The Pathfinders in Medicine," published in "Journal American Medical Association"; "The Hot Springs of Arkansas and Their Therapeutic Indications," in "Climate," of St. Louis. He was married, in 1870, to Susan E., daughter of Rev. Francis Cook, of Culloden, Ga., and has five children.

JEWETT, Thomas Lightfoot, lawyer and railroad president, was born near Bellair, Harford co., Md., about 1810, eldest son of John and Susannah (Judge) Jewett. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, and were held in high repute for their devotion to that sect. At the age of fourteen the son began his active career. Entering business in New York city, he finally became a member of the firm, and succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune, which he afterward lost. He then studied law, was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and began to practice his profession in that state. In 1838 he removed to St. Clairsville, O., and not long after to Cadiz, where he became professionally associated with Samuel Peppard, and acquired a high standing among the lawyers of his time. Seven years later he removed to Steubenville, and formed a law partnership with Thomas Means. In 1848 he was elected judge of the Steubenville courts, over which he presided for five years. He resigned this position to become president of the Steubenville and Indiana Railway Co., now the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad. He had executive control of this line, with all its connections and leased railroads, and during the fifteen years of his management it was greatly extended and strengthened. In 1871, while yet in the service of the road, he had a paralytic stroke, which necessitated his resignation. Judge Jewett partially recovered from this attack before his death. In 1875, while in New York city with his brother, Hugh J. Jewett, who had been injuredby a fall from his carriage, he died suddenly of heart disease.

JEWETT, Hugh J., lawyer and railroad president, was born near Deer Creek, Harford co., Md., in 1813, son of John and Susannah (Judge) Jewett. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and he was educated in the district school. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. In 1840 he went to Ohio and began the practice of his profession at St. Clairsville, removing in 1848 to Zanesville, O., where his skill in conducting cases involving financial questions was soon recognized. He was elected president of the Muskingum branch of the Ohio state bank in 1852; a senator in 1853; was a presidential elector in the same year, and was soon after appointed U. S. district attorney. In 1855 he became a director of the Central Ohio railroad; in 1856 vice-president and general manager, and in 1857 president. He was a Democratic candidate for member of congress in 1860, for governor

of Ohio in 1861, and for U. S. senator in 1863, but was defeated in each election. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1872 to congress. His success as a railroad manager led to his election as president of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroad Co. in 1869, and shortly after to that of the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Co. On removing to Columbus he was elected vice-president of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co. He retired from active railroad management in 1871, and was appointed general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. In 1873 he resigned his seat in congress to become receiver of the New York and Erie Railroad Co., agreeing to devote his entire time to its interests for a period of ten years. He succeeded in extricating the discredited and bankrupt corporation from its embarrassments, secured its release from the jurisdiction of the courts, and became president of the reorganized board. At the expiration of his contract he retired to his home in Zanesville, resigning the presidency of the Erie railroad in 1884. Mr. Jewett's name was mentioned as that of Democratic candidate for president in 1880.

FLAGG, Jared Bradley, clergyman and painter, was born in New Haven, Conn., June 16, 1820, fourth son of Henry Collins and Martha (Whiting) Flagg, brother of Henry Collins and George Whiting Flagg, the painters, and descendant of John Flagg, who came to this country from England in 1682 and settled in Boston, Mass. His father was a lawyer, and at the time mayor of New Haven. After attending the Lancasterian School in New Haven he took up the study of painting under his brother George, and at the age of sixteen exhibited in the National Academy a portrait of his father, which received favorable notice from artists and art critics. He also studied under his uncle, Washington Allston. He settled in Hartford, where he became prominent as a portrait painter, but in 1849 removed to New York city, and the following year was elected an academician. In 1854 he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and nine months after his ordination was called to Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. There he remained for eight years, when he returned to the practice of art. Dr. Flagg was best known as a portrait painter. Several portraits of Com. Vanderbilt were executed by him. John Jay, ex-Gov. Brown, of Rhode Island; Chief-Justice Church, of New York, and Wiliam M. Evarts and Frederick Tappan, president of the Gallatin Bank, of New York, were also among his sitters. The portraits of Evarts and Judge Church hang in the capitol at Albany. He also painted ideal figure pieces, among which are "Holy Thoughts" and "Paul Before Felix" (1849), and "Angelo and Isabella," which won him his election to the National Academy. In 1892 he published "Life and Letters of Washington Allston." He received the degree of A.M. from Trinity College in 1861, and that of S.T.D. from Columbia in 1863. Dr. Flagg was married in Hartford, in 1841, to Sarah Montague, of that city, who died two years later, leaving a son, Montague. He was married again, in 1846, to Louisa, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hart, of New Britain, Conn., by whom he had four sons and two daughters. She died in 1867. In 1869 he was married to Josephine, daughter of Judge Bond, of Cincinnati, O. His sons, Montague, Ernest, W. Allston and Charles N., followed him into the profession of art. His daughters became the wives of Charles Scribner, the publisher, and William Jaffray, the merchant. Dr. Flagg died in New York city, Sept. 25, 1899.

GORHAM, Charles T., diplomat and banker, was born at Danbury, Fairfield co., Conn., May 29, 1812, son of William and Polly (Weed) Gorham. At an early period his parents removed to Oneonta, Otsego co., N. Y., where he prepared for college, but, having shown marked business qualifications, he was persuaded to enter a mercantile house. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Marshall, Mich., 1836–40, and then opened a private bank, which he successfully conducted for twenty-five years. In 1865 it was incorporated as the First National Bank of Marshall, and Mr. Gorham was its head until his retirement in 1898. He was commissioned major-general of the state militia in 1858; was elected state senator the following year, and was instrumental in organizing the military system of the state of Michigan. A Democrat prior to 1848, and a Whig until 1854, he assisted in forming the Republican party in the latter year, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1864 and 1868. He was known as a friend of the slaves, many of whom he helped to escape. In 1870 he was appointed U. S. minister to The Hague, and after resigning this post, in 1875, was made assistant secretary of the interior, under Sec. Chandler, which post he filled from March, 1876, to April, 1877. Mr. Gorham was married, April 10, 1839, to Charlotte Eaton Hart, of Durham, Greene co., N. Y. He died at Marshall, Mich., March 11, 1901.

WELLS, Calvin, manufacturer and newspaper proprietor, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1827. At the age of twenty he went to live with an elder brother in Pittsburgh, and finished his education, begun in the common schools, at the Western University, in that city. In 1849 he became bookkeeper in a wholesale dry-goods house in Pittsburgh, and in the following year he made the acquaintance of Dr. C. G. Hussey, who had just gone into the copper business, and who soon became his warm friend. In 1852 the firm of Hussey & Wells was established, and in 1858, as Hussey, Wells & Co., engaged in the manufacture of steel, an industry then in its infancy in America. In 1876 he retired from the firm, and in 1877 purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia "Press," which in a short time was made the leading Republican newspaper of Pennsylvania. In 1878 he became president and treasurer of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co., at the same time being largely interested in the firm of A. French & Co.

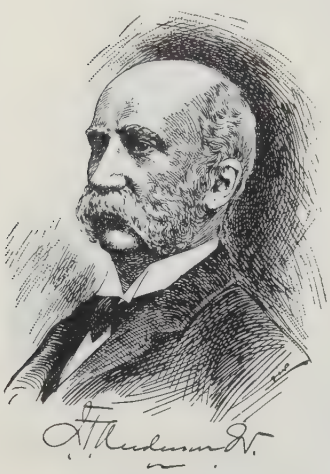
Calvin Wells

CAMPBELL, John, merchant, was born in Scotland in 1653. He settled in Boston, Mass., and was engaged as a bookseller. He was postmaster of Boston for a number of years previous to 1718, and he was also justice of the peace for Suffolk county. On April 24, 1704, he issued a paper, "The Boston News-Letter," which was the first permanent newspaper published in any of the colonies. A newspaper, called "Public Occurrences," was issued in Boston earlier (Sept. 25, 1690), but the government suppressed it after the first number. Campbell died in Boston, Mass., in March, 1728.

PORRO, Francis Porro y Peinado, second R. C. bishop of New Orleans, was a member of the order of Franciscans, of the Convent dei Santi Apostoli at Rome. He was nominated and duly appointed to fill the vacant see of New Orleans, but it was soon afterwards assumed that Spain would resign the province of Louisiana, which would not then be

able to maintain a bishop, and he was transferred to the see of Tarrazona. His brethren in the Franciscan order hold his memory in high esteem, and his portrait hangs among those of the deceased members of the community on the walls of the convent, where it is pointed out to visitors as that of the second bishop of Louisiana, who never assumed charge of his see. He died about 1802.

ANDERSON, John Fleming, Jr., merchant, was born in New York city, May 17, 1840, son of John Fleming and Catharine Ann (Woodward) Anderson. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of twelve years commenced his commercial career with a produce commission firm, where he steadily advanced until, at the time of the firm's failure, during the panic of 1857, he was holding a most responsible and important position. In 1858 he became a clerk in the employ of J. Q. Preble, envelope manufacturer of New York city, and three and a half years later engaged as salesman for the wholesale paper warehouse of Bradley R. Hard, a brother-in-law. He became associated with Mr. Hard as junior partner in 1864, the name changing to Bradley R. Hard & Co., and six years later he was made an equal partner in the firm. Upon the death of Mr. Hard, Aug. 1, 1872, the firm of J. F. Anderson, Jr., & Co., was formed, with William E. Conrow as junior partner. When Mr. Conrow retired, in 1882, Franklin W. Anderson, a brother, was admitted to partnership, and on Jan. 1, 1899, Randolph Nexsen, who had been with the firm for twenty-five years, was also admitted. Despite the tax upon his time caused by his numerous outside connections, Mr. Anderson gives daily attention to the business in which he has achieved success. He is a trustee of the Washington Trust Co., and a member of its executive committee; a trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution; of the Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., and of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Springfield. He is treasurer and director of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; president of the board of trustees of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn; a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn; Hardware Club of New York, and the New York chamber of commerce. He was married, June 11, 1868, to Maria Virginia, daughter of Col. Andrew A. Bremner, the first colonel of the 7th regiment, N.G. S.N.Y. She died May 6, 1889, leaving two children, Susie Kennedy and Virginia Bremner Anderson.



SHAYNE, Christopher Columbus, manufacturer and merchant, was born near Galway village, Saratoga co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1844, son of Thomas and Mary (Dooling) Shayne. He is descended from French Huguenots, the Du Shanes, who were driven from their native country in the twelfth century and settled near Belfast, Ireland, where the castle bearing the family name still stands. A branch of the family removed to the South of Ireland, whence Mr. Shayne's father emigrated to this country in 1836. The son was educated at the public schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen, having determined to better himself, he walked to Saratoga, sixteen miles distant, where for a few weeks he worked in a hotel; next sold newspapers, and became news agent of the United States Hotel. Here he met Pres. Corning, of the New York Central railroad, to whom he suggested the idea of supplying newspapers to passengers on the road, and by whom he was encouraged. A note from Mr. Corning to the superintendent of the road obtained for young Shayne a pass for one year from Albany to Buffalo, and the privilege desired; and he did so well in this enterprise that he was able to pay off a mortgage on his father's farm. Soon afterward the railroad sold this privilege to a company for $5,000 per year, and Mr. Shayne secured employment with the Adams Express Co. as news agent on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. Prior to this time he studied in the Commercial College of Albany, and later attended a commercial college in Cincinnati, where he entered the employ of C. B. Camp & Co., the largest dealers in furs west of the Alleghanies. His success in this line was as remarkable as before, and in a few years, having attained his majority, he was admitted as a partner Three years later, 1868, he resigned to start a similar business independently, and carried it on prosperously under the name of C. C. Shayne & Co.; but realizing that Cincinnati would never become a centre of the fur trade, he sold his interest to his partner, Joshua Bates, and removed to New York city in 1873. During the panic of 1874 he failed, and became agent for several large manufacturing establishments. Mr. Shayne began business again on his own account in 1878. Gradually regaining his prestige, he paid off his outlawed debts at 100 cents on the dollar after having gone through bankruptcy and laid the foundation of a fortune, besides building up one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. He has earned a remarkable reputation for honest and straightforward dealing, and his trade, which is of the highest class, extends to all parts of the universe where furs are worn. Mr. Shayne's exhibit at the Columbian exposition at Chicago, in 1893, was awarded the "highest prizes for garments of Russian sable, mink, seal, Persian lamb, otter, and for pelts dressed ready for use, all kinds." Notwithstanding his large business interests, Mr. Shayne has found time to be active in social and political affairs. He has been president of the merchants' and manufacturers' board of trade of New York for seven terms; president of the manufacturing furriers' association and of the manufacturing fur merchants' exchange of New York; a member of the chamber of commerce; the board of trade and transportation; the Ohio Society (of which he was one of the governors for three years); the New York Athletic Club; the Fifth Avenue Republican Club; the West Side Republican Club; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He is a 32d degree Mason; was king of the Royal Arch Masons for five years, and was treasurer of Crescent lodge for a number of years. An ardent admirer of Gladstone, Mr. Shayne served as chairman of the committee representing the American people who contributed to the testimonial recognizing Mr. Gladstone's services in the cause of home rule for Ireland. This committee was composed of the following: J. H. Starin, E. B. Harper, J. S. Coleman, J. R. O'Beirne, Joseph Pulitzer (treasurer), Erastus Wiman, Richard Walters (secretary), who, with Mr. Pulitzer and Mr. Shayne's son, presented the testimonial to Gladstone at Dollis Hill, the home of Lord Aberdeen. He was also chairman of the trades and professions committee of the Parliamentary Fund Association, of which the late Eugene

Kelly was treasurer, which raised $200,000 for home rule; and he was a large factor in raising, through the New York "World," the $100,000 for the pedestal on which the Statue of Liberty now rests. Mr. Shayne was one of the organizers of the American chamber of commerce in Paris, well known to American visitors there. He was a member of the committee of one hundred, in 1886, where he made the speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt for mayor of New York, and predicted that Roosevelt would become governor of New York state and president of the United States. In 1888 he took an active part in the election of Pres. Harrison, canvassing the state of New York with eloquence and earnestness. He was a great admirer of William McKinley, doing much towards his election as governor of Ohio, and in the two memorable campaigns for the presidency stumped the states of New York, Ohio and Virginia. During the administrations of Prests. Harrison and McKinley he was a welcome visitor at the White House and was frequently consulted on questions of state. In 1892 he was unanimously nominated for Congress in the 14th congressional district of New York, but declined the honor, believing that no public office should be accepted unless the entire time could be devoted to its demands; and in 1894 he was tendered, by a committee of seventy-five, representing 65,000 voters, the New York city mayoralty nomination, which he also declined. He served two years as a member of the New York state commerce commission, created by the legislature to learn the cause of the diversion of commerce from New York to other ports; and the services rendered by Mr. Shayne and his colleagues were strongly commended by Gov. Roosevelt in his annual message. In 1868 Mr. Shayne was married, at Pomeroy, O., to Margaret A., daughter of Duncan Sloan, and had one child, a promising youth, who died in 1891, during his senior year at Columbia University. The foregoing is the life story of a typical New York boy, who raised himself to fame and fortune by hard work, unwavering honesty and strength of purpose. Unimpeachable in his business integrity, he is one of the very few in the commercial world honored by the statement: "his word is as good as his bond."

HUGHES, Robert William, journalist and jurist, was born in Powhatan county, Va., June 6, 1821, son of Jesse and Elizabeth Woodson (Morton) Hughes, and a descendant of Jesse Hughes, a Huguenot, who emigrated to Virginia, with his wife, about 1695. This colonist took up the plantation in Powhatan county, on the south side of James river, which is to this day called the Hughes creek plantation. David Hughes, grandfather of Robert William, was an officer in the revolutionary war. His son, Jesse, was a lawyer, and a captain in the war of 1812. The son was educated at Caldwell Institute, Greensboro, N. C., from 1837–40, and spent the next two years as a teacher in Bingham's High School, at Hillsboro, N. C. He then studied law, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1846, settled in Richmond, Va., for practice. Several years later he became editor of the Richmond "Examiner," conducting that journal until 1857, and in 1858–59 was on the staff of the Washington "Union." In 1860 he attended the Richmond convention, and from the following year until 1865 again acted as editor of the "Examiner." He then conducted the Richmond "Republic" for one year, and was a contributor to the Richmond "State Journal" in 1866–71. June 12, 1869, he fought a duel with William E. Cameron, of the Richmond "Index," which was caused by an editorial by the latter attacking Judge Hughes and charging that his opinions could be bought. The encounter took place across the state line, in North Carolina, and Cameron received a flesh wound which, though painful, was not serious. Hughes was unhurt. He was U. S. attorney for the western district of Virginia by appointment from Pres. Grant in 1871–73, and was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for governor of Virginia in the latter year. On Jan. 14, 1874, he was appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Virginia, which post he filled until 1898. Judge Hughes was the author of "Reports of Cases Decided In the Circuit Court of the United States For the 4th Circuit"(5 vols., 1877–83); "The Currency Question From a Southern Point of View" (1879); "Transcript of Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court" (5 vols., 1881–83); "The American Dollar" (1885), and of biographies of Gen. John B. Floyd and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, published in Pollard's "Lee and His Lieutenants" (1867). He was married in Richmond, Va., June 4, 1850, to Eliza M., daughter of Hon. Charles C. Johnston. He died at his home in Washington county, Va., Dec. 10, 1901.

JOHNS, Kensey, Jr., jurist, was born at Newcastle, Del., Dec. 10, 1791, son of Kensey Johns, third of the name, and his wife, Ann Van Dyke. He is descended from Richard Johns, of Bristol, England, who settled at the Cliffs, Md., about 1686, and his wife, Elizabeth Kensey; through their son, Kensey, and his wife, Elizabeth Chew; their son, Kensey, and his wife, Susanna Galloway, parents of Kensey Johns the third. After graduating at Princeton College in 1810, he studied law with his maternal uncle, Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, and finished his studies in the famous law school of Litchfield, Conn. He was admitted to the bar in 1813, and by intense application soon acquired a good standing. He represented Delaware in congress from 1827 to 1831. On the retirement of his father from the chancellorship the son was appointed chancellor of Delaware, in accordance with the wishes of the bar, and served in that capacity from Jan. 18, 1832, until his death. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College in 1846. On Feb. 23, 1815, he was married to Maria, daughter of James McCallmont, son of John McCallmont. He died in his native town, March 28, 1857.

RAY, Charles H., editor, was born at Norwich, Chenango co., N. Y., March 12, 1821. At the age of twenty-two he went West and practiced medicine at Muscatine, Ia., but afterwards removed to Illinois. He became associated with the "Jeffersonian," a leading Democratic paper of Galena, in 1851, and his powerful articles against the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill soon attracted attention beyond the boundaries of the state. In 1854–55 he was secretary of the state senate, and at the same time acted as a correspondent of the New York "Tribune." He then went to Chicago with a view of establishing a one-cent Republican newspaper, but he found temporary employment in the editorial department of the "Tribune," and having a letter of introduction from Horace Greeley to Mr. Medill he decided to take a one-fourth interest in that paper (1857). Soon after John C. Vaughan, who had been associated with Mr. Medill on the Cleveland "Leader," entered the office under the firm name of Vaughan, Ray & Medill, the first two acting as editors and the last as manager. Dr. Ray succeeded John L. Scripps as editor-in chief in 1861, continuing in that place until Nov. 20, 1863, when he sold out, and was succeeded by Mr. Medill. In 1868 he accepted the position of managing editor of the Chicago "Evening Post," and remained there until his death, which occurred in Chicago, Sept. 23, 1870. In 1847 he was married to Jane Y. Per-Lee, who died in Chicago in 1862, leaving one daughter and three sons.

SELFRIDGE, Thomas Oliver, naval officer, was born in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1804, son of Oliver Selfridge, a leading lawyer and Federalist. He entered the navy as midshipman on Jan. 1, 1818, and made his first cruise in the Columbus, the flagship of Com. Bainbridge. He was made a lieutenant March 3, 1827; a commander on April 11, 1844; a captain Sept. 14, 1855, and a commodore July 26, 1862. During this time he served in the West Indies, Brazil, the Mediterranean and the Pacific. In the Mexican war he commanded the sloop Dale, and captured Guaymas, Nov. 7, 1847, during which 400 Mexican soldiers concealed in houses were routed by about seventy American seamen. Com. Selfridge received a severe wound in the foot that subsequently incapacitated him for active service. After a brief period of duty at the Boston navy yard he commanded for a few months the steam frigate Mississippi, in the Gulf Stream squadron. From 1862 to 1864 he had charge of the Mare Island navy yard, California, and in 1867 and 1868 of the Philadelphia navy yard. He was president of the examining board in 1870 and 1871, and was placed on the retired list, with the rank of rear-admiral, July, 1870. He died at Waverley, Mass., Oct. 15, 1902.

SELFRIDGE, Thomas Oliver, Jr., naval officer, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 6, 1837, son of Thomas O. Selfridge, rear-admiral. He entered the navy as cadet midshipman on Oct. 3, 1851, and was graduated in June, 1853, at the head of his class, being the first officer of the navy to receive a graduate's diploma under the present organization of the Naval Academy. He was midshipman on board the frigate Independence of the Pacific squadron until September, 1856, when he was promoted to passed midshipman. He served as acting master in the coast survey, and as master of the sloop-of-war Vincennes until 1860. On Feb. 15, 1860, he was commissioned lieutenant, and was aboard the Cumberland in the fight with the Merrimac at Hampton Roads, Va., saving himself when the ship sank by jumping from a port-hole and swimming to a boat. After the engagement he was ordered to the command of the Monitor, but was transferred as flag lieutenant of the North Atlantic fleet. In July, 1862, he was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, and was put in charge of the steamer Cairo, which was blown up by a torpedo while engaged in clearing the Yazoo river, near Vicksburg. He was next assigned to the command of the gunboats Conostoga and Manitou; commanded a land battery in the siege of Vicksburg; commanded the steamer Osage in the Red river expedition, March, 1864; commanded the Vindicator, 5th division of the Mississippi fleet, and commanded the gunboat Huron in the second expedition against Fort Fisher, during which he led a division of sailors in the assault, Jan. 15, 1865. In December, 1869, he was appointed a commander, and in the same year took charge of an expedition to survey the isthmus of Darien for an interoceanic canal. Up to 1874 he explored and reported upon all the country south of the Panama to the head waters of the Atrato river, South America. In 1887–80 he commanded the Enterprise on tours of exploration, and in 1879 he was a special delegate to the international canal congress in Paris. In 1885–87 he was in command of the Omaha, of the Asiatic squadron, during which time he was tried by court-martial for alleged carelessness and neglect of duty, but was wholly and honorably acquitted in June, 1888. In 1889–90 he was a member of the board of inspectors, and on April 12, 1894, Pres. Cleveland appointed him commodore. He was retired, with rank of rear-admiral, in 1898. Com. Selfridge invented an ingenious device for protecting vessels from the attack of torpedoes.

ALLEN, John J., jurist, was born at Woodstock, Shenandoah co., Va., Sept. 25, 1797, son of Judge James Allen, an able and distinguished lawyer. He was educated at Washington College, Va., and Dickinson College, Pa. He read law with his father and removed to Clarksburg in 1819. In 1827 he was elected to the state senate, and while a member of that body introduced an important bill, which afterwards became a law, for the settlement of land titles in Trans-Alleghany Virginia. In 1834 he was commonwealth attorney for the counties of Harrison, Lewis and Preston. At the same time he was a member of the 23d congress, serving from Dec. 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835. While in congress, he served on the committee of the District of Columbia. In 1836 he was appointed judge by Acting Gov. Wyndham Robertson, removed to Botetourt county, and held his first court there, Sept. 1, 1836, winning many friends and admirers by the easy grace and dignity of his manner. In December, 1840, of the same year, he was elected a judge of the state court of appeals, and in 1851 he was made president of that court, or chief-justice of the state. He was an ardent upholder of the doctrine of secession, his masterly defense of which may be found in "The Southern Historical Papers" for January, 1876. In 1865 he resigned and retired to private life. Judge Allen was married in 1824. Although extremely reserved in public life, he was gentle, affectionate and communicative in his family, and he was firm and sincere in his religious faith. He died in 1871.

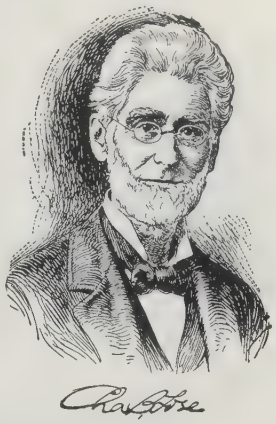
BROOKE, Francis Key, P. E. bishop of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and 165th in the succession of the American episcopate, was born at Gambier, O., Nov. 2, 1852, youngest son of John Thomson and Louisa Rebecca (Hunter) Brooke, and a descendant of Robert Brooke, who came from England to Maryland in 1650. His father was rector of Christ Church, Cincinnati, O., seventeen years. He was graduated at Kenyon College in 1874, and in 1875 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Jaggar, of the diocese of southern Ohio, and in 1877 priest. His charges were Grace Church, College Hill, O., (1875–77); Christ Church, Portsmouth, O. (1877–80); St. James', Piqua, O. (1880–84); Grace Church, Sandusky, O. (1884–86); St. Peter's, St. Louis, Mo. (1886–88), and Trinity Church, of Atchison, Kan. In 1892 he was elected missionary bishop of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, and was consecrated at Topeka, Kan., Jan. 6, 1893, in Grace Cathedral. Bishop Brooke was married at Bolivar, Tenn., in 1881, to Mildred Ruth, daughter of Milton Baldwin, and granddaughter of John Baldwin, founder of Berea University. They have five children.

WELLS, Heber Manning, first state governor of Utah (1896–), was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 11, 1859, son of Daniel Hanmer and Martha (Harris) Wells. His father, a grandson of David Chapin, who fought in the revolutionary war, 2d Connecticut volunteers, was a leading spirit among the Mormon settlers from the foundation of the colony, a valued counsellor of Brigham Young, and general of the forces of the territory of Utah at the time of the threatened Mormon war. His maternal grandfather was McGee Harris, a well-to-do business man and a native of Tennessee. Entering the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City, in 1871, he was duly graduated four years later, and soon afterward secured a clerkship in the office of the city recorder. Remaining here until 1882, he was elected recorder

of Salt Lake City, and held the office eight years. He then became cashier of the State Bank of Utah, a position whose important trusts and responsibilities he has since discharged with ability and success. During 1890–91 he served on the city board of public works, and in 1895 was a member of the convention to formulate a constitution for Utah, which was finally adopted. Upon the admission of Utah into the Union, Jan. 4, 1896, Mr. Wells was elected governor by a large majority on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected in 1900 for a second term. He has demonstrated the wisdom which chose him to the high office by his liberal policy and ability to reconcile interests so long in active contention. His economical and patriotic policy in mobilizing and equipping his state's volunteers in the war with Spain also gave great satisfaction to the people and the authorities at Washington. Gov. Wells is a representative man among the younger generation of the people who settled the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and amid trials and discouragements have by their sterling worth and steady industry made Utah one of the most prosperous and promising states in the Union. He has been thrice married: first, in 1880, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Hamden Sydney Beatie, a prominent merchant of Salt Lake City; she died in 1888, leaving three children; second, in 1892, to Mrs. Teresa Cummings, daughter of Gen. Hyrum Bradley Clawson, of Utah; she died in 1897; and third, in 1901, to Emily Katz.

BURKE, Edmund, congressman, was born at Westminster, Vt., Jan. 23, 1809. He was educated privately, and after being admitted to the bar in 1829, removed to Newport, N. H., in 1833, where he began to practice his profession. In 1835 he established in Sullivan county the "New Hampshire Argus," of which he was editor for a number of years. He was a representative in congress as a Democrat in 1839–45, and served as chairman of the committee on the library and member of the committees on commerce and claims. In 1845 he was appointed by Pres. Polk commissioner of patents and held the office four years, when he resumed his practice in Newport. He was a delegate to the national Union convention of 1866. He died at Newport, N. H., Jan. 25, 1882.

LORE, Charles Brown, jurist, was born at Cantwell's Bridge (now Odessa), Del., March 16, 1831, son of Eldad and Priscilla Cook (Henderson) Lore. On both sides he is descended from the early settlers of Cumberland county, N. J., where his Huguenot ancestors settled during the seventeenth century. He was educated at the Middletown Academy and at Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1852 with the honors of his class. He then studied law with Judge John K. Findlay, of Philadelphia, and upon his return to Delaware was elected clerk of the state house of representatives for the session of 1856–57. Turning his attention to the ministry, he was assigned by the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference to Princess Anne district in Maryland, but resigned a year later and resumed his law studies at Wilmington, Del., under Daniel M. Bates, chancellor of the state. In 1860 he was nominated for the legislature by the Democrats, but was defeated. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1861, and in the following year was appointed by Gov. Burton as a commissioner of the draft to raise troops for the Federal army. On Sept. 29, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Salisbury attorney-general of the state for the term of five years, and during that time was identified with a number of noted cases, among them the Goldsborough murder of Charles Marsh, the Dr. Isaac C. West case, and the trial of the Delaware Bank burglars. In these cases he was pitted against the ablest lawyers of Delaware. A logical thinker, a forcible speaker, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the law, he built up a large practice. He was elected to congress in 1882, was re-elected in 1884, and served on the committees on claims, naval affairs, expenditures of the department of state, and the special committee on American ship-building. He made speeches on the consular and diplomatic appropriations bill; on the money question, advocating the dual standard of gold and silver; on the Oregon Central railroad, assisting in successfully urging the reclamation of a portion of the lands granted to that company, and one on naval affairs in opposition to Sec. William C. Whitney's plan for consolidation of bureaus. In 1884 he had a majority of the legislature for U. S. senator, but was defeated by the defection of one man. He formed the law firm of Lore & Emmons in 1879, and conducted his practice under that style until 1893. On March 21, 1893, he was appointed by Gov. Reynolds chief-justice of Delaware for life, and under the new constitution of 1897 was reappointed by Gov. Ebe W. Tunnell for twelve years. Judge Lore has directed the studies of over thirty law students, many of whom have become well-known attorneys. In politics he has always been a firm Democrat, and was presidential elector for Delaware in 1880 and 1892. He is an incorporator and trustee, and is now president of the board of trustees of the Wilmington Home for Friendless Children; since 1867 has served as a trustee of Delaware College, and has been for many years president of the board. He is president of the board of trustees of the State College for Colored Students; president of the Historical Society of Delaware, and vice-president of the Ferris Industrial School, and also of the Minquadale Home for Aged People. In 1900 he was a delegate for the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal conference to the general conference held in Chicago; was chairman of the judiciary of that body, and was appointed a delegate to the ecumenical conference held in London in 1901. As president of the Society for Public Good he led in securing a new workhouse system for his state, and a new prison system. Judge Lore was married, July 7, 1862, to Rebecca, daughter of Josiah Bates, of Mt. Holly, N. J., and has one daughter, Emma Lore, who is quite a noted pianist, harpist and contralto vocalist.



Chas. Lore

McCALLUM, Daniel Craig, engineer, was born at Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Jan. 21, 1815. At an early age he emigrated with his parents to this country, and settling in Rochester, N. Y., became an architect and builder. He was general superintendent of the Erie railway in 1855–56, and on Feb. 11, 1862, was appointed director of all the military roads in the United States, with the rank of colonel. He filled this responsible post with great efficiency and ability throughout the civil war, receiving the brevets of brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 24, 1864, and of major-general on March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of service on July 31, 1866, and the same year published a report on the U. S. military railroads during the war of secession. Mr. McCallum introduced the inflexible arched truss, which has probably been in more general use in the United States than any other system of timber bridges. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1878.

CHAPELLE, Placide Louis, R. C. archbishop, was born in southern France, diocese of Mende, Aug. 28, 1842. When he was seventeen years of age he came to the United States with an uncle who had been appointed a missionary to Hayti, and soon after entered St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., to study for the priesthood. He was still too young to be ordained when he had completed the course (1863), and therefore engaged in teaching for two years in St. Charles' College, Endicott City. In 1865 he was ordained priest and was assigned to the charge of several missions in Montgomery county. While performing the duties of this office he began to study for the degree of LL.D. and in 1868, after a brilliant examination, received honors from St. Mary's. In 1870 he was made assistant to Mgr. Bernard McManus, of St. John's Church, and later was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's, in the same city. In 1882 he became pastor of St. Matthew's, Washington, succeeding the well-known Dr. Boyle, deceased. In 1872 Dr. Chapelle was made president of the theological conferences of the Maryland priests, held every three months, and filled the office until after Bishop O'Sullivan became the Mobile diocesan. In 1885 Dr. Chapelle succeeded him in the presidency of the theological conferences held in the District of Columbia; and he acted as chaplain and spiritual director to the Visitandines at Baltimore and Washington. During his priesthood he served in the Roman Catholic Indian bureau for several years, and he accompanied Archbishop Spalding to the Vatican council as his secretary. In 1891 Archbishop Salpointe, of the diocese of Santa Fé, asked for a coadjutor. The archdiocese is very extensive, including all of New Mexico but Doña Ana and Grant counties, these being attached to Arizona. At that time the Roman Catholic population, chiefly of Spanish descent, was almost 110,000, besides about 18,000 Indians, descendants of the once powerful Pueblos. There were forty-eight priests, mostly French; thirty-four parish churches, 250 chapels, eight convents, twenty-one educational institutions, including thirteen schools for Indians, two Jesuit communities and two hospitals. On Aug. 2, 1891, Dr. Chapelle was notified of his appointment, and on Nov. 1st, All Saints' day, was consecrated in the cathedral at Baltimore by Cardinal Gibbons, receiving the title bishop of Arabissus. Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University at Washington, delivered the sermon. During the discourse he said: "We all know what exceptional qualities of mind and heart Bishop Chapelle brings to this new office. He does not fear the hardships of his new life. He has been there and knows what they will be. When a boy he left his pleasant home in France to consecrate his life to the work of Christ in a strange land." Bishop Chapelle was presented with a number of testimonials by the people of Washington. Nearly all the insignia of office; his mitre, crosier, ring, pectoral cross and pontifical vestments were gifts. In 1892 he went to Rome and while there was made an archbishop, the pope assigning him the ancient see of Sebaste. On Jan. 7, 1894, he became archbishop of Santa Fé, Mgr. Salpointe having resigned, but in November, 1897, was transferred to New Orleans, becoming the eleventh incumbent of the second oldest American see. The pope appointed him apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico in September, 1898, and to the Philippine islands in September, 1899. Archbishop Chapelle is regarded as one of the ablest theologians in the United States. Since 1899 he has been vice-president of the Roman Catholic Indian bureau in Washington, and he is a trustee of the Catholic University.

LAMB, Isaac W., clergyman and inventor, was born at Hartland, Livingston co., Mich., Jan. 8, 1840, son of Rev. Aroswell and Phœbe (Wixom) Lamb. He is descended from Valentine Wightman, whose descendants were pastors of Groton Church, Groton, Conn., for 125 years. Nehemiah Lamb, a great-grandson of Valentine Wightman and grandfather of Isaac W., migrated to Michigan in 1825 as a missionary of the New York Baptist convention. Isaac Lamb invented, in 1859, a machine for braiding whips. He began work in the ministry at Huntley, Ill., in 1861, but left it in 1863 to devote his time to the construction of a knitting machine. He removed to Rochester, N. Y., and studied to perfect his invention, obtaining his first patent on Sept. 15, 1863, and by careful management husbanding his resources so as to keep the work going. In 1864 he sold an interest in his patents to Alvan Strong, of Rochester, and in the spring of the following year the Lamb Knitting Machine Manufacturing Co. was organized. About the same time the Lamb Knitting Machine Co. was organized at Springfield, Mass., with a nominal capital of $100,000. The machine was a success, and patents were secured in England, France and Belgium. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Lamb went to Europe to establish the business there, and factories were started in Paris and Covet, Switzerland, with the result that the machines were soon used largely in most of the civilized countries. Returning to the United States in 1869, he was ordained in the Baptist ministry, and settled at Novi, Oakland co., Mich, where he remained for nearly eight years, afterwards serving churches in various localities throughout Michigan. During all this time his leisure was devoted to new mechanical inventions, and fifteen patents were secured by him, most of them being for improvements of his knitting machine. Early in 1889 he organized the Lamb Knit Goods Co., of Colon, St. Joseph co., Mich., retaining its business management for three years, and later organized the Lamb Glove and Mitten Co. at Perry, Shiawassee co., Mich., for the purpose of controlling their sale. The two companies organized in 1865 amalgamated two years later and removed to Chicopee Falls, Mass., and the Lamb Manufacturing Co. has now a capital of $500,000. A branch of the business is the manufacture of bicycles. Mr. Lamb has also been engaged on a new system of shorthand, which he hopes will shortly be ready for publication. He never sought notoriety, and has done work mostly in small churches and in small towns, preferring rural quiet to the confusion of large cities. While his inventions have been profitable, and he has a moderate competence, he has never sought for large wealth, and for this reason many others have been benefited by his inventions and labors to a much greater extent than himself. Mr. Lamb was married first, in September, 1861, to Carolina A. Smith, of Salem, Mich., by whom he had two children, who died in infancy; second, in March, 1880, to Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, of Kensington, Mich.

SALISBURY, Stephen, bank president, was born at Worcester, Mass., March 31, 1835, son of Stephen and Rebekah Scott (Dean) Salisbury, and a grandson of Stephen Salisbury. His father (1798–1884) a graduate of Harvard in 1817, was a lawyer, state senator, presidential elector in 1860 and 1872, and president of the American Antiquarian Society during 1854-84. The son's early education was obtained in private schools and in the grammar and high schools of Worcester, after which he

entered Harvard College in 1852, and was graduated there in 1856. He then went to Europe, where he studied in the Frederick William University at Berlin, spent some months of 1857 in attending lectures at L'École de Droit, Paris, and during the summer and autumn of the same year traveled extensively through Greece and Asia Minor. After further study in Berlin and an extended tour of Italy, England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, he returned to Worcester, Mass., in December, 1858. He then took up the study of bookkeeping, but a short time later became a law student in the office of Dewey & Williams, and a year later entered Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. In the following October he was admitted to the bar of Worcester, but did not practice the profession, going to Yucatan during the next winter, where he spent six months in studying the ruins and monuments of the Maya Indians. In 1885 he again visited Yucatan, as well as Mexico and Cuba, and several interesting articles on these travels were contributed by him to the transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he has been president since 1887. In 1888 he traveled in Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and France. He has been a generous patron of charities and public institutions in the city of Worcester, having given one of the wards of the city hospital, the Institute Park, covering eighteen acres, and the Salisbury laboratories of the Polytechnic Institute. He was a member of the Worcester common council in 1864, 1865, 1866, and its president during the latter year; president of the Worcester County Horticultural Society; trustee of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded; of the Washburn Memorial Hospital, and for ten years its secretary; of the City Hospital of Worcester, and for seventeen years its secretary, and a director of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester, and the Boston, Barre and Gardner railroads. He was elected a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1884; of the Peabody Museum of Archæology in 1887; of Clark University in the same year, and its treasurer in 1891. In 1865 he became a director in the Worcester National Bank; was elected its president upon the death of his father in 1884, and has also served as president of the Worcester County Institution for Savings since 1882. Mr. Salisbury was elected a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1892, 1893 and 1894. He was elected president of the American Antiquarian Society in 1887, and was also a member of the American Geographical Society; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the Conservatorio Yucateco, and the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. He is unmarried.

WORTHINGTON, Edward William, clergyman and author, was born at Batavia, N. Y., May 10, 1854, son of Gad Belden and Anna Maria (Dixon) Worthington. He was prepared for college at the High School, Batavia, and the Cary Seminary, Oakfield. He entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1871, and was graduated salutatorian June, 1875. He received the degree of B.A. from Trinity College in 1875 and M.A. in 1878. He then studied theology, and was graduated at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1878. He was private secretary to the bishop of Connecticut during 1876–79. He was ordered deacon in 1878, and was ordained priest in New Haven in 1879. He had charge of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Yalesville, Conn., 1878–79; was rector of Christ parish, West Haven, Conn., 1879–82; of St. John's parish, Mount Morris, N. Y., 1882–87, and of Grace parish, Cleveland, O., since 1887. He has been assistant secretary of the house of deputies of the general convention since 1883; secretary of the diocese of Ohio, 1890–1901, and president of the standing committee, diocese of Ohio, since 1896. He has been a deputy to the general convention since 1892. He is the author of "Ember Days and Other Papers" (1897), and "The Holy Eucharist, Devotionally Considered" (1901). He was married, in 1880, to Eleanor Lobdell.

ADSIT, Allen Clark, jurist, was born at Rutland, Jefferson co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1837, son of Stephen and Polly (Smiley) Adsit. He is a descendant of John Adsit, an Englishman who emigrated to Lyme, Conn., about 1716; thence his sons, John, Samuel, Benjamin and Stephen removed to Columbia and Dutchess counties, N. Y. These brothers were enrolled in militia regiments during the revolutionary war, and saw service under Cols. Robert Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Ness, Lewis DuBois and others. Stephen Adsit, who belonged to the line of John, son of the emigrant, was born in Oneida county in 1806; his wife, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1815. Allen C. Adsit pursued the higher branches of study at Fairfield Academy, Fairfield, N. Y.; Jefferson County Institute, at Watertown, N. Y., and for several winters prior to 1859–60 had charge of district schools, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and began to practice at Adams, Jefferson co., N. Y., in 1860. He enlisted in the civil war, becoming a member of company G, 44th New York infantry, and serving with the army of the Potomac, participating in all its great engagements. Remaining in the field until the war ended, he attained the rank of first lieutenant. Early in 1866 he removed to Michigan and settled at Spring Lake, Ottawa co., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the same time he entered actively into politics; was recognized as a man whose advice and action in public matters should be followed, and after serving for six years as supervisor of the township was made president of the village of Spring Lake, in 1871–72. In 1871 he was a representative in the legislature. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Ottawa county. In 1877 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he soon was spoken of as one of the leaders of the bar. In 1886 he was appointed assistant U. S. attorney for the western district of Michigan, and in 1890 he was elected judge of the 17th circuit. The election was contested on legal points, and the case, which is considered a notable one, was carried to the supreme court, where Judge Adsit conducted it in person. He won, and on Feb. 5, 1891, assumed the duties of the office. In 1893 he was re-elected for the full term of six years. He is an active member of Custer Post, No. 5, G.A.R., department of Michigan; a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, F. and A. M.; of De Molai Commandery No. 5, K. T., and of Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic order, N. M. S. He was married: first, at Spring Lake, Mich., Oct. 19, 1871, to Mary Hubbell, who died in 1872; second, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 24, 1886, to Sarah Kilpatrick. Judge Adsit retired from the bench Jan. 1, 1900, and resumed the practice of his profession.

SEAY, William A., diplomat, was born near Burkeville, Va., April 19, 1831. He received a classical education, graduating at Princeton in 1850, and studied law at the Lexington Law School. He was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1852; re-

moved in the following year to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Shreveport, La., in 1861. He was appointed professor in the Louisiana State Military School; served as an engineer officer in the Confederate army under Gen. Price, and in 1872 received a majority of the votes cast for judge of the district court, though the returning board decided against him. In 1881 he was elected a representative to the Louisiana legislature, and in 1884 was re-elected, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee. In the latter year he was appointed commissioner to revise the statute laws of the state, and in 1885 was appointed, by Pres. Cleveland, U. S. minister to Bolivia.

HALDERMAN, John A., soldier and diplomat, was born in Fayette county, Ky., April 15, 1838, son of Dr. John A. and Susan Henderson (Rogers) Halderman. After completing an academic education he taught school, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he removed to Kansas, where he opposed slavery, served as private secretary to the first governor of the territory, and held the office of judge of the probate court. He officiated for two terms as mayor of Leavenworth, and was a member of both houses of the Kansas legislature. During the civil war he served in the Federal army as major of the 1st regiment of Kansas infantry; major-general of the state forces in active service; provost marshal-general of the Western army; was on the staff of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon; participated in several important battles, and was mentioned for "gallant and meritorious conduct" at the battle of Springfield, both in the official report and in general orders. After the establishment of peace he traveled extensively in Europe, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Palestine, and in 1880 was appointed consul at Bangkok, Siam, being later advanced to the rank of consul-general by Pres. Garfield, and in 1882 becoming minister resident. While at the court of Siam he put forth active efforts toward the introduction of postal and telegraphic systems into that country, in recognition of which he was made a commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia by King Norodom and the French government; and for suppressing a liquor traffic which was being conducted under cover of the American flag he received the decoration of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant. He was a firm friend of Pres. Grant, who highly esteemed his diplomatic services. Gen. Halderman was made a regent in the University of the State of Kansas, and in 1883 received from Highland University the degree of LL.D.

John A. Halderman

McIVER, Henry, jurist, was born at Society Hill, Darlington co., S. C., Sept. 25, 1826, son of Alexander M. and Mary (Hanford) McIver, of Scotch descent, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland and settled in the eastern part of South Carolina about the middle of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, John E. McIver, was married to Mary Ann Williams, a sister of Gov. David R. Williams. His mother was the daughter of Enoch Hanford, of Connecticut, the first professor of languages in South Carolina College. Henry attended school in Cheraw county, whither the family had removed, and was graduated at South Carolina College in 1846. He taught school during vacation, and studied law in his father's office the following year, being admitted to the bar in 1847. His father, who at his death was solicitor of the eastern circuit, died in 1850, and he was appointed by Gov. Seabrook solicitor, or prosecuting attorney, for the circuit, an office he held by successive appointment and election for about sixteen years. He was a member of the secession convention, and served in the army during the war with the rank of captain, though having little taste for military life. He was a member of the state convention of 1865, and when the courts were reopened resumed his practice. He was elected associate justice of the supreme court in 1877. In December, 1879, he was elected chief-justice, but on account of a constitutional question arising as to the tenure of office of the late chief-justice, and as that question was then before the supreme court, and his acceptance of the office would have left but one member of the court whose office was undisputed, he declined the honor and W. D. Simpson took the office. He became chief-justice on Dec. 1, 1891, after the death of Justice Simpson, holding that position by successive re-elections up to the present. He received the degree of LL.D. from South Carolina College. Judge McIver was married, June 7, 1849, to Caroline Harrington Powe. Their children were: Eleanor Harrington, Mary Hanford, Henry, Thomas Powe, Edward, Charlotte Harrington and Caroline Harrington.

DOANE, William Howard, composer, inventor and manufacturer, was born at Preston, Conn., Feb. 3, 1832, son of Joseph H. and Frances (Treat) Doane. He was educated at Woodstock Academy, Connecticut, and in 1848 began his business career in the counting-room of James S. Treat, an extensive cotton goods manufacturer in Voluntown, Conn. In 1857 he entered the employ of J. A. Fay & Co., of Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of wood-working machinery, a concern founded in 1835. He was transferred to Cincinnati, O., in 1860, and placed in charge of the establishment as general manager. It was incorporated in 1861, and he became president and general manager. Mr. Doane retired from business in 1892. His importance in the world of manufacture was largely augmented by his many and valuable inventions of wood-working machinery and tools, whose excellence has been recognized by the grand prize of the Paris exposition in 1889, and the cross of the Legion of Honor of France. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Society of Mining Engineers; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Geographical Society, and the American Archæological Society, and others. He began in early life to compose songs and glees, and since then he turned into graceful and moving melodies every inspiration he received from life or nature. The general character of his music is devotional. In 1862 he published his first book of hymns, entitled "Sabbath-School Gems," which was followed by "Little Sunbeams" (1864) and "Silver Spray" (1867). Later he edited and published in quick succession "Pure Gold"; "Royal Diadem"; "Temple Anthems"; "Tidal Wave"; "Brightest and Best"; "Welcome Tidings"; "Glad Hosannas"; "Fountain of Song"; "Good as Gold"; also "Gospel Music"; "Glad Refrain"; "Joyful Lays"; "Bright Array"; "Hymns of Praise"; "Book of Gems"; "Notes of Gladness"; "Sunny Side Songs," and many others. He also edited "Songs of Devotion" and "The Baptist Hymnal," a hymn and tune book, which has been very generally adopted by the denomination. Since

1858 he has written a considerable number of ballads and many cantatas, the most popular being "Santa Claus," "St. Nicholas" and "Immanuel," as well as several other Christmas and children's services. In his elegant home he has one of the largest and most valuable collections of music and musical instruments and antiquities in the country, some of his specimens and manuscripts being centuries old. Mr. Doane is an active member of the Mt. Auburn Baptist Church, and is widely known for his constant and generous benefactions to every variety of worthy cause, notably the Doane Library Hall, donated to Denison University in 1878. He also contributed to the magnificent pipe-organ in the Y. M. C. A. building in Cincinnati, and in 1894 he erected a spacious and magnificent academy, a gift to Denison University, which has since been named in his honor. Mr. Doane was married, in 1857, to Fannie M., daughter of Hon. James S. Treat, of Voluntown, Conn., and has had two children.

COLEMAN, Obed M., inventor, was born at Barnstable, Mass., Jan. 23, 1817, of German and English descent. He early displayed a talent for music. He removed to New Bedford, Mass., and at the age of sixteen, during a severe illness, manifested wonderful inventive powers. Among his inventions was an automaton figure, consisting of a lady minstrel, which played several airs upon an accordion, with a singing bird perched upon her shoulder. He sold this mechanism for $800. He removed to Saratoga, N. Y., in 1842, and invented an improvement in the accordion, and also an æolian attachment to the piano, the latter being being considerably developed and proving a valuable invention. Coleman sold his patent for the same for $100,000 in the United States, and the English rights to it for $10,000. He died in Saratoga, April 5, 1845.

BARTOL, James Lawrence, jurist, was born at Havre de Grace, Md., June 4, 1813, son of a merchant. He was educated at home and at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1832. He studied law in the office of Otho Scott, one of the ablest lawyers in Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. After practicing his profession for seven years in Caroline county, Md., he removed to Baltimore. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the court of appeals, and as chief-justice held the highest judicial position in the state for many years. He died in Baltimore, June 23, 1887.

COX, Samuel Hanson, clergyman, was born at Rahway, N. J., Aug. 25, 1793, descended from English members of the Society of Friends who emigrated to Maryland in the seventeenth century. After attending the Friends' Academy at Westtown, near Philadelphia, and receiving private instruction in Philadelphia, he began the study of law in Newark, N. J. During the war of 1812 he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, which did occasional service, notably at Fort Greene, Long Island. While in Newark he passed through severe struggles of mind on the subject of religion, and at length, in 1813, renounced the principles of Quakerism, and united with a Presbyterian church. Soon after he took up the study of theology in Philadelphia; in October, 1816, was licensed by the presbytery of New York, and on July 1, 1817, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mendham, N. J. In 1818 he was enrolled among the honorary graduates of the College of New Jersey. In December, 1820, he was installed pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, and there remained until 1825, when, with most of his congregation, he removed to what became known as the Laight Street Presbyterian Church. He took a leading part in the foundation of the University of the City of New York; was appointed to open the courses of instruction with Dr. McIlvaine, afterward bishop of Ohio, and, as professor of moral philosophy, delivered lectures during the winter of 1831–32. Remaining at his post during the cholera epidemic of 1832, he was stricken down by the disease, and partly for his health's sake was sent to England the following year, where he represented the American Bible Society at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A speech was delivered on this occasion in which the United States was denounced for maintaining human slavery, whereupon Dr. Cox, in a witty reply, reminded his hearers that the original sin rested with them and their fathers, as their king had forced the odious institution upon the Americans. Upon his return he delivered a sermon against slavery which was not acceptable to the majority of his hearers, and led to an attack upon his church and house by a pro-slavery mob in 1834. Later in life he took a conservative position on all questions disturbing the southern states, and because of this he was given the degree of LL.D. by South Carolina College in 1863. Though "old school" in so far as the order and discipline of the church was concerned, he was "new school" in his theology; was one of the leaders of that branch of the Presbyterian church in the conflicts of 1836–38, and was moderator of its general assembly in 1846. From 1834 to 1837 Dr. Cox was professor of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology in Auburn Theological Seminary; from 1837 to 1854 was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and was the most prominent clergyman in that city. In 1854, owing to the failure of his voice, he resigned his charge and removed to Oswego, N. Y. Subsequently he was for a time president of a young ladies' seminary, at Leroy, N. Y., and he not infrequently lectured and preached in New York city. For the last twelve years of his life he lived in retirement in Westchester county. Dr. Cox was a director of Union Theological Seminary for thirty-six years, and for several years was professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history. His principal works were: "Quakerism Not Christianity" (1833), which is partly autobiographical; an edition of Bowyer's "History of the Popes" (1847), and "Interviews, Memorable and Useful" (1853). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1823, and that of LL.D. by Marietta in 1855. He was much criticised for personal eccentricities, but was greatly admired for his vigor of mind, his moral courage, his scholarship, his wit and his eloquence. His son, Arthur Cleveland, was a bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church. Dr. Cox died at Bronxville, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1880.

Samuel H. Cox

PEASE, Calvin, jurist, was born at Suffield, Hartford co., Conn., Sept. 9, 1776. He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, Gideon Granger, and was admitted to the bar in 1798 and began practice at New Hartford. He removed to Youngstown, O., in March, 1800, where he served as its first postmaster, and three years later he settled in Warren. In 1803 he was appointed president-judge of the 3d circuit court. During his term, which lasted several years, an important decision was made that occasioned much excitement. In a case before him he held that certain sections of the act of 1805, defining the duties of justices of the peace, were repugnant to the constitution of the United States and

that of the state of Ohio, and therefore were null and void. In consequence of this decision, which was the first holding that a legislature could not enact a law which was repugnant to the constitution, he was impeached by the house of representatives. In his answer to the charges he maintained the right of the court to pass upon the constitutionality of a law and to declare it void when unconstitutional, a principle that has since been established by numerous decisions. He was acquitted of the charges, and soon after resigned his position, March 4, 1810. In 1812 he was elected state senator, and in 1815 was chosen judge of the supreme court, and served as chief-justice from 1821 to 1830, succeeding Hon. Jessup N. Couch, who was chief-justice in 1819–21. He was married, in 1804, to a Miss Risley, of Washington city, who with five children survived him. He then continued to practice law until his death, which occurred at Warren, Sept. 17, 1839.

JONES, Joseph Thomas, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 11, 1842, son of Albanus P. and Jane (Thomas) Jones. He attended the public schools of his native city until he was sixteen years of age, when he worked at the stairbuilding trade with an uncle for about two years. In the civil war he enlisted as a private in the 91st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. In 1864, becoming captain of his company, he participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Mine Run, Pleasant Valley, Gettysburg, on Little Round Top, second battle of the Wilderness under Grant, Hanover Court House, Laurel Hill, North Farm, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, being seriously wounded in the latter June 3, 1864. After his discharge he went into the petroleum business on Cherry Run, a branch of Oil Creek, north of Oil City, Pa., and he has drilled more than a thousand wells, owning more than eight hundred oil and gas wells at the present time. He is also largely interested in the manufacture of paper and flour milling, banking, gold mining, electric lighting and railroads, both steam and electric, and he attributes his success in business to rigid economy, close application and fixedness of purpose. He was a director and member of the executive committee of the Pan American exposition of 1901, and he has been an ardent supporter of it since its first introduction in Buffalo. Capt. Jones has amasssed a fortune that has made him one of the richest men of Western New York. He went to Buffalo in 1893, where he has identified himself with the interests of the city since that time. He was married, Oct. 15, 1876, to Melodia E., daughter of Rev. Ransom L. Blackmarr, Parkman, O. They have two children.

SCRIPPS, John Locke, journalist, was born in Jackson county, Mo., Feb. 27, 1818. He was graduated at McKendree College, where he subsequently taught mathematics for a short time. He then studied law and removed to Chicago in 1847 to begin practice, but in the following year he was induced to purchase a third interest in the Chicago "Tribune," which was established in the preceding year by James Kelly, John E. Wheeler, Joseph K. C. Forrest and Thomas A. Stewart, who had purchased a weekly called "The Gem of the Prairie." The Chicago "Tribune" was first issued as a daily June 10, 1847, with Mr. Wheeler as its editor and Mr. Stewart its business manager. When Mr. Scripps entered the partnership the names of Wheeler, Scripps and Stewart were printed at the head of the editorial columns as editors. On June 30, 1851, Mr. Wheeler retired, giving place to Thomas J. Waite, who became the business manager. In the political campaign of 1848 the "Tribune" supported Martin Van Buren for president, Mr. Scripps being the principal editorial manager, and devoting much attention to the discussion of the financial and commercial interests of the Northwest. On June 12, 1852, he sold his interest to a syndicate of Whig politicians. About this time the circulation was a little over 1,100 copies, and it was printed on an Adams press, which was the first power printing press ever brought to Chicago, the power being supplied by a horse dragging a sweep in circles on the outside of the building. During 1852–53 William Duane Wilson was the leading political and editorial writer, while Mr. Stewart had charge of the news columns. In March, 1853, Mr. Wilson retired, his interest passing to Henry Fowler, Timothy Wright and Capt. Joseph D. Webster. The publishing firm became Henry Fowler & Co., and Mr. Stewart, who had been connected with the "Tribune" from its first issue, became editor. On severing his connection with the "Tribune," Mr. Scripps, in conjunction with Lieut.-Gov. William Bross, commenced the publication of the "Daily Democratic Press." On July 1, 1858, these two papers were consolidated, first under the name of the Chicago "Press and Tribune" until October, 1860, when the name "Press" was dropped. As a result, Mr. Scripps again became senior editor, continuing in that capacity until he was appointed postmaster of Chicago by Pres. Lincoln in March, 1861. He retained his interest in it, however, until his retirement in 1865, when he sold his stock to Horace White. The Tribune Co. was incorporated by the Illinois state legislature in February, 1861, with a capital stock of $200,000, of which Mr. Scripps was elected president. Mr. Scripps then entered the banking business, but soon after became seriously ill, and died in Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 21, 1866.

BALLOU, Adin, reformer and founder of the Hopedale Community, was born in Cumberland county, R. I., April 23, 1803, son of Ariel and Edilda (Tower) Ballou, grandson of Ariel and Jerusha (Slack) Ballou, and a descendant of Maturin Ballou, a co-proprietor with Roger Williams in the first settlement of Providence plantations in 1646. When nineteen years of age he was converted to the doctrines of Universalism, and in 1823 he preached to several congregations in Mendon, Bellingham and Medway, and to the First Universalist society in Boston. In April of the following year he was settled over the Universalist society in Milford, Mass., and three years afterwards over the Prince Street society in New York. He resumed his position in Milford in July, 1828, and remained there until 1831, when he took charge of the First Congregational parish in Mendon. In 1842 he removed to Milford, Worcester county, to make, with others, "the experiment of establishing a fraternal community on the true Christian basis" and founded the Practical Christian Republic, also known as the Hopedale Community, the name Hopedale symbolizing the founder's high anticipations of a social future. The community commenced practical operations in April, 1842, being established on Jones' farm, with a joint stock capital of about four thousand dollars. It was more religious than any of the communistic associations put forth by Massachusetts and other states during the Fourier revival, but it was similar in many respects to Brook Farm, and in its origin nearly contemporaneous. It was

intensely religious in its ideal, and as an attempt to solve the socialistic problem was more independent of affiliation with Fourierism than any other. Ballou was the first president of the community, and his successer was Ebenezer D. Draper. It existed until 1856, when the latter, who, with his brother, George Draper, owned three-fourths of the joint stock, withdrew his interest, owing to a deficit of about twelve thousand dollars. Adin Ballou has been through life an active thinker and reformer as well as a prolific writer. Besides innumerable tracts and essays scattered in various publications, he wrote: "Christian Non-Resistance Defended" (1846); "Treatise on Spirit Manifestations" (1852); "Primitive Christianity and its Corruptions" (1870); "History of the Town of Milford" (1885); "An Elaborate Genealogy and History of the Ballou Family in America" (1888); also an autobiography and a history of the Hopedale Community. He spent his latter years at Hopedale, Mass., where he died Aug. 5, 1890.

EWBANK, Thomas, scientist and author, was born in Durham, England, March 11, 1792. In 1805 he was apprenticed to a tin and copper smith, plumber and shot maker, and after serving an indenture of seven years went to London, where he was employed by a tinsmith until 1819. In the latter year he emigrated to the United States, and was engaged as a machinist in New York. In 1820 he began the manufacture of metallic tubing, retiring after sixteen years to devote himself exclusively to the study of the history and philosophy of inventions. From 1849–52 he was U. S. commissioner of patents by appointment from Pres. Taylor, and his reports to congress, besides the usual statistics of the department, contained various matters of scientific value. At the time of the extension of the capitol at Washington he was a member of the committee to examine and report on the strength of various marbles, and at his suggestion woolen fibre was substituted for the lead plates usually placed between the stones, he having established the fact that lead caused the stones to give way at about half the pressure they would sustain without such an interposition. Ewbank wrote several scientific works and numerous pamphlets and essays that appeared in scientific and other periodicals, chiefly in the "Transactions" of the Franklin Institute. Among them are more important: "Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and Other Machines For Raising Water, Ancient and Modern" (1842); "The World a Workshop; or, the Physical Relation of Man to the Earth" (1855); "Life in Brazil; or, the Land of the Cocoa and the Palm," describing a visit to that country in 1845-46, with an appendix on a collection of South American antiquities (1857); "Thoughts on Matter and Force" (1858); Reminiscences of the Patent Office" (1859); "Inorganic Forces Ordained to Supersede Human Slavery," an essay originally read before the American Ethnological Society, of which he was a founder (1860); "Experiments on Marine Propulsion; or, the Virtue of Form in Propelling Blades," and an essay on certain curiosities of science, entitled "Oracular and Fighting Eolopiles." He died in New York city, Sept. 16, 1870.

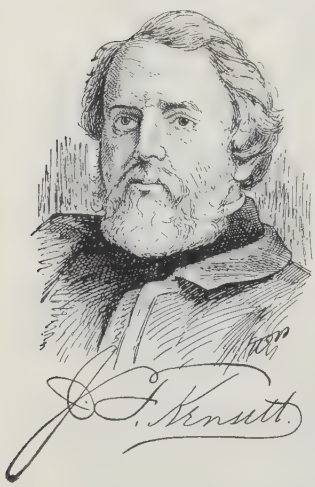
CHAMPLIN, Christopher Grant, senator, was born at Newport, R. I., April 12, 1768. Both his father and grandfather were named Christopher. The former (1731–1805) was a merchant of Newport; served as president of the Bank of Rhode Island at the time of his death, and had been first grand master of the Masonic fraternity in Rhode Island. An uncle, George Champlin (1738–1809), was a revolutionary officer, a member of the Continental congress (1785–86), and a member of the convention that adopted the Federal constitution. He also was president of the Bank of Rhode Island at the time of his death. Sen. Champlin was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and after studying several years in Europe he was elected to congress in 1796, serving from May 15, 1797, to March 3, 1801. He then devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, and excepting 1809–11, when he succeeded Francis Malbone in the senate, he would never consent to any political appointment. He was president of the Bank of Rhode Island, and held the office nearly to the close of his life, when his health became impaired by close attention to its duties. He was married to Mehetabel, daughter of Abraham Redwood. A sister was married to Dr. Benjamin Mason, of Newport, and left a daughter, who became the wife of Com. Oliver H. Perry. Sen. Champlin died at Newport, in March, 1840.

SIMPERS, Robert Nichols, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 11, 1851, son of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Simpers. His father (1814–84), a native of Northeast, Md., was a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church in Maryland; his mother was a daughter of Ithamer Nichols, of Philadelphia, and a descendant of several New England colonial families. His paternal ancestors came from England in the seventeenth century, and settled in Cecil county, Md.; some of the family later removed to Pennsylvania. His maternal great-grandfather, Robert Nichols, of New Fairfield, Conn., served for five years in the revolutionary army, and participated in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Germantown and Stony Point. Robert N. Simpers was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and completed the course at the Central High School in 1871. He read law in the office of Chapman Biddle, of Philadelphia, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he began study in 1871. Since his admission to the bar in June, 1874, he has continued in active practice, having adopted as a specialty the management of trusts, for which his abilities and attainments eminently qualify him. In the course of his experience he has adjusted some of the most difficult and complicated cases connected with trusts of various kinds, invariably with satisfaction to his clients and credit to himself. He is a member of the Law Association and Lawyers' Club, of Philadelphia, and enjoys a wide social popularity. For many years he has taken an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Crescent Lodge, No. 493. For several years he was a member of the committee on by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

FITCH, John Lee, artist, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 25, 1836, son of Horatio Fitch and descendant of Rev. James Fitch, of Bocking, Essex, England, who came to America in the seventeenth century, preaching in Saybrook, in Norwich and to the Mohegan Indians, and received from them a tract of land which later became the town of Lebanon. The artist was educated at the Hartford High School, and then went to Munich, Germany, to study under Richard and Albert Zimmerman. He subsequently spent a short time in Milan, Italy, and, returning to the United States, opened a studio in Hartford and later in New York. He was made an associate of the National Academy of Design in 1870, and was treasurer of the Artists' Aid Fund So-

ciety of New York city. Among his works are: "On Gill Brook" (1866), owned by the Century Club; "A Mountain Brook" (1870); "The Outlet" (1871); "In the Canon, Granville, Mass."; "Waiting For a Bite" (1874); "A Stray Sunbeam" (1875); "In the Woods" (1876), exhibited at the Columbian exposition; "Twilight on John's Brook" (1878); "Cliff Side" (1880); "Willows on the Croton" (1884), and "Near Carmel, N. Y." (1886). He died in Yonkers, N. Y., March 5, 1895.

KENSETT, John Frederick, landscape painter, was born at Cheshire, Conn., March 22, 1816. He first studied engraving with his uncle, Alfred Daggett, and, while occupied chiefly in the execution of bank-note vignettes, turned to painting as a recreation. About 1840 he went to England to study the latter branch of art, but, being obliged to earn a subsistence, did not abandon engraving until about five years later, when he produced his first picture. This, a distant view of Windsor Castle, was sent to the Royal Academy exhibition, where it was purchased by a prize-holder in the London Art Union. Encouraged by the success of his first attempt to follow in the newly chosen profession, he undertook, in 1845, an artistic journey, made assiduous studies during a pedestrian tour through Switzerland, up the Rhine, and amid the Italian lakes and mountains, and passed two winters in Rome, whence he sent to America several Italian landscapes, two of which, "View On the Arno" and "Shrine," were exhibited at the National Academy in New York in 1848, and established his reputation. The same year he returned to New York; in 1849 was elected an academician, and soon attained permanent celebrity by his beautiful delineation of American landscape scenery. In 1859 Kensett was appointed a member of the national art commission created to supervise the decoration of the Washington capitol. His numerous landscapes are characterized by truth and definite outline; are facile and pure in feeling, and exhibit a rare accuracy and delicacy in the treatment of detail. The best known among them are: "Mount Washington from North Conway" (1849); "Sketch of Mount Washington" (1851); "Franconia Mountains" (1853); "High Bank on the Genesee River" (1857); "Sunset on the Coast" (1858); "Sunset on the Adirondacks" (1860); "Autumn Afternoon on Lake George" (1864); "Glimpse of the White Mountains" (1867); "Hudson River from Fort Putnam"; "Eagle Cliffs"; "Lake George"; "Sea Coast near Newport"; "Afternoon on Connecticut Shore"; "Lake Cohesus"; "Narragansett"; "Coast of Massachusetts"; "New Hampshire Scenery"; "Ulswater, Cumberland, England"; "Fort Dumpling"; "Niagara," and many others, scattered all over the country in private collections, in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, etc. Some of his paintings were purchased bythe Century Association, and thirty-eight of them were presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York city, by his brother, Thomas, in 1873. He died in New York city, Dec. 16, 1872.



COLQUITT, Walter T., jurist and senator, was born in Halifax county, Va., Dec. 27, 1799. He was educated at Princeton College, and having removed to Georgia with his parents, studied law at Milledgeville, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He practiced first at Sparta and at Cowpens. In 1826 he sprang into prominence as the Troup candidate for congress against Wilson Lumpkin, the Clark candidate, and though unsuccessful, lost the election by only thirty-two votes. The same year, however, he became judge of the Chattahoochee circuit, and in 1829 was reappointed to the office. In that capacity he conducted the first court ever held in Columbus. He served in the state senate in 1834 and 1837, and in 1838 was elected to congress on the ticket which, while retaining the general principles of the Whig party, advocated the doctrine of states' rights. He served from Dec. 2, 1839, until July 21, 1840, when he resigned. He was again elected, however, as a Van Buren Democrat, and served in the lower house from Feb. 1, 1842, until March 3, 1843, when he was elected to the U. S. senate, serving there from March 4, 1843, until his resignation in 1848. As a lawyer he was known as one of the most successful practitioners of his state; and as a Methodist preacher he was also active throughout his career, having been licensed by that denomination in 1827. His son was Alfred Holt Colquitt, also a prominent lawyer and senator. Judge Colquitt died at Macon, Ga., May 7, 1855.

BROWN, William Montgomery, fifth P. E. bishop of Arkansas and 186th in succession in the American episcopate, was born near Orrville, Wayne co., O., Nov. 6, 1855, son of Joseph Morrison and Lucina (Cary) Brown. His academic studies were pursued in the high school of Cleveland, O., at Seabury Hall, Fairbault, Minn., and under private tutors. He studied theology at Bexley Hall, the theological seminary of Kenyon College, Gambier, O. Having been ordained deacon by Bishop Bedell, June 17, 1883, in Trinity Church, Cleveland, he was placed in charge of Grace Mission, Galion, O.; was ordained priest by the same bishop, May 22, 1884, in Trinity Church, Toledo. He remained at Galion, building up that mission and establishing missions in adjacent places to the number of seven until 1891, when he became the general missionary of the diocese of Ohio, with the title of archdeacon. In the latter capacity he had, under the bishop, oversight of all the missionary work of the diocese, and was largely instrumental in establishing the church in many places, organizing thirty congregations and building twenty-one mission chapels. At the time of his election to the episcopate he was also secretary of the diocesan missionary committee and of the diocesan board of trustees, and was one of the special lecturers at Bexley Hall, Gambier. On Dec. 1, 1897, he was elected bishop coadjutor of Arkansas, being consecrated in Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, O., June 24, 1898, Bishop McLaren, of Chicago, presiding. In the same year he received the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College and also from the University of the South. Upon the death of the Right Rev. Henry Niles Pierce, D.D., LL.D., Sept. 5, 1899, he became bishop of Arkansas. He was married at Cleveland, O., April 9, 1885, to Ella Scranton, daughter of William and Mary (Scranton) Bradford. He is the author of "The Church for Americans."

HORSMANDEN, Daniel, jurist, was born in Gouldhurst, Kent, England, in 1691. He became a member of the New York city council in 1733, and was appointed recorder in 1736; was puisne judge of the supreme court of New York in 1737–47 and 1750–63; became chief-justice March 16, 1763, succeeding Benjamin Pratt, and served four years. He also served as president of the council. As a barrister he was not successful, being much harassed by debts when not in official position. Before and during the revolution he was a loyalist. He died at Flatbush, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1778.

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